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The New-York Times.

Part One
Pages 1-8

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MR. McKINLEY ACCEPTS

Formal Acknowledgment of His Nomination.

TARIFF AND MONEY ISSUES

Free Coinage of Silver Would Prove a National Disaster.

GOLD THE COUNTRY'S SALVATION

Labor Would Be the Greatest Sufferer by the Adoption of the Populist Idea.

BIMETALLISM DECLARED TO BE A SHAM

The St. Louis Platform Cordially Approved in All Its Features—Meaning of the Election.

Major McKinley's letter accepting the Republican nomination for the Presidency was given out at Canton, Ohio, yesterday. In his letter Mr. McKinley takes strong ground against the free coinage of silver and declares bimetallism a sham. He pledges his party to protection, but declares it is committed to no set schedules. He indorses the St. Louis declaration regarding immigration and favors liberal pensions to veterans of the rebellion.

CANTON, Ohio, Aug. 26.—Major McKinley gave out his letter of acceptance this afternoon, having finished his last reading and revision of it at 12:30 o'clock. The letter touches upon all of the important planks in the Republican National platform, but the first half of it is devoted to an incisive discussion of the money question. The letter is as follows:

"Hon. John M. Thurston and Others, Members of the Notification Committee of the Republican National Convention:

"Gentlemen: In pursuance of the promise made to your committee when notified of my nomination as the Republican candidate for President, I beg to submit this formal acceptance of that high honor, and to consider in detail questions at issue in the pending campaign. Perhaps this might be considered unnecessary, in view of my remarks on that occasion, and those I have made to delegations that have visited me since the St. Louis Convention, but in view of the momentous importance of the proper settlement of the issues presented on our future prosperity and standing as a Nation, and considering only the welfare and happiness of our people, I could not be content to omit again calling attention to the questions which, in my opinion, vitally affect our strength and position among the Governments of the world, and our morality, integrity, and patriotism as citizens of the Republic which for a century past has been the best hope of the world and the inspiration of mankind. We must not now prove false to our own high standards in Government, nor unmindful of the noble example and wise precepts of the fathers, or of the confidence and trust which our conduct in the past has always inspired.

The Free Coinage of Silver.

"For the first time since 1878, if ever before, there is presented to the American people this year a clear and direct issue as to our monetary system, of vast importance in its effects, and upon the right settlement of which rests largely the financial honor and prosperity of the country. It is proposed by one wing of the Democratic Party and its allies, the People's and Silver Parties, to inaugurate the free and unlimited coinage of silver by independent action on the part of the United States at a ratio of 16 ounces of silver to 1 ounce of gold.

"The mere declaration of this purpose is a menace to our financial and industrial interests, and has already created universal alarm. It involves great peril to the credit and business of the country—a peril so grave that conservative men everywhere are breaking away from their old party associations, and uniting with other patriotic citizens in emphatic protest against the platform of the Democratic National Convention as an assault upon the faith and honesty of the Government and the welfare of the people. We have had few questions in the lifetime of the Republic more serious than the one which is thus presented.

No Benefit to Labor.

"The character of the money which shall measure our values and exchanges and settle our balances with one another and with the nations of the world is of such primary importance and so far-reaching in its consequences as to call for the most painstaking investigation, and, in the end, a sober and unprejudiced judgment at the polls. We must not be misled by phrases, nor deluded by false theories. Free silver would not mean that silver dollars were to be freely had without cost or labor. It would mean the free use of the mints of the United States for the few who are owners of silver bullion, but would make silver coin no freer to the many who are engaged in other enterprises. It would not make labor easier, the hours of labor shorter, or the pay better. It would not make farming less laborious or more profitable. It would not start a factory or make a demand for an additional day's labor. It would create no new occupations. It would add nothing to the comfort of the masses, the capital of the people, or the wealth of the Nation. It seeks to introduce a new measure of value, but would add no value to the thing measured. It would not conserve values. On the contrary, it would derange all existing values. It would not restore business confidence, but its direct effect would be to destroy the little which yet remains.

What It Means.

"The meaning of the coinage plank adopted at Chicago is that any one may take a quantity of silver bullion, now worth 53 cents, to the mints of the United States, have it coined at the expense of the Government, and receive for it a silver dollar, which shall be legal tender for the payment of all debts, public and private. The owner of the silver bullion would get the silver dollar. It would belong to him and to nobody else. Other people would get it only by their labor, the products of their land, or something of value. The bullion owner, on the basis of present values, would receive the silver dollar for 53 cents' worth of silver, and other people would be required to receive it as a full dollar in the payment of debts. The Government would get nothing from the transaction. It would bear the expense of coining the silver, and the community would suffer loss by its use.

"We have coined since 1878 more than 400,000,000 silver dollars, which are maintained by the Government at a parity with gold, and are a full legal tender for the payment of all debts, public and private. How are the silver dollars now in use different from those which would be in use under free coinage? They are to be of the same weight and fineness, they are to bear the same stamp of the Government. Why would they not be of the same value? I answer: The silver dollars now in use were coined on account of the Government, and not for private account or gain, and the Government has solemnly agreed to keep them as good as the best dollars we have. The Government bought the silver bullion at its market value and coined it into silver dollars. Having exclusive control of the mintage, it only coins what it can hold at a parity with gold. The profit, representing the difference between the commercial value of the silver bullion and the face value of the dollar, goes to the Government for the benefit of the people. The Government bought the silver bullion contained in the silver dollar at very much less than its coinage value. It paid it out to its creditors and put it in circulation among the people at its face value of 100 cents, or a full dollar. It required the people to accept it as a legal tender and thus morally is bound to maintain it at a parity with gold, which was then, as now, the recognized standard with us and the most enlightened nations of the world. The Government, having issued and circulated the silver dollar, it must in honor protect the holder from loss. This obligation it so far has sacredly kept. Not only is there a moral obligation, but there is a legal obligation expressed in public statute, to maintain the parity.

They Could Not Be Kept at Par.

"These dollars, in the particulars I have named, are not the same as the dollars which would be issued under free coinage. They would be the same in form, but different in value. The Government would have no part in the transaction except to coin the silver bullion into dollars. It would share in no part of the profit. It would take upon itself no obligation. It would not put the dollars into circulation. It could only get them, as any citizen would get them, by giving something for them. It would deliver them to those who deposited the silver, and its connection with the transaction would there end. Such are the silver dollars which would be issued under free coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1.

"Who would then maintain the parity? What would keep them at par with gold? There would be no obligation resting upon the Government to do it, and if there were, it would be powerless to do it. The simple truth is, we would be driven to a silver basis—to silver monometallism. These dollars, therefore, would stand upon their real value.

"If the free and unlimited coinage of silver at a ratio of sixteen ounces of silver to one ounce of gold would, as some of its advocates assert, make 53 cents in silver worth 100 cents and the silver dollar equal to the gold dollar, then we would have no cheaper money than now and it would be no easier to get. But that such would be the result is against reason and is contradicted by experience in all times and in all lands.

"It means the debasement of our currency to the amount of the difference between the commercial and coin value of the silver dollar, which is ever changing, and the effect would be to reduce property values, entail untold financial loss, destroy confidence, impair the obligations of existing contracts, further impoverish the laborers and producers of the country, create a panic of unparalleled severity, and inflict upon trade and commerce a deadly blow. Against any such policy I am unalterably opposed.

Bimetallism.

"Bimetallism cannot be secured by independent action on our part. It cannot be obtained by opening our mints to the unlimited coinage of the silver of the world, at a ratio of sixteen ounces of silver to one ounce of gold, when the commercial ratio is more than thirty ounces of silver to one ounce of gold. Mexico and China have made the experiment. Mexico has free coinage of silver and gold at a ratio slightly in excess of sixteen and a half ounces of silver to one ounce of gold; and while her mints are freely open to both metals at that ratio, not a single dollar in gold bullion is coined and circulated as money. Gold has been driven out of circulation in these countries, and they are on a silver basis alone. Until international agreement is had, it is the plain duty of the United States to maintain the gold standard. It is the recognized and sole standard of the great commercial nations of the world, with which we trade more largely than any other. Eighty-four per cent. of our foreign trade for the fiscal year 1895 was with gold-standard countries, and our trade with other countries was settled on a gold basis.

We Now Have More Silver than Gold.

"Chiefly by means of legislation, during and since 1873, there has been put in circulation more than $624,000,000 of silver, or its representative. This has been done in the honest effort to give to silver, if possible, the same bullion and coinage value, and encourage the concurrent use of both gold and silver as money. Prior to that time there had been less than nine millions of silver dollars coined in the entire history of the United States, a period of eighty-nine years. This legislation secured the largest use of silver consistent with financial safety and the pledge to maintain its parity with gold. We have to-day more silver than gold. This has been accomplished at times with grave peril to the public credit. The so-called Sherman law sought to use all the silver product of the United States for money at its market value. From 1890 to 1893 the Government purchased 4,500,000 ounces of silver a month, or 54,000,000 ounces a year. This was one-third of the product of the world and practically all of this country's product.

"It is believed by those who then and now favor free coinage that such use of silver would advance its bullion value to its coinage value, but this expectation was

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FIGHT ON IN NEW-JERSEY

HER SOUND-MONEY DEMOCRATS ARE FULL OF ENTHUSIASM.

Plans for the Third-Party Movement Completed at Yesterday's Convention and Delegates Elected to Indianapolis—Chicago Platform Denounced in Emphatic Terms—Strong Speeches by Charles S. Fairchild and Charlton T. Lewis.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 26.—The sound-money convention held to-day in the Opera House here was a success, notwithstanding the early fears of the men who managed it. The gold Democrats throughout the State expressed their sympathy, but offered no assistance because they were timid and dislike the notoriety that an affiliation with an independent political movement secures. Both in point of enthusiasm and numbers it was a surprise.

The convention completed the plans for a third party movement. Twenty representative Democrats were selected to represent New-Jersey Democrats at the Indianapolis convention. It gave full power to the State Committee to nominate gold Democrat Electors, and gave power to the State Committee to begin a regular campaign on the lines that will be mapped out by the Democratic National Convention at Indianapolis.

The meeting opened at 1:30 o'clock with 135 men in the hall. This number was increased to 250 before the adjournment. Ex-Senator Henry D. Winton, who helped to inaugurate the movement, presided, because he is Chairman of the Provisional State Committee. He was subsequently made the permanent presiding officer. All the temporary officers were continued.

Senator Winton, in opening the convention, explained that the gathering was to elect delegates to the National Democratic Convention, which, he said, would nominate Democratic candidates for President and Vice President on a platform made up of Democratic principles. "The convention at Chicago," he said, "did not, unfortunately for the Democrats of New-Jersey, represent the principles on which the Democratic Party is founded, and many of us are here for the purpose of entering our emphatic protest against the kind of Democracy that has been unloaded on us.

"Whatever our personal ambition might be, and whatever our personal political affiliations might be, we have decided that we are going to advance the interest of Democracy, which is founded on the principles that we fought for so many years ago."

Senator Winton was followed by former Secretary of the Treasury Charles S. Fairchild, whose argument was principally on the justification of the present movement to preserve the integrity of the Democratic Party. The men who had gathered, he considered, had assumed the sacred duty of preserving the Ark of the Covenant of the Democratic Party. He then argued upon the folly of those men who, knowing the extent of the calamity that must inevitably follow the election of Bryan, still intend to vote for him on the grounds of regularity of nomination.

Mr. Fairchild described the uses of money, denying that it was absolutely necessary for the transaction of business, and, after expressing faith in the honesty of many of the Western and Southern people, he concluded by prophesying that unless the silver idea was totally crushed at the polls next November the question would remain to trouble business men for four years more. The effort should be not only to defeat the silver party's candidates, but to so stamp the movement with the disapproval of the American people that no set of politicians would ever care to again take it up.

Upon the conclusion of Mr. Fairchild's speech Senator Winton was elected permanent Chairman and Francis D. Pollak of Union was made Secretary. George H. Yeaman of the Resolutions Committee presented the platform, and its reading was loudly applauded. It was as follows:

"The Democratic Party of New-Jersey declares its emphatic approval of the policy and principles announced by the party in convention assembled at Trenton on the 7th day of May, 1896, as follows:

"'We are in favor of a firm, unvarying maintenance of the present gold standard. We are opposed to the free coinage of silver at any ratio, and to the compulsory purchase of silver bullion by the Government.

"We believe that the interests of the people demand that the earnings of trade, agriculture, manufactures, and commerce, and especially the wages of labor, should be paid in money of the greatest intrinsic value and of the highest standard adopted by the civilized nations of the world. We are, therefore, unalterably opposed to all devices and schemes for the debasement of our currency.

"We believe that the Federal Government should be divorced from the business of banking. We therefore demand the repeal of all laws authorizing the issue or reissue of legal-tender or Treasury notes by the Government; they should form no part of the currency of the people. We favor the enactment by Congress of such legislation as will secure banking currency ample in volume for all the needs of business, absolutely secure under every contingency, and at all times redeemable in gold.

"Since the Democratic Party of New-Jersey announced these sound principles, an attempt has been made to commit the Democratic Party of the Nation to the policy of free, unlimited coinage of legal-tender silver dollars at the legal ratio of 16 to 1, and to make such silver dollars the money in which shall be paid all debts, public and private, present and future. Such dollars would be worth about half such coinage ratio. We reject the proposed repudiation and spoliation.

"We condemn the assault upon and the threatened degradation of the Supreme Court of the United States.

"We condemn the approval of mob violence contained in the censure of a Democratic Administration for suppressing mob violence.

"We condemn all appeals to sectional prejudice and passion, and all attempts to excite and array any part of the people against others.

"The principles announced by the Chicago Convention and advocated by the candidates that convention nominated are not the principles of the Democratic Party. Such principles, carried into effect, would dishonor and revolutionize the Government. We refuse to support either the platform or the nominees of that convention.

"We approve the call for a convention

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IS A SOUND-MONEY DEMOCRAT.

Ex-Gov. Francis Preparing to Act as Secretary of the Interior.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 26.—Ex-Gov. David R. Francis of Missouri passed through Cincinnati last evening on his way home. To a reporter he said:

"Yes, the Secretaryship of the Interior was very unexpectedly tendered me last Saturday, and after conferring with my wife, who, with five of our sons, is spending the Summer at Jamestown, R. I., and after communicating with my business partners and other friends, I advised the President by wire of my acceptance. I consider it a high honor to be in the Cabinet of Mr. Cleveland, and I think I place at least an approximate estimate on the labor and responsibility of the position to which I have been called, but I should have cheerfully responded to any request to assume less honorable and more irksome duties if by so doing I should feel I could in any degree aid an Administration which has been able, faithful, courageous, and patriotic. I am now en route to St. Louis, and hope to arrange my business affairs and to return to Washington on or before Sept. 3. No, I have not been to Gray Gables, nor have I seen Mr. Cleveland."

"Did the President exact any political pledges of you?"

"Of course not. I take it for granted, however, that he would not have appointed me if he had not known I was in political accord with his Administration, nor would I have accepted it."

"What are your political views on the pending issues?"

"As is well known in my city and State, I am a sound-money Democrat."

Ex-Gov. Francis announced his intention of immediately severing all his business relations in St. Louis so far as practicable.

THE MONOCACY PROBABLY SAFE

The Story of the Loss of the Old Cruiser Not Believed.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—The report telegraphed from San Francisco, that the Monocacy was lost at some time previous to Aug. 3, is set down by naval officials as a sailor's yarn related to the marines. On Aug. 15, two weeks after the alleged loss, the department received a cablegram from Admiral McNair, announcing that Commander Reisinger of the Monocacy had been invalided home. The department immediately ordered Commander Farenholt to the ship by steamer from San Francisco Oct. 8.

It is pointed out that, under the regulations, the Admiral would have been compelled to report by cable any accident to a ship of his fleet. The Monocacy, built in Baltimore in 1863, is one of the old, roomy, double-end ships, with heavy, smooth-bore battery, and after the war was taken on to China for river service. She has been at Tien-Tsin since Nov. 16 last, and this Summer has missed her customary docking at Shanghai because of unseaworthiness. She is worn out, and, under the law, cannot be repaired. She is therefore kept in shallow water at Tien-Tsin, where she can rest safely on the mud. Seven years ago she was condemned, and offered for sale, but no bids were received, and the department has been compelled to keep her on the lists, as she is too cranky to bring home.

The Yantic, a vessel of a better class, but almost equally disabled, is kept in the River Platte for similar reasons.

A STRUGGLE WITH A BURGLAR.

Lawyer Green Threw Him Out of His Room at Anon, N. J.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Aug. 26.—Charles E. Green, Jr., a young lawyer of Trenton, whose father is a millionaire, occupies a cottage at Anon, just south of this place. He was awakened this morning about 2:30 o'clock by a noise in his bedroom. Raising up, he saw a man in front of the bureau examining the jewelry and trinkets by the light of a dark lantern.

The young lawyer sprang out of bed and grappled with the burglar. He succeeded in throwing the man after a struggle, but the crook broke away and gained his feet, and a fight ensued. The lawyer forced the burglar into the hallway and threw him again. Then he rushed into his bedroom and locked the door. His wife was almost scared to death. As the thief was hurled into the hallway a pal who was working down stairs cried:

"Don't come yet; I ain't ready."

Lawyer Green did not make an examination of the house until after daylight this morning, when he found that the robbers had secured about $1,000 worth of jewelry from the bureau in Mr. and Mrs. Green's bedroom. Among the stolen articles was a diamond ring valued at $500, a pearl crescent, and a pearl cluster pin, gold studs, and gold cuff buttons. The thieves gained entrance to the cottage through a wire-covered cellar window.

SENTENCED GUITEAU TO DIE.

Ex-Judge McArthur of Washington Stricken with Heart Disease.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 26.—Ex-Judge Arthur McArthur of Washington died of heart failure at the Sanitarium here this afternoon.

He came here three weeks ago in search of health, and was on the road of improvement until Monday, when he was taken with a relapse, from which he never recovered.

As Judge of the District Court at Washington, he presided at the trial of Giteau for the assassination of Presidene Garfield.

Contract Prison Labor in Michigan.

LANSING, Mich., Aug. 26.—At the instance of the National Metal Polishers' Union, A. A. Ellis, then Attorney General, instituted proceedings two years ago, against Warden Chamberlain, of the State Prison, to abrogate a contract made for the labor of seventy-five convicts, holding that the prison board had no authority to contract the labor of convicts, in competition with free labor. Circuit Judge Person yesterday filed an opinion dismissing the Attorney General's bill, declaring the contract lawful.

The Italian Lynchings in Louisiana.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—The State Department has been informed that the official report of the Governor of Louisiana on the lynching of three Italians in that State, which had been called for at the instance of Baron Fava, the Italian Ambassador, under instructions from his home Government, was mailed from Baton Rouge last night, and should reach here to-morrow, when Baron Fava will doubtless be furnished a copy for transmission to Rome.

For Keeping Robins in a Cage.

PERTH AMBOY, N. J., Aug. 26.—State Game Warden James L. Tooker to-day caused the arrest of John Martinoni, charging him with keeping two robins in a cage in violation of the State laws. Justice Harned issued the warrant upon which the man was arrested. Martinoni is an Italian truckman, and paid boys to catch the birds for sale in New-York. He pleaded guilty and was fined $40 and court costs.

A GREAT FIRM FAILS

Assignment Made By Hilton, Hughes & Co.

LIABILITIES OF $1,500,000

End of the Business Built Up by A. T. Stewart.

THE CREDITORS MANY AND PRESSING

Ex-Judge Hilton, Provider for the Dry Goods House, Unwilling to Advance More Money.

DIFFICULTIES IN RAISING CASH

Creditors and Employes to be Paid in Full—Decay of the Concern Since Its Founder's Death.

Ex-Judge Henry Hilton's effort to continue the dry goods business, out of which Alexander T. Stewart drew a fortune every season, came to an end yesterday in failure.

The effort was persistent, having lasted for twenty years at an estimated loss to ex-Judge Hilton of not less than $5,000,000. Under ordinary conditions he would have been willing to add to his advances until the business could be transferred to other ownership or terminated by liquidation. But when he found it almost impossible to get money at this time with which to quiet the importunities of small creditors, he decided that the burden was not worth carrying.

The great retail store at Tenth Street and Broadway was closed yesterday. Notices on all the doors informed those interested that the business had been discontinued. A general assignment, without preferences, has been made to George M. Wright. Prospects are that he will be able to pay all debts in full. That will be the end of the firm of Hilton, Hughes & Co.

Albert B. Hilton, the third son of ex-Judge Hilton, had sole title to the business. Ex-Judge Hilton's function was that of sponsor. He indorsed all paper of the firm. His name and his securities furnished all the bank accommodations that the business needed. Although he was not a partner, he had at all times a larger claim on the stock of the establishment than any one else. Creditors looked to him for settlement if Hilton, Hughes & Co. became insolvent. He was guardian, provider, and protector. He is the principal creditor, but all the liabilities amount to but a part of the outlay which the business has cost him. Advances not included in any statement which the assignee will make were written off by him long ago. He may get back at the final settlement 20 per cent. of what he put into the business, if he insists upon his technical rights. His returns will be lessened by any consideration that he may choose to extend to his son.

The assets appear to consist of $900,000 in stock on hand, insurance on the life of Albert B. Hilton for $600,000, a lease of the building bounded by Broadway and Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets; a building belonging to Albert B. Hilton, next to the southwest corner of Fourth Avenue and Ninth Street; Otter Rocks, his country residence at Greenwich, Conn., and outstanding accounts estimated as sufficient in amount to make total assets reach $2,000,000.

The liabilities are placed at $800,000 on merchandise accounts, $400,000 due in sums of about $100,000 each to the Chemical, Park, Broadway, and Central Banks, $100,000 in time paper, and whatever other sum the Cooks may now show to have been advanced by ex-Judge Hilton. Manly M. Gillam, manager for the house, says that total liabilities will not exceed $1,500,000.

The last statement by the firm to Bradstreet's in February showed a condition more favorable than that which the assignee will probably be able to report. The liabilities were then placed at $1,230,000, and the assets at $8,363,000; leaving a surplus of $2,133,000. The liabilities were: For merassets at $3,363,000, leaving a surplus of $505,000. The assets, it was asserted, were taken at the lowest actual value, and the principal items were: Merchandise, $2,000,000; outstanding accounts, $1,050,000; cash, $111,000. The stock on hand was regarded as rather heavy, but this was accounted for by the fact that when the wholesale part of the business was given up in October, 1894, the entire stock was turned over to the retail department, and in this way many of the departments became overstocked, and as some of the goods were undesirable, they were slow in moving off. Another reason for slowness in payments is that last year Mr. Hilton spent $200,000 in opening new departments, putting in a new dynamo, two new boilers, and a pneumatic cash system, and in increasing the electric light capacity from 6,000 to 12,000 lights, thus giving the store a better equipment, in Mr. Gillam's opinion, than that possessed by any other store of its kind in the country.

Statement by the Assignee.

The statement issued by the assignee yesterday explains in general terms the immediate reason for the assignment. It is as follows:

"Parties in interest became satisfied that the business was not making a profit. It was therefore determined to close it. It was at first supposed that this could be done by an ordinary 'closing-out' sale, without any general assignment. With this end in view, Judge Hilton within the last month advanced $250,000 to the firm to pay on account of merchandise claims. He has during the last few years advanced very large sums. He would have been willing to advance enough to pay all the unsecured claims, but in the present stringency it is more than inconvenient to raise that amount at once, though the sum is not large, less than $600,000. The difficulties every merchant and banker knows.

"As claims were pressing, there seemed to be no other way to close the business, with equal justice to all creditors, and preserve the property from sacrifice, but by a general assignment, without preferences.

"It is believed that all the merchandise and general debts can be paid in full out

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BOYS IN PLAY CAUSE DEATH.

Send a Stone Car Down Hill into a Picnic Party.

NEW LONDON, Conn., Aug. 26.—The steamer Manhasset landed several hundred persons, mostly women and children, near the Harvard quarters, on the Thames River, where the Second Congregational Church was holding its annual picnic to-day. A narrow gauge railway runs from a quarry on high ground to the wharf.

A car loaded with stone was on the tracks when the picnic party arrived. Some boys were the first to leave the steamer, and before the crowd got away from the vessel they went on the railway, and, taking the chucks from the wheels, released the car and it descended upon the throng at a terrific rate of speed.

Mrs. Mary Avery, widow of Theophilus Avery, residing at 73 Hunting Street, this city, was terribly injured. She was brought to the city on the steamer Manhasset and died at the station. Many others were injured.

EMERSON PIANO CO. ASSIGNS.

Liabilities Estimated at $150,000 and the Assets Three Times as Much.

BOSTON, Aug. 26.—The Emerson Piano Company, with a factory and a store in this city and branch stores in New-York and Chicago, has assigned to Charles Torrey, James F. Powers, and Jesse F. Wheeler, all of this city.

The members of the firm are Patrick H. Powers, O. A. Kimball, and Joseph Gramer. In an interview Mr. Powers estimated the direct liabilities at $150,000 and the assets in excess of liabilities at three times that amount. The creditors are principally in the Eastern cities.

The Emerson Piano Company was established about fifty years ago. A member of the firm stated that as the business of the company is valuable, it will undoubtedly be continued after the present state of affairs has been settled.

THE WEATHER.

Predictions for to-day are for generally fair weather, preceded by thunderstorms in the morning.

The barometer has risen over the central valleys and upper lake region; it has fallen slightly in the interior of New-England and the Middle Atlantic States, and rapidly north of Montana, where it is lowest. The area of high pressure covers the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains. The barometer is also high to the northeast of New-England.

It is cooler in the lake region, the Upper Mississippi Valley, and thence southwestward to New-Mexico, and it is warmer in the extreme Northwest and in the St. Lawrence Valley. Local thunderstorms were reported last night from the lower lake region and from the Mississippi Valley south from St. Louis, and from the Florida and Georgia coasts. The weather continued fair in New-England and the Middle Atlantic States, with increased cloudiness, and it was generally clear in the upper lake region and throughout the Northwest.

Cloudiness will increase in the Atlantic coast States, with possibly local showers. Local thunderstorms will also continue in the Eastern Gulf States and south portions of the South Atlantic States and Tennessee.

Slightly cooler weather is indicated from New-England southwestward to Tennessee. Warmer fair weather is indicated for the upper lake region, the Upper and Central Mississippi and Missouri Valleys.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW-YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1895.	1896.	1896.
3 A. M.	67	65	68
6 A. M.	67	68	69
9 A. M.	74	67	70
12 M.	77	72	75
3 P. M.	76	72	76
6 P. M.	74	70	73
9 P. M.	72	68	71
12 P. M.	72	68	71

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 256 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	71.62
Weather Bureau	68.00
Corresponding date 1895	73.00
Corresponding date for last twenty years	71.00

Complete "Weather Forecast," Page 7, Column 6.

More Hospitals Needed in Cuba.

HAVANA, Aug. 26.—It is stated here that the Foundlings' Home probably will be closed, the Government requiring the building for use as a military hospital. The accommodations furnished by the hospitals in the city are not sufficient for the sick soldiers who are arriving here daily.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

—A laborer on the steamship Acadian, which was to have left Montreal for Newfoundland yesterday with a general cargo, dropped a torch accidentally among the cargo. The vessel and cargo were badly damaged by the fire in consequence. The Acadian is owned by Capt. Delisle and H. Dobell & Co.

—Silas D. Mead, a farmer living in North Greenwich, Conn., died yesterday from injuries inflicted by a bull Tuesday. He was seventy-seven years of age, and one of the wealthiest and best-known men in that section of the State.

BLACK AND WOODRUFF

Nominations of the Republicans at Saratoga.

PLATT'S WILL RESPECTED

The Ticket Made with Little Show of Opposition.

MANY VERY SORE SPOTS ARE LEFT

Charges of Bad Faith Are Freely Circulated by Friends of Defeated Men.

JUDGE VANN HAS A WALK-OVER

The Harmony Between New-York and Kings Causes Much Surprised Comment.

Governor—FRANK S. BLACK of Rensselaer County.

Lieutenant Governor—TIMOTHY L. WOODRUFF of Kings County.

Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals—IRVING G. VANN of Onondaga County.

The Republican State Convention yesterday completed its work at Saratoga with little friction. It early became apparent that Mr. Platt wanted Congressman Black nominated for Governor, Timothy L. Woodruff of Brooklyn for Lieutenant Governor, and Irving G. Vann for Judge of the Court of Appeals. The convention respected Mr. Platt's wishes and the nominations were made with little trouble. The convention left behind as little soreness as reasonably could have been expected.

FRANK S. BLACK.

The Republican Candidate for Governor Nominated at Saratoga.

SARATOGA, Aug. 26.—The Republican State Convention finished its work in one session to-day. It was slow in assembling, and it was nearly noon when Chairman Woodford rapped for order.

Titus Sheard of Herkimer was recognized. He said that he was absent yesterday when Warner Miller had been heard in defense of the seating of the Miller delegates. He wished it understood that Mr. Miller had done the Sheard delegation a great injustice when he questioned the right of the regular delegates from Herkimer County to sit in the convention.

Mr. Sheard then reviewed the fight for delegates in that county between the Sheard and Miller factions, and said that it was just as well to let the delegates understand that the Miller faction stopped at nothing, even to using questionable methods to secure control of the county committee. There were shouts of "time" from the galleries before Mr. Sheard finished.

The roll call on nominations for Governor was then ordered. When Albany was called William Barnes arose and withdrew Gen. Palmer's name, and cast Albany's vote—7 for Aldridge and 16 for Black. Broome cast 10 votes for Odell amid faint aplause. Chautauqua gave Odell 10 and Aldridge 3.

When Chemung was called J. Sloat Fassett rose and, after thanking those who had voted for him, asked them to vote for A. E. Baxter, the candidate whom he had placed in nomination.

Mr. Platt announced that Tioga voted: Aldrige, 1; Fish, 1; Baxter, 1; Wadsworth, 1, and Black, 1. [Laughter.] When Wayne was called Lieut. Gov. Saxton arose and, amid cheers, announced that he was authorized by Charles T. Saxton to withdraw his name. He thanked those who had supported him and all others who had treated him at all times with the greatest consideration. He said that the delegates of Wayne had authorized him to cast their thirty-eight votes for Black.

The third ballot was without result. Black received 164 votes. Cayuga attempted to change her vote to Black, but was ruled out of order.

Mr. Worth of Kings obtained unanimous consent, and changed the 92 votes of Kings

to Black. The change of Kings produced great cheering. It gave Black 289 votes.

Senator Raines of Ontario was recognized. He protested against changes being made before the result of the roll call was announced. The Chair ruled the point well taken, and declared that the change of Kings would not be made.

The official totals of the third ballot were announced as follows:

Aldridge	242	Saxton	15
Fish	110	Roberts	38
Wadsworth	42	Ellsworth	9
Black	194	Fassett	6
Baxter	61	Odell	82

757 votes cast.

The fourth ballot ordered.

The only counties which did not give their entire vote to Black were Cayuga, Delaware, Dutchess, Monroe, Montgomery, Oneida, Putnam, Saratoga, Schenectady, Seneca, Sullivan, and Warren.

Mr. Sutherland of Monroe, who presented the name of Mr. Aldridge, moved that the nomination be made unanimous.

Senator Cogreshall of Oneida seconded the motion. It was carried unanimously.

T. C. Platt, Lieut. Gov. Saxton, and Congressman Wallace T. Foote were appointed as the committee to escort Mr. Black to the platform.

The delegates stood up, and, led by "Abe" Gruber of New York, sang "He's a Jolly Good Fellow," and half a dozen other airs, while the committee searched for Mr. Black.

Mr. Black arrived at 4 p. m. and was received with a great outburst of applause and cheers.

Mr. Black was greeted with the shout "What's the matter with young Abraham Lincoln?" and assurances from all over the hall that he was "all right." Mr. Black began his speech by expressing his appreciation of the honor, and stating that his realization of the seriousness of the undertaking had led him to wish that the selection should go elsewhere. He said that "now Republicans may think that there is only a bed of roses ahead, but further on it may be found that there

Timothy L. Woodruff,
The Republican Candidate for Lieutenant Governor.

are plenty of thorns among the roses, and that the points are all turned up." He pledged his best endeavors to serve the cause of the people, and made but a brief speech.

When Mr. Black had finished, the roll call of the convention for nominations for Lieutenant Governor was declared in order.

A motion to take a recess until 4 P. M. produced such a shout of disapproval that it was withdrawn.

Congressman Sherman of Oneida made the first speech. He presented the name of Titus Sheard of Herkimer for Lieutenant Governor.

The second name presented was that of Timothy L. Woodruff of Brooklyn. The nominating speech was made by Mr. Pendergas of Brooklyn. He said:

"As a timely and deserved tribute to the great scheme of municipal development and progress as embraced in the fulfillment of the Greater New-York, Brooklyn, which will form an important part of that Empire City, asks at the hands of this convention an expression of recognition in the ticket to be here nominated. A recognition that will at once evidence the brotherly affection and sympathy of the Republicans of the State, and stimulate the people of our section to a performance of determined, zealous, and enthusiastic duty in behalf of the beneficent and time-honored principles and the just and undying cause of Republicanism.

"As a symbol of the spirit in which we come to you, we present in this convention an earnest, harmonious, and united delegation, which but reflects the sentiments of zeal, amity, and unity existing among the Republicans of our county; the record of past differences, animosities, and discords is closed, and we hope forever, chastened and revivified by the errors of the past. We address ourselves with energy and fidelity to the demands and expected triumphs of the future. For many years the Republicans of Brooklyn and Kings County had suffered under the thralldom of an arrogant and mercenary Democratic rule, but in 1892, when the days came that the exercise of the sacred right of the franchise was nullified, that Senates were stolen and municipal treasuries were pillaged and plundered, then, realizing that the supreme moment of duty had arrived, the Republican Party of our city and county bade the people awake, arise, be free. That bugle call to the battle for political liberty was responded to with the same fervor and bravery with which the farmer soldiery gathered and fought on the historic field of Lexington.

"The result of that battle of the ballots was the annihilation of the Brooklyn Democratic machine, a majority for the Republican State ticket, and the election of every candidate on our city and county tickets.

"With every impulse of party devotion and necessity quickened with the inspiring fires of loyalty and patriotism, we come to this convention with one hope, one ambition, one purpose, and that the nomination for the important and honorable office of Lieutenant Governor of our able, upright, public-spirited, patriotic, and distinguished fellow-citizen, Timothy L. Wodruff.

"In calling upon you to make this nomination, we do so with the conviction that his name and record furnish a telling justification of our action. He comes of that splendid type of Americanism over which stands in stately sponsorship the 'hereditary spirit of New-England.'

"On occasions of this character it is usual and pardonable to indulge in fulsome praise of friend and candidate, but we assure you that the words do not flatter, and the expressions do not exaggerate, when we say that from the time of his coming among us, Brooklyn has had no more liberal-minded, progressive citizen, and the State no more loyal and devoted subject than Timothy L. Woodruff.

"Animated by the memories and imagery of our sublime and cherished institutions, inspired by every elevating tradition of party history and creed, every ennobling sentiment of party honor, every sacred impulse of party pride, is justified in the unbending Republicanism and spotless record of this exemplary citizen and admirable candidate."

James Roohan of New-York seconded the nomination of Woodruff.

Mr. Cullinan of Oswego presented the name of Nevada N. Stranahan. The galleries made a great demonstration when Mr. Stranahan's name was mentioned.

The convention was so overwhelmingly for Woodruff that but little attention was paid to the announcement of the vote by counties. The totals, as reported officially, were:

Woodruff, 541; Stranahan, 176; Sheard, 41.

The nomination of Mr. Woodruff was made unanimous.

Senator Colvin of Clinton moved that a committee of three wait upon Mr. Woodruff and present him to the convention. The Chair announced the selection of a candidate for Judge of the Court of Appeals was in order.

Frank Hiscock was recognized. He moved that Irving G. Vann of Onondaga be nominated by acclamation.

An amendment that the Secretary be directed to cast the ballot of the convention for Irving G. Vann was accepted, and the resolution was adopted. The Secretary announced that 758 votes were cast for Judge Vann, and he was declared the nominee of the convention.

The State Committee was authorized to fill any vacancies which may occur on the ticket.

Mr. Woodruff was presented to the convention at 1.55. He made a short speech, expressing his gratitude and appreciation of the honor that the convention had conferred upon him. He predicted an overwhelming vote for the ticket in November from the County of Kings.

The thanks of the convention were extended to the officers of the convention, and at 2:04 o'clock the convention adjourned sine die.

WAS MR. PLATT'S WORK

The Boss Gave the Orders and the Convention Named the Candidates Favored by Him.

SARATOGA, Aug. 26.—Mr. Platt laid his hand on the Republican State Convention this morning and promptly the confusion of the last few days ceased. The turbulent sea became so calm that for the first time in the history of the State, so far as any one can remember, there were no breakers in the shoals of New-York, Kings, and Erie Counties, but all their delegates went with one jump toward the candidate the Tioga man had selected. He was Frank S. Black of Troy, a representative in Congress now and recently was nominated for another term.

Timothy L. Woodruff of Brooklyn was presented with the nomination for Lieutenant Governor, and Judge Irving G. Vann of Syracuse was made the candidate for Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals.

In bringing about the nomination of Mr. Black, it became necessary for Mr. Platt to do the thing he has feared to do ever since he came here last Saturday—namely, put the knife to the heart of his own trusted lieutenant and close friend George W. Aldridge.

Aldridge was the leading candidate in a field of fourteen when the convention adjourned last night, and this strength, with a little more, was loyal to him this morning until the signal was given. Then it deserted him. He had 242 votes on the first ballot this morning. All but 77 left on the second roll call.

The nomination of Mr. Black was not the result of a stampede. It followed in logical sequence certain developments of the morning and was a fine illustration of the way the machine works when the boss has hold of the lever.

The day broke with two or three dark horses in plain sight—Odell and Fassett in the lead. Aldridge and Fish and Wadsworth were out early, somewhat the worse for lack of sleep. A conference of the men who had been in the notable Worden Hotel gathering two days ago was held, and at this conference Mr. Platt was the central figure. The situation was discussed frankly, and the claims of all the candidates were gone over.

It was agreed that the two leading candidates—Aldridge and Fish—must be ruled off. To give the nomination to either would make so much trouble that the machine would suffer for both were machine men and the fight between them was of the bitterest sort. So messengers were sent to both to ask them to withdraw in favor of Odell or Black.

Lemuel Ely Quigg and Frederick S. Gibbs of New-York waited on Mr. Fish. He bowed his head and gracefully passed under the rod with the remark that he would make "no factious opposition."

Louis F. Payn and Jacob Worth, two of Mr. Platt's ablest lieutenants, were sent to Mr. Aldridge. He, for the first time on record, refused to yield to machine orders. "I will not get out of the way for any man," he said.

These messages were brought to Mr. Platt and his associates, who at once started the machine over Mr. Aldridge. Mr. Black's name not agreed upon formally, but through Mr. Payn it became known that Mr. Platt favored Mr. Black, and when the conference broke up Mr. Black was as good as nominated.

Mr. Black has been the candidate of Louis F. Payn from the beginning. Mr. Payn has been in charge of his campaign here. He has touched for Mr. Black's integrity. He has told all comers that Mr. Black should be the candidate. That Mr. Black stands so high with Mr. Payn has been the chief argument brought by an element of the party against him. He has been allied with the State machine ever since he entered politics, but not offensively so to the anti-machine men, and so they came into line to support him, for Roberts and Saxton—the anti-machine candidates—took themselves out of the race.

The nomination was made with enthusiasm on the second ballot of the day. For the first time in history there was a practical illustration of the great power in politics of the Greater New-York when all its representatives are united. The announcement of the 92 votes of Kings and the 134 of New-York—226 in all—for the candidate, came like an avalanche. They could start or prevent a stampede in any convention. That they were unanimous to-day was such a unique thing in the politics of the State that Chairman Woodford commented on it, to the interruption of the roll call.

With this unanimity for the first place was likened the nomination of Woodruff for Lieutenant Governor. The Kings County men were for Black when they were assured that the machine would support their candidate, and they agreed to be good-natured only when they were sure their candidate would be named. They threatened trouble otherwise.

If Benjamin B. Odell, Jr., had lived in some other judicial district than the Second, which is also the home of Mr. Woodruff, in the opinion of many he would have been Mr. Platt's choice.

Judge Vann's nomination for the Court of Appeals has been a foregone conclusion for weeks, and the convention did him the courtesy to place his name on the ticket without a formal nominating speech or a roll call.

One innovation in the political machinery of the party was introduced. Instead of a "Big Four" there is to be a "Big Five," a resolution making an Advisory Committee of five having been adopted. The men likely to comprise the "Big Five" are Thomas C. Platt, Chauncey M. Depew, Edward Lauterbach, Frank Hiscock, and Frank S. Witherbee.

MANY SORE SPOTS LEFT

Friends of Aldridge Are Free with Allegations of Bad Faith—Reason for Odell's Failure.

SARATOGA, Aug. 26.—Charges of broken promises were flung around in plenty after the convention adjourned to-day. They came largely from the Aldridge people, who were very mad, although their chief made the best of the situation.

The Aldridge boomers claim, for one thing, that a few weeks ago Senator Ellsworth called at Rochester on his way to New-York, and told Mr. Aldridge that Niagara County would be for him on the second ballot. Mr. Ellsworth a few days later was himself entered in the list of candidates. Niagara did not vote for Mr. Aldridge at all. Then it is claimed that Albany was promised to Aldridge on the second ballot, but that William Barnes, Jr., did not make good the promise.

Again, it is alleged that Aldridge was allowed to name the delegates in Saratoga County, but that only a few days after the County Convention Senator Brackett suddenly turned up as a candidate himself, and Saratoga did not vote for Mr. Aldridge on the second ballot.

Charges of tall faith also are made against delegations from the Counties of Fulton, Hamilton, Ontario, and Westchester, and Mr. Platt is being blamed for it all.

There have been many mysterious disappearances at this convention. There have been several plainly labeled "gold bricks" bought and sold. There have been incidents whose effect in politics can only be predicted wildly.

One case of mysterious disappearance is that of the Wurser-Willis element in Kings County. What has become of it? It came here with certain alleged ideas as to reform in political methods, with an aversion to Platt and his machine. Mayor Wurster apparently was hypnotized by the genial look in Mr. Platt's eye, and his voice changed to sing the Platt chorus as if he were a second Trilby. His delegates forgot their own ideas and joined that noble apostle of machine politics, Jacob M. Worth was for Aldridge for Governor when he came here, and during the voting he took most of his delegates to the Rochester man.

Has the McKinley League been lost or is it strayed or stolen? John E. Milholland was here after the nomination was made today, and he went to look at Candidate Black in his cottage. After he had "sized him up" he told the candidate he would support him. But the league, which has been calling Edward Lauterbach all sorts of bad names, and only two days ago paraded with banners covered with the cry of fraud by Mr. Lauterbach's organization, sat in their sets while the same Mr. Lauterbach announced a solid delegation for Mr. Platt's candidate.

One theory as to both of these disappearances was advanced to-night. He said: "It's a case of absorption. It's easy to unite factions when one faction has gotten everything in sight."

The conference this morning which resulted in the selection of Mr. Black developed troubles which will crop out hereafter, it is expected. There were fifteen or eighteen men present. By a large majority they favored the nomination of Mr. Odell. Four, only, it is said, were pronounced in favor of Black, while Mr. Platt did not flatly express himself in favor of either. Fourteen of those present urged Mr. Platt to take the nomination himself, but he told them he finally had decided not to do it. They then insisted that he should express his preference.

Mr. Platt is said to have remarked that he would not support a man who had "split on him." This was construed to mean that he remembered that Mr. Odell openly and vigorously had opposed the Greater New-York bill last Winter.

Some have recalled to-night the attitude of Speaker Fish against the Troy Police bill, which was championed by Mr. Black. Mr. Fish's brother-in-law, Mr. Mann of Troy, had a little contest with Mr. Black, and Black defeated him. The Speaker's attitude on the Troy bill was put down as due in part to a desire for revenge, and some of the Albany men say it started an opposition to Mr. Fish, which would have made it impossible to secure all the votes from that county, as well as Rensselaer, even if Mr. Black had not been a candidate.

VERY TAME ROUTINE.

No "Show Business" About the Proceedings—Chairman Woodford Blunders a Little.

SARATOGA, Aug. 26.—It was plain to be seen when all the delegates had assembled in the convention hall to-day that there was to be no "show business" about to-day's proceedings. It was all right enough for the machine to allow delegates to vote as they saw fit on the two ballots of last night, just to mask the batteries of the machine, but that wouldn't do for to-day. The machine was ready to go ahead. The masks were ordered off the batteries, which promptly were turned on the vagrant booms, which they blew so full of holes that they were all knocked to pieces by the time the first roll call of the day was over.

The galleries had big patches of empty seats in them. The Aldridge canalers had gone home, and it was surmised that navigation had been resumed on the canals. Most of the other candidates' "boomers" also had disappeared.

There was but little cheering of celebrities. Lieut. Gov. Saxton got a warm welcome, and the audience rose to its feet and cheered when Mr. Platt came in. Then Gen. Woodford warned the galleries that if there was any demonstration he would clear the galleries, and after the delegates had listened with some impatience and no interest to Titus Sheard's answer to Warner Miller, the machine got right down to business.

The first roll call furnished the candidates who had not received the approval of the "boss" the opportunity for a last gasp, and, save for the sullen Aldridge votes on the final ballot, they were not heard of afterward.

The first roll call of the day clearly showed how the machine was moving. When Jacob Worth sought to change the ninety-two votes of Kings to the Troy man, that settled not only the fact that Platt had ordered Black to be nominated, but that Timothy L. Woodruff was to be booked for second place. When Chemung was reached on the first call, Mr. Fassett's withdrawal of his own name with the request that his friends vote for Baxter, was a pleasing incident, but that was all. Mr. Saxton's graceful withdrawal of his own name and his indorsement of Mr. Black would have resulted in the nomination on that ballot by the changing of votes, but the programme was to proceed in the regular roll order, and Chairman Woodford refused to allow any changes to be made.

Then came the final roll call and the absolute sway of the machine. Mr. Barnes's delivery of Albany's votes solidly to Black started the ball rolling, and it was "Black," "Black," "Black," almost all the way down the list. Jacob Worth's announcement that, for the first time in years, New-York and Kings were unanimous, caused the Kings County men to howl themselves hoarse, and when Mr. Lauterbach jumped on his chair and called for three cheers for Kings there was as much applause as when Mr. Lauterbach, in an exuberant little speech, delivered the 134 votes to Black and gave him more than enough to nominate.

There was a demonstration when the final result was announced, and Mr. Platt, Mr. Saxton, and Expressman Foote started out to find the candidate.

Mr. Gruber of New-York then found use for his vocal talents. He got on his chair and began singing "My Country, 'Tis of Thee." The whole body of delegates got to their feet, and, with Gruber conducting, the convention sang the hymn in chorus and the band chimed in.

This incident was hardly at an end, and the convention was still standing up, when Mr. Platt was seen to enter, followed by Mr. Black. Then came Mr. Saxton and Mr. Foote. Very appropriately Mr. Platt led the procession. There was a roar of applause, which continued until the candidate and his escort had reached the platform, when it broke out again with renewed strength and vigor. All the ladies wildly waved their handkerchiefs, and hats and canes went up into the air. For a minute there was considerable enthusiasm in the cheer.

Mr. Black shook hands with Gen. Woodford and Mrs. Lauterbach. Mr. Platt did some handshaking, too, and then went back to his seat.

Chairman Woodford introduced the nominee of the convention as follows:

"I present to you Mr. Frank S. Black of Rensselaer, who, I believe, has been as divinely led to this nomination as was the great man who led us in 1860." (Applause and shouts of "What's the matter with young Abraham Lincoln?" and the responses of "He's all right.") Mr. Black said:

"Gentlemen of the Convention: No man could be more deeply sensible of the honor which you have conferred upon me, and no man could be more regretful that the equipment which he will bring to the office of the Governor of the State of New-York were not more ample and satisfactory. I appreciate the honor, but the honor does not come alone. It comes, I know, hand in hand with a responsibility so great as to be almost overwhelming, and I realize that responsibility so deeply that I had almost wished that the choice of this convention might finally be placed elsewhere. I know that, while the path upon which we are about to enter may seem at this end to be covered with nothing but the leaves of roses, further on we shall find thorns, and every one will be pointed up. (Laughter.)

"I know that in these times of unsettled business and disturbed finance and, more than all, in this time of awakened public conscience he may well shrink who undertakes to fill the high ideal of the Republican Party. I shall not make you any speech or attempt to extend to you my thanks, but I wish to accept the honor which you have conferred and I wish to assure you that to the best of my ability, with the full measure of my devotion, with all the zeal I can command, I will serve to advance the cause of the Republican Party, which is the cause of the people." (Applause and cheers.)

Mr. Black stood for a moment as though expecting Chairman Woodford to do something. The General, however, did not see the point, and Mr. Black whispered, "Present me to the convention."

Gen. Woodford jumped up and did so. Mr. Black was very self-possessed. He is tall and thin; lean and lank some folks would call him. He has very slender legs, and he wears rather wide trousers, that hang upon him much the same as do the yellow trousers on Lafayette in Morse's picture of him in Mayor Strong's office. He to-day wore a black sack coat, black vest, and black tie. He wore tan shoes and gold-rimmed spectacles. He looked like a cold, daring, deliberate man. His face is clean shaven, save for just a suggestion of side whiskers under each ear. His lips are thin, and his complexion is rather dark. His facial likeness to the late J. W. Kelly, the "Rolling Mill Man," has been commented on by many. His voice is thin, but penetrating, and his delivery is good. He has a love for diamonds—big diamonds. He wears one in his shirt front that looks to weigh about three carats, and one in a finger ring that is as big around as a 3-cent piece.

The nomination of the Lieutenant Governor was something fine in the machine line. The friends of the brainy Stranahan made a loyal fight for him, but it was a hopeless one. Woodruff was the choice of the "Boss," and that was all.

"The only thing against him," said Orator Ronan, the Depew of the Bowery, who was the first man to declare that Dr. Depew was a "peach," is that he washes his face occasionally."

Mr. Woodruff's appearance before the convention after his nomination was something unique. He entered with his escort by a side door and fairly bounded on to the stage. He was bubbling over with joy. He was having a lovely time. He gave the high up handshake to everybody on the platform. He is as dapper a little man as ever crossed the Brooklyn Bridge. Some of the delegates from the Bowery say that he looks as though he might be a terrible tennis player. He is short and stocky, with a clean-shaven face. If he were pointed out as a sophomore at Yale no one would doubt it. He wore a stylish double-breasted sack suit of blue and a high collar. He is not an orator.

Mr. Woodruff said:

"Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Convention: I am profundly grateful to you and I deeply appreciate the honor of being nominated by this representative body of Republicans as the candidate of my party for the great office of Lieutenant Governor of the State of New York, and I shall never be unmindful, my friends, of my great obligation to all my fellow Republicans of Brooklyn, who, with absolute unanimity and with an earnestness that was of itself almost an assurance of success, united in my support and asked this convention to pay the debt the Republicans of the State owe the Republicans of Brooklyn for having saved the National ticket in 1888, and for having now wheeled the County of Kings into the triumphant Republican column. [Applause.]

"Gentlemen, you have paid the debt and the County of Kings will give you a receipt in full in the shape of an overwhelming majority for the Republican ticket in November. It only remains for me to demonstrate, and I shall put forth my best endeavors to that end, that in paying this debt you did so in a medium of exchange which is not depreciated currency, but a sound Republican hundred-cent dollar." (Applause.)

The long and the short of it is Black and Woodruff.

There were not more than 800 persons in the hall when Mr. Woodruff was introduced.

The nomination of Irving G. Vann for the Court of Appeals and the final routine work of the convention were disposed of while many of the delegates were leaving the hall.

REPUBLICAN STATE COMMITTEE.

Changes Which Have Been Made in the List of Last Year.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 26.—The following were chosen as members of the new State Committee by the Republican Convention:

1—WILLIAM J. YOUNGS.
2—ANDREW JACOBS.
3—Undecided.
4—ROBERT A. SHARKLY.
5—JOHN DENBERT.
6—HENRY C. SAFFEN.
7—CHARLES W. ALEXANDER.
8—CORNELIUS VAN COTT.
9—CHARLES H. MURRAY.
10—ROBERT A. BREACEN.
11—GEORGE HILLIARD.
12—AMASA THORNTON.
13—GEORGE WANAMAKER.
14—JOHN RESNEWEBER.
15—OTTO IRVING WISE.
16—WILLIAM H. TEN EYCK.
17—BENJAMIN B. ODELL, Jr.
18—LEWIS H. VAIL.
19—C. V. COLLINS.
20—WILLIAM BARNES, Jr.
21—HOBART KRUM.
22—WILLIAM L. PROCTOR.
23—STEPHEN MOFFIT.
24—JOHN E. MOTT.
25—CHARLES W. HACKETT.
26—GEORGE W. DUNN.
27—FRANCIS HENDRICKS.
28—BARNET H. VOLKMAN.
29—JOHN F. PARKHURST.
30—ARCHIE D. SANDERS.
31—GEORGE W. ALDRIDGE, (with power of substitution.)
32—JOHN R. HAZEL.
33—HARVEY J. HURD.
34—WILLIAM J. GLENN.

Compared with the present State Committee, the changes show that the following members retire: William H. Goodrich, in the Third; Frederick H. Schroeder, in the Fifth; Andrew Frank, in the Sixth; Thurlow Weed Barnes, in the Twelfth; William Brookfield, in the Thirteenth; Abraham Gruber, in the Fourteenth; James M. Doremus, in the Fifteenth; William S. C. Wiley, in the Twenty-first; Frank S. Witherbee, in the Twenty-third, and Henry A. Bruner, in the Thirtieth.

The member in the Third District will not be decided for a while yet.

COMMENT AND INCIDENT

Mr. Black Will Take a Vacation Before Beginning His Canvass—Mr. Platt Well Satisfied.

SARATOGA, Aug. 26.—Candidate Black said, after his nomination, that he would not begin campaign work until he had taken a short vacation. In a day or two he would go with his family to his old home in Maine. He could not say what part he would take in the campaign until he had conferred with the committee in charge.

***

Mr. Platt says the ticket is a good solution of the situation. "Mr. Black's nomination," he said, "has brought all the elements of the party in all parts of the State together. Mr. Woodruff's nomination will add strength to the ticket."

***

Candidate Aldridge is not feeling comfortable over his defeat. He did the most work of any in securing delegates, and had more than any other candidate on the first ballot. Moreover, some of them were loyal to him to the end. One of the Erie County men was asked how the Aldridge men were feeling.

"Like the friends of the man who met with the accident. When they heard the news, the first dispatch read: 'John has been in a runaway. His neck and left arm are broken.' The second dispatch said: 'Later and more favorable. John's left arm is not broken.'"

***

R. A. Crossen of Rochester telephoned to A. S. Barnes of this city to-day, using the Worden House telephone. Mr. Barnes is credited as the local leader of the American Protective Association. He and Mr. Crossen have had some business relations in the way of publishing an attack on Aldridge. In the course of his telephonic communication, Mr. Crossen said substantially this:

"We did them up in great shape. It was anybody's fight this morning, but we brought some pressure to bear on Platt. We told him we were favorable to Black,

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because of the work he had done in the Shea case. Platt has said all along that Aldridge could not have the nomination.

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When Mr. Black reached the United States Hotel after his nomination he was given a noisy welcome. "Lou" Payn, his guide, counselor, and friend, steered him through the crowds to his headquarters. There he found many admirers, who exhausted themselves shouting. Many times during the afternoon the candidate was greeted with shouts.

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That speech which Candidate Black made as temporary Chairman yesterday is bothering the politicians to-day. His insult to the decent Democrats of the State and his slurring remark about Horatio Seymour are regarded as an effective bar to his securing many Democratic votes, even in this year. Several delegates, and some of them very close friends of Mr. Black, are privately condemning these utterances.

***

Ex-Judge Robertson of Katonah was very indignant to-day when Titus Sheard announced in his speech that he, Robertson, had voted not to seat the Sheard delegation in Herkimer County. Mr. Robertson denied the impeachment to the convention, and then went to Mr. Sheard and told him that it was not true.

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Candidate Black always wears one of his big diamonds in his shirtfront when he is in his dress suit.

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"Lou" Payn is deeply grieved that such a man as Amasa Thornton should have been placed upon the State Committee. Many of the politicians think that this is very funny. Amasa says that he does not care whether Payn likes it or not.

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Many of the Republican leaders left town before dark. Mr. Platt was about the first man to start for home. He left the convention hall a few minutes before adjournment and caught the 3 o'clock train for New-York City. Candidates Black and Woodruff, with Mr. Aldridge and a crowd of friends, left here at 6 o'clock for Troy.

Before starting Mr. Aldridge said: "I believe that the party is united as it never was before, and that Black and Woodruff will sweep the State by a tremendous majority. Monroe County, ever faithful and loyal to the Republican Party and its nominees, will be faithful and loyal this year. I accept this result in the same spirit I would have displayed had I not been a candidate. The contest which has been waged has been hard, fought, but so far as I am concerned, it has been without bitterness."

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Mr. and Mrs. Fish are still at Saratoga. "Naturally, I feel disappointed," said the Speaker, "but I am proud of the strength that my friends displayed in the convention. The ticket nominated is an excellent one, and it will have my hearty and earnest support." But there are heart-burnings in more than one Republican heart to-night.

THE CAREER OF CANDIDATE BLACK.

A Prominent Lawyer of Troy Who Has Always Been a Republican.

SARATOGA, Aug. 26.—Candidate Black, who started for the Executive Chamber to-day, was the man who headed a delegation to that chamber when Gov. Flower was there, and asked for special Executive action in prosecuting the "Pat" Shea case. Gov. Flower would not listen to him, and essentially he was shown out.

Mr. Black was known in Troy simply as a lawyer of good standing up to about four years ago. He had held no office, and apparently wanted none. At one time he was appointed receiver for a large concern. The place was a remunerative one, and the dominant local political machine was interested in putting one of its own men into Mr. Black's place. Having power and influence, it did so.

Mr. Black got at the roots of the matter and was properly indignant.

"This political machine has been interfering with my business," he said. "I'm going into politics."

From that day he became an ardent aspirant for the leadership of the anti-Murphy machine in Troy. He first came into prominence as counsel for a legislative committee which investigated the Troy election frauds three years ago. He was still fighting the organization when there came the election riot of 1894, in which "Pat" Shea killed Robert Ross.

Mr. Black became the leader then. The "Committee of Safety" of 100 was organized in his office. He was its President, and in that capacity he waged a relentless warfare against the political system which had made rioting a feature in all elections in that city.

He has never figured much in State politics, other than to attend a convention now and then as a delegate. He, on such occasions, has acted with the regular organization. He went to Illinois as a delegate to the National Republican Convention, and was one of Mr. Platt's supporters in the troublous meeting of the New-York delegation. He was selected to represent Mr. Platt in an address to Warner Miller at a second meeting of the delegation, which, however, never took place. Mr. Black and Louis F. Payn are close political friends, living in the same Congressional District.

Frank S. Black is the present Congressman from the Columbia and Rensselaer District, serving his first term. He recently has been renominated. Mr. Black is forty-three years of age, and was born on March 8, 1853, in the town of Limington, York County, in the State of Maine, which town adjoins that in which Speaker Thomas B. Reed resides. Mr. Black was born of poor but intelligent and God-fearing parents. He has worked hard all his life, and after being graduated at Dartmouth College, taught school for a while. Mr. Black went to Troy about eighteen years ago. His first work there was upon a morning newspaper as a reporter on a meagre salary. Mr. Black studied law in the day time and devoted his nights to reportorial work. He was soon admitted to the practice of his chosen profession, and rose rapidly to distinction, until now there are few important cases in that section of the State in which he is not retained. Mr. Black was married on Thanksgiving Day, 1879, to Miss Hamlin, who was born and resided in Provincetown, Mass. He has one child living, a boy fourteen years of age.

Since his graduation, Mr. Black has lived in New-York. He first went to Johnstown, Fulton County, where he studied law. Lack of means, however, forced him to accept the management of The Johnstown Journal, for which he had been fitted by his editorship of the college magazine. The paper was then under the control of W. M. Ireland, connected with the State Department at Albany for many years. His work was satisfactory and he had full editorial charge for several months, until an editorial in the paper committed it to a candidate disliked by Mr. Ireland. Mr. Black was suddenly dismissed and was compelled to move to Troy.

In the latter city Mr. Black became a reporter on The Troy Whig, and continued in this position for several months. He then secured a clerkship in the registry department of the Post Office. He continued his study of law and was admitted to the bar in 1879. With the late Albert Smith and George B. Wellington he formed a partnership, which lasted only a year. Mr. Black then retiring and establishing a separate office.

Mr. Black did not take criminal cases, and has taken only one divorce case. His objection to criminal cases, however, were put aside during the trial of Pat Shea and McGough. After the murder of Robert Ross in Troy, Mr. Black was a speaker at the indignation meeting in the Second Presbyterian Church. At the inquest he appeared as counsel for the Troy Committee of Public Safety, and also appeared before the Governor. He was prominently connected with the prosecution in the trial of Shea and McGough. He was counsel, also, for the special State Senate investigating committee.

His prominence during this incident is responsible largely for Mr. Black's advancement. He had not been very well known in Republican politics prior to that event. He had been on the stump in the Presidential campaigns of 1888 and 1892, but had not attracted great attention. He had been a lawyer of high standing, with a good practice, but was not considered a great politician. The Republicans of the Nineteenth District in 1894 nominated him for Congress by acclamation, and he was swept into office by the tidal wave of that year, receiving 20,954 votes against 17,514 for Charles D. Haines, Democrat.

Mr. Black has been known as a regular Republican—that is, he has been ready to serve Mr. Platt.

ALDRIDGE SATISFIED.

Says He Cannot Complain of the Convention's Action.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 26.—Superintendent George W. Aldridge made the following statement after the convention:

"I accept the result in the same spirit I would have displayed had I not been a candidate and had the nominee of the convention been my choice from the beginning. The contest which has been waged and which has culminated to-day has been an earnest one, but so far as I am concerned it has been without bitterness. The honor is a high one, and it was the encouragement of sincere friends, who believed me entitled to the prize at the hands of the party, that caused me to enter the contest. It was the devotion of these friends to the very last that enabled me to make as good a showing as I did in the convention. To them I return my sincere thanks for their loyal support. I believe the party is united as it never was before, and that the ticket of Black and Woodruff will sweep the State by a tremendous majority. Monroe County, ever faithful and loyal to the Republican Party and its nominees, will be faithful and loyal this time."

Ratified the Saratoga Ticket.

The Central Republican Club of the Thirty-first Assembly District met at Lenox Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street last evening and ratified the nominations made by the Republican State Convention at Saratoga. The clubhouse was filled to the doors, and great enthusiasm prevailed. The officers of the club are: President—Henry C. Robinson; Vice President—George F. Shrady; Second Vice President—R. Ellsworth Grant; Treasurer—Thomas Crawford; Recording Secretary—Frank McCabe; Financial Secretary—E. A. Dunham; Corresponding Secretary—John T. McNeill; Sergeant at Arms—George Slotman.

TIMOTHY L. WOODRUFF.

Member of the Brooklyn Park Commission.

SARATOGA, Aug. 26.—Timothy Lester Woodruff, Park Commissioner of Brooklyn, is one of the youngest politicians in that city. He has been an active Platt man, and broke away from the anti-Platt crowd shortly after Mayor Wurster appointed him Park Commissioner.

His father was the late John Woodruff, who represented the New-Haven district in Congress from 1855 to 1857. Mr. Woodruff was born in New-Haven, Conn., in 1858, and entered Yale College in 1875, and was graduated a Bachelor of Arts in 1879. In 1880 he was married to Miss Cora C. Eastman, daughter of the late Mayor H. G. Eastman of Poughkeepsie. He was admitted to the firm of Nash, Wilton & Co. in 1881, and is at present its Treasurer, the firm being known now as the Worcester Salt Company. He moved to Brooklyn, and has since lived in the Twenty-second Ward, his present residence, at Eighth Avenue and President Street, being one of the handsomest homes in that city.

Mr. Woodruff is a Director and Secretary of the Brooklyn Grain Warehouse Company. He is also the proprietor of the Maltine Manufacturing Company of New-York. He is a Director in the Kings County, Hamilton, and Manufacturers' Trust Companies; a Director in the Merchants' Exchange Bank of New-York, President of the Co-operative Building Bank of New-York, and a member of the New-York Chamber of Commerce. He is also a Trustee of the City Savings Bank of Brooklyn, and was recently elected President of the Board of Trustees of the Adelphi Academy of Brooklyn.

He belongs to the Brooklyn, Montauk, Union League, Hamilton, Manufacturers', Republican, Logan, Riding and Driving Clubs of Brooklyn and the Crescent Athletic Club and the Dyker Meadow Golf Club. He is also a member of the League of American Wheelmen, the Cycle Club, the Good Roads Association, as well as being a member of the Union League and the University Clubs of this city. He is also a member of the Sons of the Revolution, and was Chairman of the Brooklyn Citizens' Atlanta Exposition Committee. Mr. Woodruff and his wife are members of the Memorial Presbyterian Church. He is said to be one of the finest entertainers in that city, and his home is constantly the scene of dinner parties and receptions. Only last week he gave a reception to the ninety-two delegates from Kings County to the State Convention.

Mrs. Woodruff is looked upon as being one of the leaders in society in Brooklyn. Since being appointed Park Commisssioner by Mayor Wurster, in January last, Mr. Woodruff has taken an active interest in having the roads in the park improved, and has caused the return cycle path to be laid on the Ocean Boulevard, and at present is having the Glenmore Avenue cycle path laid.

He has always been a Republican, and at one time was one of the leading men in the Brooklyn Young Republican Club, and took a leading part in the election of Seth Low as Mayor of Brooklyn. He was a delegate to the Republican National Conventions of 1888, 1892, and 1896.

CAUSED BY DEMAGOGUES.

No More Italian Emigrants Will Go to Brazil.

LONDON, Aug. 26.—The Times to-morrow will print a dispatch from Rio de Janeiro, saying that quiet has been restored in Sao Paulo, but that the disorders in Rio de Janeiro continue. On Tuesday there was a conflict between the police and the populace, in which few persons were injured. The trouble was brought about by a mob seeking to attack a number of Italians. The latter tried to avoid the conflict, and behaved themselves peacefully.

The whole trouble, the dispatch says, is due to Brazilian demagogues. The diplomatic questions are awaiting the decision of the Italian Government.

ROME, Aug. 26.—In view of the troubles now existing between Italy and Brazil, the Government has ord

BRYAN TALKS TO 40,000

NOT ALL AT ONCE, BUT IN LOTS OF FROM 100 TO 10,000.

Talked in Familiar, Straightaway Fashion to Great Assemblages in Syracuse, Rochester, and Erie, Penn., and to Smaller Crowds at Way Stations—Praised Mr. McKinley's Integrity in One Speech and Came to the End of the Day Almost Exhausted.

ERIE, Penn., Aug. 26.—Husky of voice and tired of body after a hard day of campaigning, William Jennings Bryan found himself confronted on his arrival in Erie to-night with a programme calling for three more speeches before he could rest from the weariness that this day of railroad traveling and speechmaking had brought to him.

But he carried out the part of the contract assigned him by the local Committee on Arrangements and performed his triplicate duty with a vigor that spoke well for his constitution. His reception at the railroad station was hearty in the extreme. Rain was falling when his train arrived at 7 o'clock, but the 2,000 or more persons waiting his coming stood their ground and gave the candidate a royal welcome.

A hard fight was necessary to make a passage for Mr. and Mrs. Bryan through the wall of cheering spectators, and, with a brass band in the lead and members of the local committee in the rear, they were conveyed in a carriage to the Reed House, where another crowd was waiting to echo the station greetings.

Accompanied by Joseph Sibley and other prominent Democrats of Erie, Mr. Bryan started out at 8 o'clock to perform the contract which had been made for him. The three gatherings he addressed rebuild him in the potency of their applause for his sacrifice of comfort and rest in their behalf.

Schlosser's Hall, a big, square, low-ceiling place, was the scene of his first speech. It seats 2,500, and to-night not only was every chair supplied with an occupant, but hundreds were obliged to stand, and hundreds more vainly sought admittance.

The annual meeting of Erie County farmers was held near the city to-day. The gathering is always large. It was expected that many of those who were in attendance at the celebration, known as the harvest home picnic, would be at Schlosser's to hear the Democratic candidate.

Whether they were there or not, Mr. Bryan made a stirring speech suitable to an audience of farmers and others who work with their hands. He told a story or two and spoke in a popular, familiar way that had its effect upon his listeners. They howled with laughter when he related a little tale of Ignatius Donnelly's to illustrate the silver question and shouted vigorously when he made edigrammatic remarks about his opponents.

From Schlosser's Hall Mr. Bryan was hurled off to carry out another third of his contract. This time he was scheduled to appear at St. Patrick's Auditorium, an exceedingly spacious hall situated in a district largely populated by workingmen. His voice had shown signs of huskiness at Schlosser's. At St. Patrick's he spoke with an effort.

The effect of his two long addresses at Syracuse and Rochester, and his short speeches at a number of places along the route to Erie, had begun to show, and Mr. Bryan's vocal organs appeared to be in the much-weakened state they were after his record-breaking campaign experience from Lincoln to the East.

At the second Erie meeting the 2,500 men and women assembled in the Auditorium were orderly but on the whole, more enthusiastic than those at the first meeting. The three cheers they gave when the young nominee concluded fairly shook the rafters.

Again the thoroughly fatigued candidate was hurried to the waiting carriage. Again he was whirled away, this time to the Park Opera House, where the eighth annual State Convention of Pennsylvania Democratic Clubs was in session. This was the most demonstrative meeting of the evening, and to his audience there Mr. Bryan made the most important speech of the three delivered in the course of two hours.

Mrs. Bryan and Miss Sibley were conspicuous figures in one of the proscenium boxes. It was a meeting seemingly thoroughly in sympathy with the candidate of the party. Some dozen oil paintings of the nominee were suspended from various points about the hall. The orchestra chairs were crowded, but there were vacant seats in the galleries. Many ladies were in the boxes and elsewhere, and the audience was one that suggested refinement and culture.

Various speakers had entertained the delegates and others comprising the audience, but the speaker who was addressing them when Mr. Bryan appeared, was lost to memory and view in the stirring enthusiasm that ensued.

Everybody rose, and the cheering, punctuated with vigorous blasts from the band, handkerchief-waving, hat-throwing crowd of Democratic sympathizers made Mr. Bryan know that he was heartily welcome. When the prolonged shouts of welcome had ended, Mr. Bryan was introduced. After he was through the nominee held a handshaking reception, and went back to the Reed House and to bed. Mr. Bryan spoke as follows:

"Mr. Chairman, Ladies, and Gentlemen: I esteem it a great privilege to be permitted to meet to-night with the members of the clubs assembled here from all over the State of Pennsylvania, because I know what these meetings mean. I know the inspiration that they give and of the enthusiasm carried back by those who go forth to prosecute the work of this campaign.

"In my judgment, we are entering upon a campaign which will be memorable in the history of the country, for many reasons; not only because of the issue involved—that would be enough to make it an epoch in the history of nations—but there are other reasons. This campaign demonstrates as no campaign has done within the last generation the capacity of the people for self-government." [Great applause and cheering.]

A Voice—"A Daniel come to judgment."

Mr. Bryan, continuing:

"Is there a man in this land who doubts that the American people can rise to the requirements of any emergency? If so I bid him to cast his eyes upon 70,000,000 of people thinking out their own salvation. [Great applause.]

"Is there a man who believes that party machinery can govern the people? I bid him look until he sees the great common people breaking every machine that stands in their way. [Great applause and cheering.] Is there a man who believes that the age of oratory is gone? I point him to every precinct in this Nation, where he will find a modern Demosthenes. [Great applause.] Oratory will live so long as there are causes which appeal to the human heart. [Applause.] Oratory is the speech of the person who knows what he is talking about and means what he says, and in this campaign you will find the orator everywhere.

"Come to my State and I will show you a banker and a money loaner who will go forth to preach the gospel of bimetallism, and he never preached any other gospel in his life. [Great applause and cheering.] I will show you a brieless barrister who, armed with right, will meet the attorney of the corporations and crush him before any audience. [Great applause.]

"I will show you the business man who never came from behind his counter before, but he feeling that the welfare of his family, the welfare of posterity, depends upon the settlement of the cause, can come from his store and rise before an audience and make a speech that cannot be answered by any man who would fasten the shackles upon 70,000,000 freemen. [Great applause.]

"I will take you to the railroad shops and I will show you men who know more about the money question than the President of the road knows about the subject. [Applause and cheers.] I will take you to a carpenter who as he works at the bench will revolve in his mind these questions and come nearer finding out what is an honest dollar than the man who represents a syndicate and bows to the dictation of Lombard Street. [Great applause.]

"Ah, come with me to the farm and I will show you the man who follows the plow, and who has studied this money question, and who knows that if the dollars go up his wheat comes down, and you cannot answer the logic of that argument at all. [Great applause.]

"A prominent writer came to this country a good many years ago and wrote a book about Democracy in America and he said that every citizen over here was a public speaker, and he said one of them could not talk five minutes without getting excited and saying: 'Ladies and Gentlemen.' [Laughter.] If he thought that then, what would he think were he here to-day? [Great applause and laughter.]

"I know Western towns where the people congregated upon the streets and blockaded up the sidewalks talking the money question, and where they go so numerous they had to push them off the sidewalks and blocked up the streets 100 feet wide, and then in order to allow some business to go on their City Council hired a hall for those people to meet in every day and discuss the money question."

"My friends, when the people come to discuss the money question in that way you cannot drive the tariff question into the campaign with a pile driver. [Continued laughter.] It is not more taxes the people want. It is more money to pay the taxes they already have to-day. [Laughter and applause.]

"I want you to go home and take with you the determination to leave no effort undone to carry out the principles which you espouse. We have a cause that appeals to the hearts of men. There is no sentiment in the human heart that is deeper down than the love of justice.

"It is the love of justice upon which society is built—without there could be no such thing as government—and the sense of justice is offended by any legislation that seeks to give a few people the prosperity that ought to be the heritage of all the people. [Great applause.]

"Now, there is one rule by which we can determine on which side the citizens of this country will fight. I remember hearing a sermon preached a good many years ago from the text 'As he thinketh in his heart, so is he.' The more I have thought of that text the more deeply it has impressed itself upon me. The heart is the place where conduct is determined, and if you want to find out where a man is in this fight, do not look at his brain; that would find a reason for whatever his heart wants to do. Look at his heart." [Long and continued applause.]

EARLY MORNING RIDE FROM UTICA.

Some Short Wayside Speeches and a Lot of Friendly Handshaking.

SYRACUSE, Aug. 26.—Mr. and Mrs. Bryan, who spent the night in Bagg's Hotel, Utica, were to have left there at 5 A. M. to-day, but were persuaded to take the 7:10 train instead. They walked from the hotel to the station. A few persons were on the platform and they sent the candidate off with a cheer.

The train was the regular local, and Mr. Bryan, before the end of the journey, experienced some of the discomforts of traveling in a day coach overcrowded with people. The first stopping place this morning was Rome, at 7:50. There was a pretty large crowd of workingmen at the railroad station as the train rolled in, but there was no noisy or wild demonstration, like those between Albany and Utica.

Mr. and Mrs. Bryan went out on the rear platform and received some cheers. Mr. Bryan was introduced as the next President of the United States. He said that the train would stop too short a time to permit him to make a speech, and then he went on to make a little one.

The men before him, he said, would have plenty of opportunities to read and to study the question. He rather imagined from their faces that a good many of them had already made up their minds and that some of them, at least, were not afraid of being overwhelmed by a flood of money. [Laughter.]

Their opponents told them that with free coinage of silver there would be so much money in the country that the people would not know what to do with it, and that gold would be scared out of circulation; also that the mints could not coin silver fast enough to supply money. They tried to frighten them in both ways.

"That rather amuses me," said Mr. Bryan. "They seem to forget that if any more mints are needed there are lots of towns that will allow them to be built and plenty of men ready to work [laughter and cheers] and we do not need to hire syndicates for that."

At this point the train began to move again, and Mr. and Mrs. Bryan stepped back into the car on the accommodation train. Oneida, reached at 8:25, turned out another assemblage of workingmen, to whom Mr. Bryan said:

"Fellow-citizens: You have ample opportunities to study and discuss the issues of this campaign. When your opponents talk of a fifty-cent dollar ask them who made it a fifty-cent dollar. It was not so until after demonetization."

At Canastota, ten minutes later, the train stopped only long enough to give the people who had collected there an opportunity to see the Democratic candidate, and a few of them to shake hands with him. There was no noisy demonstration, and the train moved on to Kirkville.

Guy Worden, a tall, sunburnt man, in his shirt sleeves, and with a frank, merry-looking face, made his way to Mr. Bryan's seat, shook hands with him heartily, and declared himself a "free-silver Republican." He added that he thought that free silver would be a benefit to the farmers and to the workingmen, and that the rich could take care of themselves. Mr. Bryan indorsed that sentiment and complimented Mr. Worden, who is a Justice of the Peace, on the correctness of his views. The incident created much amusement.

Fifty persons were gathered at Minoa. Mr. Bryan spent the short stop in shaking hands with as many as he could. This was the last station before reaching Syracuse.

MR. BRYAN AT NEARLY HIS BEST.

Makes Himself Heard by 5,000 Persons in Syracuse.

SYRACUSE, Aug. 26.—People were gathered all along the streets of Syracuse, through which the train passed on its way to the New-York Central station, to see the Democratic nominee. Mr. Bryan stood on the rear platform of his car, and bowed in response to the applause which marked the progress of his train.

Several thousand persons were crowded closely together in the station building, and they gave a cheer as the train came to a standstill, and Mr. Bryan, with Mrs. Bryan, stepped from the car to the station platform. The train arrived at 9:50.

Through a separation of the band and most of the Reception Committee from the Democratic nominee, many persons failed to see Mr. Bryan. Mayor James K. McGuire and Col. John F. Gayhor got into the carriage with the candidate and started for the Yates House, but the band and the carriages containing the others delegated to receive Mr. Bryan went up the street amid much applause. The result was that the procession in which Mr. Bryan appeared contained one carriage, preceded by a platoon of police, while the bulk of the crowd went with the band.

The members of the Reception Committee were introduced to Mr. Bryan at the Yates House. A committee of ladies took care of Mrs. Bryan. After a quarter of an hour there, the procession was reformed, this time in its intended order, and the candidate and his escorts proceeded to Hanover Square, a block away, followed by about a thousand men and boys.

It is estimated that the crowd gathered about the temporay speaker's stand in the square numbered 5,000. Mayor McGuire, whose youthful appearance has gained him the sobriquet of the "Boy Mayor," made a short address of welcome.

Mr. Bryan was introduced by ex-Mayor William B. Kirk, who thanked God that the Democratic Party had come back to the principles of Horatio Seymour. This allusion to the former New-York light of Democracy was cheered. Although the gathering was undemonstrative, Mr. Bryan made one of his best speeches and showed considerable warmth in its clear and forcible delivery. This is what he said:

"Mr. Chairman, Fellow-citizens: In a land like ours, where the Government derives its just powers at the consent of the governed, and where the officials who for a short time exercise authority according to law are selected by the people, it is only fair that those who are to choose by the ballot should be permitted to come in contact with those who are candidates for high positions.

"And as in this campaign it is very difficult for all the people to find the necessary money, either gold or silver, to visit the candidate, I thought it might be worth while for the candidate to visit the people. [Cries of "Good! good!" and loud applause.] Then, too, I thought it might be well for one who is accused of being the candidate of a body of Anarchists to show himself in order that you may judge whether he looks like one who is bent upon destroying the Government under which he lives. [Wild applause and cries of "No!" "No!"]

"I believe, my friends, that there is no one in all this land who is more in love with our institutions than I. I glory in the liberty of our people, and I glory in the opportunities which our Nation presents to every citizen and to the children of all who live beneath our flag. [Applause.]

"It is in this land, as in no other land, that we, whatever be our walk in life, whether we be rich or poor, whether we stand among the known or the unknown, can say to our children, 'All the avenues of industry are open to you if you can prevent the trusts from closing those avenues, and all the honors that are in the hands of the people are before you if you can have it understood that the people and not the corporations and syndicates have a right to choose their officials.' [Great applause and cheering.]

"Our opponents—I do not mean the little ones who sometimes stand about upon the street corners in the hope of some petty office, those who are candidates—but I mean some of the conspicuous opponents whom we must meet in this campaign, have predicted openly and pointedly that they must exert themselves to keep Anarchy and Socialism from dominating the United States.

"I want to assure you, my friends, that the people who are opposing the success of the ticket nominated at Chicago are not doing it because they are afraid that such Anarchy as they speak of will be triumphant, but it is because they know that the Chicago platform aims its blows at the real enemies of this country—those who think they are greater than the Government and can make the Government their instruments for private gain. [Great applause.]

"Let me tell you why they call us 'Anarchists.' Mr. Carlisle, when a member of Congress in 1878, used these words, which I shall read to you:

"'Our power of legislation over this subject will not be exhausted by the passing of this measure, and we ought not to halt for a single moment in our efforts to complete the work of relief inaugurated by it. The struggle now going on cannot cease, and ought not to cease, until all the industrial interests of the country are fully and finally emancipated from the heartless domination of syndicates, Stock Exchanges, and other great combinations of money grabbers in this country and in Europe.' [Applause and cheers.]

"That is the language of John G. Carlisle in 1878. We stand to-day where he stood then, and we intend to complete the work which he began. Show me a man who is interested in the Stock Exchanges, in the syndicates, and in the other great combinations of money grabbers in this country and in Europe, and I will show you a man who is opposed to the Chicago ticket and I will show you a man who charges us with being Anarchists. [Applause and laughter.]

"I hurl back the charge and say that these men are the greatest enemies that this country has, and their opposition to us is because our warfare is against them and is intended to stop the plunder of the industrial masses by the money corporations of this country and Europe. [Great applause.]

"Now, my friends, I quoted these words to you so that you would not think I was using extravagant language. If the money grabbers of this country and Europe were exercising a heartless domination then, I want to ask you in what language we will describe the domination from which we suffer now. In 1878 there was not in this country public men or a great party which took the position that this Nation must submit to this heartless domination until the heartless dominators broke our shackles. But in this campaign we are told that we must.

"In this campaign, for the first time in the history of this Government a great party proposes to surrender the right of self-government and invest in foreign legislative bodies the power to legislate for the people of the United States. [Cries of "No!" "No!" and applause.]

"What does the Republican platform say? Does it say that the gold standard is a good thing? No! No platform ever written by a National party in the United States ever said that the gold standard was a good thing. Why don't they defend it? Because they dare not defend it before those who tell. Why do they not excuse it? Because the wail of distress which it has caused would drown any excuse which they could present.

"It has well been said that gold, in its last analysis, is the sweat of the poor and the blood of the brave, and you can well admire the discretion of the gold-standard advocates where they decline to invite a contest in an open field. [Applause.] But when they say that this Nation shall submit to the devils of the gold standard until relief comes from other nations, they do, as we believe, declare for a gold standard permanently, because we do not believe that relief will come from other lands.

"Some of them say that if we will just wait, other nations will come to our relief. We have heard that preached in every Presidential campaign, and the very ones who have been so loud in their declaration in favor of international bimetallism during National campaigns, are the ones who, after the election, have done all they could to prevent bimetallism, independent or international.

"The people will not longer be deceived. If you wanted to reduce the rate of interest, would you wait until the people who loan money petition for legislation to reduce the rate of interest? [Applause, and cries of "No!" "No!"]

"You never appeal to anybody to secure legislation which will be hostile to his private interests. Then why should we say that this Nation, a great debtor nation, must wait until creditor nations come to us and help to stop the appreciation of the dollar in which debts are paid? We live here in a community which is both agricultural and manufacturing, and I appeal to you to examine this money question and ascertain for yourselves whether the restoration of silver is not good for you.

"If you are farmers, I beg you to remember that under the appreciation of gold your products have fallen in value while your debts and your taxes have remained as high as they used to be. I notice one of the opponents of free coinage said the other day that if the farmer had suffered from falling prices when he went to sell he had gained in falling prices what he went to buy.

"That may all be well enough for some one who is not a farmer to tell a man who is a farmer. [Applause.] It would never be told by a farmer himself, because the farmer knows that, while he sells at wholesale, he buys at retail, and that retail prices do not fall as fast as wholesale prices, and he knows that there are certain fixed charges that do not fall at all.

"Have your taxes fallen in the last twenty years? [Cries of "No."] My observation is that they are higher than they were twenty years ago. If it requires twice as much of the products of the farm to pay your taxes now as it required twenty years ago, then your taxes in effect are twice as high. If it takes twice as much of your products to pay the interest upon your mortgages, then that interest is in effect twice as high as it was twenty years ago; if it takes twice as much of your farm products to pay the principal of your debts, then your debts are in effect twice as large as they were twenty years ago.

"You can talk to the farmer from now until election day and you will never convince him that the gold standard has ever brought anything except ruin and distress to him. [Applause.]

"How about the laboring man? Who are the men who are now telling the laboring man that he must stand by the gold standard if he wants to prosper? Whenever one of these Eastern financiers is troubled with sleeplessness the doctor does not prescribe anything for him, but just says: 'Stop worrying about the laboring man and then you can go to sleep.' [Laughter and applause.]

"Are they the men who have been leading the laboring man up to a higher ground? No, my friends, they are the men who have been too busy trying to make money out of the appreciation of the dollar to spend those dollars in giving employment to men in developing the resources of this country. You cannot employ labor unless you sell the products of labor at a profit, and as money goes up the products of labor must go down, and the money owner finds it more profitable to lock his money in a vault and secure its increasing value than it does to invest in an enterprise under a prospect of loss.

"To whom do you sell those things which you produce? Do you send your shoes to the farmers of the West? How can they buy shoes of you unless they can get for their products more money than enough to pay their interest and taxes. You destroy the consumptive powers of the people, and you destroy the market for your products.

"More than that, we owe money abroad, and we must pay that debt either in products or money. If we drive down the value of our products it simply means we must send more money abroad to make up the difference. It means that when we send goods abroad we must send them at lower prices, and have less money to spend among our people. We are opposed to the gold standard because it has never conferred one benefit upon those who produce the wealth of the world.

"Gold has been the prize of the man who hoards money; silver has been the medium of exchange among those upon whom the greatness of every nation has rested. You can rob this world of gold, and put enough silver in the world to make up for the loss of gold, and commerce will go on, but rob this world of its silver, if you will, and try to fill its place with gold, and see how long your system will stand. [Great applause.]

"One of our distinguished opponents has said that every gold-standard Nation in the world uses silver as well as gold, but that no silver-standard Nation uses any gold. [Applause.] What does this mean? It means that people can get along without gold, but that gold-standard countries cannot get along without silver. [Applause.]

"My friends, the conspiracy which we have to meet is a conspiracy which has for its ultimate object the striking down of silver as one of the standard moneys of the world. And that can only mean a gradual and continual increase in the purchasing power of the dollar, and that means an indefinite season during which the holders of fixed investments gather more than they loan, and during which those who owe debts will pay more than they agreed to pay; an indefinite season during which it will be more profitable to hoard money or to loan it, than to invest it in enterprise or property.

"I ask you to point, if you can, to a single instance in the history of the world where the people have prospered by an appreciable standard. What we want is a dollar that will maintain its parity with the property which that dollar is to buy, which will injure neither debtor nor creditor, but give us a standard that appreciates justice between man and man. [Great applause and cheering.]

"In advocating the restoration of the gold and silver coinage of the Constitution we are advocating a system which will bring us back to something near stability in the value of the dollar. I believe that we are right. We do not intend to exclude from the consideration of this question the financier and place by the side of the man who exchanges money the man whose brain and hand produce wealth, and say to the toiler, 'You are the equal of the other man before the law. The ballot is yours as well as his. Use the ballot for your own use and no man dare complain.' (Applause.)

"We do not attempt to arouse your animosity against any class of citizens, unless those citizens assume a superiority unknown to the laws of the United States. But if a man in this country assumes the right to think or speak for somebody else, or if he seeks to use his power as an employer to coerce the men who work for him, we stand and oppose him as we would oppose the man who would attempt to establish a monarchy in a democracy. We oppose him and offer no apology for that operation.

"Sometimes we are told that those great syndicates are against us. They are. We admit it. We boast of it because it is the best certificate that our cause is just. (Applause.) There is nobody with us but the people, my friends. (Applause.) I beg you, my friends, to remember that when our opponents see fit to use abusive epithets against those who were present at the Chicago Convention and against those whom the Chicago Convention nominated, remember the epithets are not used against us, but against those people who have rallied to the standard and are fighting the battle there inaugurated.

"Suppose there were trouble to-day, either domestic or foreign? Where would we find men to fight our battles? Would we find them among the syndicates and Stock Exchanges and combinations of money grabbers? [Cries of "No," "No," and great applause.] To whom would they appeal? To you; and they would say, 'O Anarchists, save our property.' [Applause and laughter.]

"If they must rely upon you in hours of danger, should they not let you have something to say in the quiet hours of peace? Is there a man who has made his property in this country who is not willing to risk that property in the hands of the people of the United States? If there be one, then that man has less faith in the form of the Government under which he lives, because in this land there is no power but the people, and the man who fears them ought to leave this country for his country's good." [Applause.]

Mr. Bryan took the train for Rochester.

ONE CROWD OF 10,000 DISAPPOINTED

Mr. Bryan's Voice Worn When He Got to Rochester, and Few Heard Him.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Aug. 26.—The failure of the usually vigorous vocal organs of the young Democratic nominee for the Presidency to perform with their accustomed strength disappointed the multitude that assembled in Brown's Square this afternoon to hear Mr. Bryan deliver a speech.

The Democratic candidate's train rolled into the Central station here at 2:20 P. M., and the several hundred persons gathered there pressed forward and surrounded Mr. Bryan as he stepped from his car under escort of John S. Bronx, Chairman of the Monroe County Democratic Committee, and State Committeeman E. W. Smith, who had met him at Syracuse, in behalf of the Rochester Reception Committee.

The others of the local receiving party were at the station and led the way to the carriages in waiting. Among them were Postmaster George H. Perkins, Mayor George G. Warner, William Purcell, editor of The Union and Advertiser; James L. Whalen, President of the Flower City Democracy, and W. H. McDonald, President of the Monroe County Democracy. Until the police could force a way, the crush about the nominee and his wife was something awful.

With a big crowd marching beside his carriage, Mr. Bryan and the members of the committee proceeded to Brown's Square, about a mile from the station. Ten thousand was the lowest figure given of various estimates of the number in the audience, and some as high as 15,000.

The familiar figure of the orator and nominee in his well-known white felt hat and black alpaca coat appeared on the stand. A cheer went up from the crowd. Frederick Cook, ex-Secretary of State, presented Mr. Bryan. Before he was through with his introductory speech, cries of "Bryan!" "Bryan!" caused Mr. Cook smilingly to bow to the inevitable and cut short his remarks. Those who came to hear a great oratorical effort were disappointed, for Mr. Bryan was so hoarse that his voice could be heard scarcely a hundred feet away.

It was nearly as weak as it was when he arrived in New-York to attend the Madison Square meeting. He spoke with some effort, and showed plainly the effects of his recent hard work. Those beyond the range of his vocal power—and they numbered a large majority of the gathering—pushed forward in an attempt to get within hearing distance, but the human mass nearer the stand was too great for its accomplishment. This caused large numbers of persons on the outskirts to move away, and the audience perceptibly dwindled.

Mr. Bryan said:

"It will not be possible for me to occupy any great portion of your time. The train which carries me from you will be due in about three-quarters of an hour. But it is not necessary that a candidate should do all the talking. There are others who are able to discuss in your presence the issues of the campaign, and when I am through you will be permitted to listen to a speaker from this stand, and I beg that you will give to him the same consideration that you would give to me. Mr. Carmody will address you, and I bespeak for him your attention.

"I am a candidate for the highest office in the gift of the people of the greatest nation of the earth to-day. [Cheers.] And as a candidate for that position I appear before you, not, however, to solicit your suffrages, because they are yours, and no one has a right to tell you how you will use them, or to beg you to present them to him as a gift. You are free men.

"The ballot is yours to use for the defense of your rights, for the protection of your interests and for the welfare of society. How each of you shall use his ballot is for you to determine, and no one has the right to complain, provided those who vote shall first endeavor to decide intelligently how that vote should be cast. Our Government rests on the intelligence and the patriotism of the American people. We believe that they are capable of self-government. We believe that no question has ever arisen, that no question is before them now, and that no question ever will arise which is too great to be submitted to the common people of America. [Great applause.]

"Whenever I find a man who says the money question is a complicated question, I generally find a man who thinks that he has made a specialty of complicated questions. [Laughter.] Whenever I find a man who thinks that the money question is too deep for you, I generally find a man who thinks that it is just about deep enough for him. [Continued laughter.] Whenever I find a man who tells you not to bother about financial legislation, I find a man who wants to take upon himself all the suffering and to do your thinking and your acting for you. But when I find such a man, I am afraid that I find a man who, when he acts for you, will be sure that he does not neglect himself. [Great laughter.]

"There is one thing that I like about the advocates of bimetallism. Whenever you find a man who believes in the immediate restoration of the free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1, without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation on earth, you find a man who tells you that he believes that that policy will be good for himself, and also believes that it will be good for others.

"I like that sort of candor. Ask a farmer why he wants bimetallism, and he says, 'Because it is good for me.' Ask a laboring man why he wants bimetallism, and he says he thinks it will be good for him. Ask a business man why he likes bimetallism, and he says: 'I make my living out of those to whom I sell, not out of those from whom I borrow; therefore bimetallism is good for me, because it enables people to buy what I have to sell.'

"Ask a professional man why he favors bimetallism, and he tells you it is because his business rests on the producers of wealth, and that he cannot prosper unless the producers prosper. But ask a financier why he is in favor of the gold standard, and what will he tell you? Does he say because it is good for him? You never hear one of them say that. [Laughter.] If you ask these financiers why they want a gold standard, some of them will tell you that the free coinage of silver would be good for them, but that they do not want anything which would be good for them.

"They say that they want a gold standard because it is good for somebody else; that they want it because it was good for the farmer, because it is good for the laboring man and good for the business men. You tell them that these people are willing to risk bimetallism and then these financiers rise to the full height of their moral stature and say that the people must have the gold standard, and that they will ram the blessing of the gold standard down the throats of the people whether they want it or not because they love the people. [Laughter and cheers.]

"Now, my friends, do you believe that that is the real reason? [Shouts of "No!" "No!"] I am afraid it is not. When I find a man who says that he wants a thing because it is good for him I think that he is a pretty natural sort of a fellow. But when I see a man who says he is doing something for me against my will and who tells me that he is only feeling for me, I am careful to see that he does not reach me. [Laughter, and cries of "Hit 'em again!"]

"Now, my friends, why is it that these financiers, so many of them, insist that the free coinage of silver would help them, but that they do not wish it because the gold standard is better for other people? Why is it? I am afraid that it is because they are afraid to give the real reasons that lie behind the gold standard and submit those reasons to a candid people.

"When they tell me that the free coinage of silver will be good for them I say 'Now our chance has come. For twenty years, according to their story, they have been legislating for us at their own expense, and I feel that now the time has come to give them something good in return for all that we have received from them. [Cheers and laughter.] I say our time has come.

"They tell us that the free coinage of silver would be good for them. Well, tell them now that they have got to take that blessing, that it is a good thing to force it upon them, and that if it hurts we will have to bear it with fortitude. A man who is lying on the ground can not fall out of bed, can he? [Laughter.] The argument that my friend suggests, that we cannot be any worse off, is an argument that is being considered by the American people.

"Our opponents have prophesied and have legislated, and as a result of that legislation nothing of the good that they promised has come, and evil has followed in the wake of every act that they have inaugurated—evil to the people for whom they purported to act and good for the people who secured the act.

"The platform upon which I stand declares against the issuance of bonds in time of peace, and it denounces trafficking with syndicates, to purchase their support of the Federal Treasury. That plank was not put in there to catch the votes of the men who belong to the syndicate."

In speaking of England, Mr. Bryan said:

"The Nation that controls our financial policies is more of an oppressor than the Nation which stands over us with an army or navy to defeat our political rights. It has been said by others (and I repeat it as my own opinion) I would rather have a foreign General in command of our army, I would rather have a foreign Admiral in command of our navy, than to have the Treasury of the United States run upon the European plan. [Applause.]

"If we had a foreign General at the head of our army we could in twenty-four hours in any time of trouble, enlist enough American citizens to overpower our own army, with its foreign General. [Cheers.] If we had a foreign Admiral at the head of our navy, and the time should ever come when it injured us, we could equip a navy that could conquer our own navy with any foreign assistance that it might secure. [Cheers.]

"I call your attention to the fact that the advocates of free coinage of 16 to 1 have always been willing to join with any people that are willing to join with us. The line must be drawn in this country between those who want bimetallism and those who do not want it, and you will have to ally yourselves on one side or the other.

"Another thing. They have complained that one of the candidates is young, [Laughter,] but I want to assure you that there is going to be no child's play in this campaign. [Laughter.] This is a campaign which is earnest. [A voice, "The younger the better and stronger."] Before election day every Democrat who opposes the Chicago platform will have to make known why he opposes it, and if he does not give his real reason his neighbors will know why he opposes it. [Cheers.]

"Do not understand me as finding fault with anybody who does oppose out platform. I not only recognize the right of every man to use his ballot for the protection of his own interests and of the interests of society as he understands those interests, but I regard it as his duty to use his ballot so. But there is another thing.

"I regard it as the duty of every man who wants to leave his party to have a reason for it which he is not afraid to write upon the walls so that he who runs may read. I do not want him to say that he is opposed to the Chicago ticket because he loves his country when his reason may be that his salary from a trust may have more influence with him than the welfare of his country. [Cheers.]

"Remember that I do not object to his standing up for his salary, but I want him to tell you so and not to accuse us of being Anarchists because we intend to cut his salary off. [Cheers and laughter.]

"My friends, my time is up. [A voice—"Go on a little longer!"] I have enjoyed being with you. I have received inspiration from the enthusiasm which you manifest. It has given me pleasure to meet again my old friend, ex-Congressman Greenleaf, and I join with you in wishing him a speedy recovery from his illness.

"I must leave you now with one parting word. Listen to those who speak to-day. Listen to those who speak in the days that are to come. And when election day comes, make out your ballot in such a way that you can say to your children: 'I am not ashamed of what I did in 1896.'"

The ride back to the station was accomplished with some difficulty, and it was harder work to get through the people on the train platform. Mr. Bryan had arranged to take the Empire State express, the fastest train in the world, for the trip to Buffalo, and when the famous flier dashed proudly into the station and came to a stop, he was hustled on board in an unceremonious manner by the throng at his back.

The train left Rochester at 3:25 o'clock, Mr. Bryan standing on the rear platform, bowing his thanks to those who joined in the farewell cheer.

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FIGHT ON IN NEW-JERSEY

Continued from Page 1.

to nominate Democratic candidates for President and Vice President who adhere to and will represent the traditional and time-honored principles of the Democratic Party. Therefore,

"Resolved, That this convention proceed to appoint two delegates from each Congressional district and four from the State at large to represent the State of New-Jersey in the National Democratic Convention to be held at Indianapolis, Sept. 2, 1896."

The delegates selected are exceptionally strong men. The delegates at large are W. J. Curtis, to whose energies the present movement owes its inception; George L. Record of Jersey City, James Parker, who for some years has been fighting the Democratic organization in Middlesex, and Charlton T. Lewis, who won his place as a delegate because of the eloquent extemporaneous remarks he made in seconding the motion to adopt the resolutions.

South Jersey was better represented than at previous gatherings. The First District delegates are Thomas P. Curley, who leads the young Democrats of Camden, and who is directing the fight against W. J. Thompson, the "Duke of Gloucester," who is controlling the Camden machine in the interest of silver. His colleague is John W. Acton, Mayor of the City of Salem and Prosecutor of the county.

The Second District sends Wallace Lippincott, an old-time Hickory Jackson Democrat, and Dr. Joseph B. Shaw, who was the last Democratic Mayor of Trenton. The other delegates, who are equally well known as men of influence in their locality, are as follows: Third District, William S. Jones, Red Bank, and Stephen C. Williams, Somerville; Fourth District, Judge Samuel T. Smith, Sussex, and Charles Rittenhouse, Warren; Fifth District, Anderson Price, Bergen, and Dr. H. M. Banks, Bergen; Sixth District, Dr. Leonard J. Gordon, Jersey City, and Otto Crouse, Jersey City; Seventh District, Eugene Vanderpool, Newark, and John P. Decker, Newark; Eighth District, Richard P. Stevens, Bayonne, and John B. Green, Westfield.

Charlton T. Lewis of Morris, who was unknown to all the delegates present, made the hit of the day. He arose chiefly to second the adoption of the resolutions, and grew so enthusiastic that instead of making a few remarks, he made a strong speech that fired all who were present with enthusiasm, and who continuously applauded and cheered him. Among the many good things he said were these sentiments:

"We believe in the Democratic prosperity of our ancestors. It is true that when the attack not only upon our institutions, but our principles, was adopted in the name of Democracy in Chicago, and when that false flag was thrown to the breeze, our consciences were inclined to revolt, and there were many of us who felt that, rather than be committed to such dishonorable principles, we would throw ourselves in the hands of the enemy—I will not say words, we would join with those who had been arrayed against us all our lives in order that, first, we might save the Republic, and then content ourselves with deciding which party should be in power.

"We know that it is necessary that the banner of Democratic principles be not lowered. We know if these principles be forgotten now, we may never live to see them raised again. We know, fortunately for us, that the leading men of the United States will in this cause help our friends, the enemy, for in this case they are our friends. If the nominations and platform at Indianapolis be good ones, we can obtain, even in these days of reckless theories, one-half of the Democratic States, and this will form a nucleus for the Democracy of the future."

AN AWAKENING IN MARYLAND.

Honest-Money Democrats Denounce the Chicago Platform

BALTIMORE, Aug. 26.—About three hundred sound-money Democrats, anxious to show their hearty accord with "honest money" partisans in other States in their fight against free silver, met at Rennert's Hotel to-night and selected sixteen delegates to represent Maryland at the Indianapolis Convention. It was not determined, however, to put an Electoral ticket in the field in this State. A decision will be reached on this point at some subsequent meeting, when it is hoped there will be a larger representation of Democrats who are opposed to the election of Mr. Bryan.

The resolutions adopted irrevocably opposed the financial policy of the Chicago platform, stated that unlimited coinage of silver is simply a synonym for repudiation, adopted in every detail the platform promulgated by the recent Democratic State Convention, denounces the "assault" by the Chicago Convention upon President Cleveland and heartily commended his Administration. The first real enthusiasm of the evening was developed at this point, and three hearty cheers were given the President. The resolutions also denounced the Chicago nominees as being anti-Democratic, and demanded a Democratic platform and candidates "in opposition to the Populist platform and candidates" adopted and named by the Chicago Convention.

Ex-Mayor Davidson presided and ex-Congressman Rayner fathered the resolutions. The latter made a long address, in which he denounced Bryan and Populism, expressed the belief that Senator Gill was the only friend President Cleveland had in the Chicago Convention, and added that he doubted his loyalty. Concluding, Mr. Rayner said that it was doubtful if an Electoral ticket would be named in Maryland, but he favored representation at Indianapolis as showing sympathy with the movement.

William L. Marbury, United States District Attorney, and others addressed the meeting.

THERE WILL BE A CONTEST.

Several New Names Mentioned for the Third-Party Nomination.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 26.—It was thought a couple of weeks ago that there would be no contest whatever at the National Democratic Party Convention for the Presidential nomination, but since then things have taken on a somewhat different aspect. Among those prominently mentioned to head the ticket are Senator Vilas and Gen. Bragg of Wisconsin, Henry Watterson of Kentucky, Senator Palmer of Illinois, Secretary Morton of Nebraska, and Senator Gray of Delaware.

While there is a general expectation throughout the country that the convention next week will have some direct word from President Cleveland, the leaders here do not expect it. They would not be much surprised if he should intrust a letter to some close personal or political friend to be read if it should prove opportune, but they are

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Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Under the Polar Star—8:15.
CASINO—In Gay New-York—8:10. Roof Garden.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks and Concerts—2:30 and 8:00 P. M.
GARRICK—Thoroughbred—8:30.
GRAND CENTRAL PALACE ROOF GARDENS—Vaudeville—8:00.
HAMMERSTEIN'S OLYMPIA—Roof Garden—Vaudeville—8:15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vaudeville—8:00.
MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN—Vaudeville—8:15 to 12:00.
MANHATTAN BEACH—Orchestral Concert—3:30 and 7:15. Rice's Evangeline—8:45. Rice's Carnival—3:30 and 8:00. Fireworks—8:15.
POLO GROUNDS—Baseball—New-York vs. St. Louis—2:00 and 4:00.
PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE—Vaudeville—12:00 to 12:00.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 7.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, AUG. 27, 1896.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

MR. McKINLEY'S LETTER.

The spirit and the reasoning of Mr. McKINLEY'S letter on the issues presented in the financial plank of the Chicago platform are admirable. He begins by a clear and accurate statement of the origin of these issues. "It is proposed by one wing of the Democratic Party and its allies, the People's and Silver Parties, to inaugurate the free and unlimited coinage of silver by independent action on the part of the United States at a ratio of sixteen ounces of silver to one ounce of gold." And he recognizes at the very outset the high motives of those Democrats who have enlisted in the fight against the faithless "wing" of their own organization and its "allies." "Conservative men everywhere," says Mr. McKINLEY, "are breaking away from their old party associations and uniting with other patriotic citizens in emphatic protest against the platform of the Democratic National Convention as an assault upon the faith and honesty of the Government and the welfare of the people." This is the right note. It is the manly and dignified offer of the Republican candidate to meet those who are ready to trust him in this crisis on a plane higher than that of mere party opinions or purposes. On that plane he as well as they may remain loyal to convictions on other issues, inspired by loyalty to a principle common to all patriots.

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Mr. McKINLEY argues the nature and effect of free coinage with great simplicity and force. He touches and lays bare the very core of the matter when he says that "free silver would not mean that silver dollars were to be freely had without cost or labor." "It would not make labor easier, the hours of labor shorter, or the pay better. It would not make farming less laborious or more profitable. It would not start a factory or make a demand for an additional day's labor." "It would not conserve values. On the contrary, it would derange all existing values. It would not restore business confidence, but its direct effect would be to destroy the little which remains." There would be one sure beneficiary: "The owner of the silver bullion would get the silver dollar." "The bullion owner, on the basis of present values, would receive the silver dollar for 53 cents' worth of silver, and other people would be required to receive it as a full dollar in the payment of debts." This is the direct and homely fashion in which Mr. McKINLEY reasons as to the actual operation of the delusive scheme proposed by Mr. BRYAN and his parties.

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His assurances as to the future are still more important and are given with entire candor and courage. He points out that the dollars proposed by the Chicago platform could not have the same value as those heretofore issued, for two reasons: (1) Because those heretofore issued were coined on Government account, and the Government now "coins only what it can hold at a parity with gold." (2) Because "the Government has solemnly agreed to keep them as good as the best dollars we have." This he repeats and insists upon:

"The Government bought the silver bullion contained in the silver dollar at very much less than its coinage value. It paid it out to its creditors and put it in circulation among the people at its face value of 100 cents, or a full dollar. It required the people to accept it as a legal tender and thus morally is bound to maintain it at a parity with gold, which was then, as now, the recognized standard with us and the most enlightened nations of the world. The Government, having issued and circulated the silver dollar, it must in honor protect the holder from loss. This obligation it so far has sacredly kept. Not only is there a moral obligation, but there is a legal obligation expressed in public statute, to maintain the parity."

Nor does Mr. McKINLEY stop here. He recites what the United States has done in trying to advance the price of silver under the act of 1878 and that of 1890. "We have to-day," he says, "more silver than gold. This has been accomplished at times with grave peril to the public credit." It was believed by the advocates of free coinage that such purchases would "advance its bullion value to its coinage value." But the price of silver "went down very rapidly, reaching a lower level than ever before. Then, upon the recommendation of President CLEVELAND, both political parties united in the repeal of the Sherman law. We cannot with safety engage in further experiments in this direction." This is sufficiently explicit. He reinforces and expands it in several passages:

"The Republican Party has declared in favor of an international agreement, and if elected President it will be my duty to employ all proper means to promote it. The free coinage of silver in this country would defer, if not defeat, international bimetallism, and until an international agreement can be had, every interest requires us to maintain our present standard."

Again:

"It is not proposed by the Republican Party to take from the circulating medium of the country any of the silver we now have. On the contrary, it is proposed to keep all of the silver money now in circulation on a parity with gold by maintaining the pledge of the Government that all of it shall be equal to gold. This has been the unbroken policy of the Republican Party since 1878. It has inaugurated no new policy."

And again:

"It will keep in circulation, and as good as gold, all of the silver and paper money which are now included in the currency of the country. It will maintain their parity. It will preserve their equality in the future as it has always done in the past. It will not consent to put this country on a silver basis, which inevitably would follow independent free coinage at a ratio of 16 to 1."

And still again:

"The Republican Party has not been, and is not now, opposed to the use of silver money, as its record abundantly shows. It has done all that could be done for its increased use, with safety and honor, by the United States, acting apart from other Governments. There are those who think that it has already gone beyond the limit of financial prudence. Surely we can go no further, and we must not permit false lights to lure us across the danger line."

Mr. McKINLEY will find the great body of his countrymen, we are convinced, firmly supporting him in the line of high duty he here fixes for himself.

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Mr. McKINLEY'S frank and unreserved treatment of the question of civil service reform strengthens the confidence aroused by the pledge of the St. Louis Convention that the civil service laws "shall be sustained and thoroughly and honestly enforced and extended wherever practicable." He declare that this pledge "will faithfully be observed. He exposes the purpose of the Chicago party to "return to methods of party favoritism which both parties have often denounced, that experience has condemned, and that the people have repeatedly disapproved." He declares that "the Republican Party earnestly opposes this reactionary and entirely unjustifiable policy. It will take no backward step upon this question. It will seek to improve but never degrade the public service." Mr. McKINLEY'S past record is fully in harmony with this declaration. His steadfast adherence to it will go far to make his Administration an honorable success. He will have a hard fight in his own party, but he has thrown down the gauntlet in advance, and he can make it very unsafe for any one who picks it up.

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In Major McKINLEY'S stern censure of appeals to passion and prejudice and of attempts to array "the classes against the masses" THE TIMES heartily joins. "We are not a nation of classes," he writes, "but of sturdy, free, independent, and honorable people, despising the demagogue." This reprehension of the familiar methods of BRYAN is about as pointed as courtesy would sanction in an utterance of the opposition candidate. But the truth of political history demands of us the declaration that the Republican Party since it committed itself completely into the hands and put itself under the guidance of the protected manufacturers has furnished the chief provocation and excuse for these appeals of the demagogues. Notoriously the schedules of Republican Tariff bills have been dictated and shaped by the manufacturers most directly interested. By their munificent campaign contributions the great tariff barons have purchased the right to guide the pen that drafted the final revision in the Ways and Means Committee, and that right they have imperiously exercised. In the main this has been true from the establishment of the protection policy, but more particularly from the time when the Commission bill of 1883 was set aside for a higher tariff, down to the enactment of Major McKINLEY'S bill the rule has been to foo, the farmer and the workingman with the chaff of protection, while reserving the nourishing kernel for the manufacturer who has dictated the schedule rates.

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"Another issue of supreme importance is that of protection," says Mr. McKINLEY. Supreme is a strong word—the very strongest that he could have used to indicate the exclusive and dominating importance of the question of protection. But if he is right, seventy-odd millions of fairly intelligent Americans are wrong. Why is it that the voters are nowhere paying any attention to tariff arguments? Why is it that tariff speakers and tariff literature are not in demand? Why is it that the newspaper advocates of high and higher protection let day after day go by without a reference in their columns to this issue of "supreme importance"? Major McKINLEY knows the reason. It is because the issue of free-silver coinage, repudiation, and free riot, the issue of stable and honorable government, is the sole and supreme issue of the canvass. It is of the standard of value, not of the tariff schedules, that serious-minded and intelligent voters are thinking. But what twaddle Major McKINLEY writes on this subject! "We are already experiencing the effect of partial free trade," he says, and with a clumsy and uncertain hand he attempts to depict the conditions which prevailed under the act which bore his name in contrast with those brought about by the Wilson act of 1894. We had, of course, expected from the Major something of this kind, but had thought it would be more carefully done. Does Mr. McKINLEY really expect the American people to believe that a tariff which imposes a duty of 41.75 per cent. upon dutiable imports is "partial free trade," or that with such living perils to face as those which were loosed at Chicago they will agree to consider the difference between a McKinley 49 per cent. tariff and a Wilson 41 per cent. tariff as a "supreme" issue? This fustian would hardly do for a three-minute extempore speech at a way station. It is seriously, pitifully unworthy of the most deliberate utterance he will put forth during the whole period of his candidacy.

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Not even the rending in twain of the Democratic Party, we suppose, and the scurrying this way and that of its wiser and sounder members in revolt against Bryanism, some of them to the support of a third ticket, and some, if he have the good sense to permit them, to the support of the Republican candidate himself, would induce a man of McKINLEY'S austere partisanship to forego the dear privilege of arraigning the opposition. Again we are compelled to ask what part and how many of the 70,000,000 of American citizens does Mr. McKINLEY appeal to when he attempts to demonstrate that the depression and hard times of the last three years have been due solely to the election of a Democratic President and the enactment of the Wilson tariff? Even The New-York Tribune, an older if not a better protectionist than McKINLEY himself, admitted that the panic of 1893 was a silver panic. Since Mr. McKINLEY is so fond of comparative statistics, we venture to offer him some figures relating to the Treasury Department. At the close of the fiscal year 1889, less than four months after HARRISON'S inauguration, the Treasury had a cash balance of more than $198,000,000, of which $186,257,490 was in gold. Four years later, just after Mr. HARRISON had gone out of office, the Treasurer's cash balance was a little under $125,000,000, and of this only $96,433,445 was in gold. These were the fiscal results of four years of Republican Administration. Yet Major McKINLEY declares that in the busy years from 1880 to 1892 we had a protective tariff and an accumulating surplus, applicable to the payment of the public debt. But what of the surplus applicable to the redemption of the Government's currency obligations? The gold reserve had been trenched upon, and was in danger of still more alarming depletion at the time Mr. HARRISON turned over the executive functions to Mr. CLEVELAND. And within a few months Mr. CLEVELAND was compelled to summon the Democratic Congress in extra session to repeal the Republican Silver-Purchase act, the immediate consequences and the menace of which had brought upon us a terrible panic, from which we have not yet recovered. It is rather slippery tactics for Major McKINLEY to ignore these all too conspicuous facts, and in that part of his letter where they might have properly been considered to begin a solemn argument to prove that the hard times are not due to the gold standard!

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Unstinted praise for the policy of reciprocity and statistical delight at the results of that policy as applied under the tariff law of 1890 come with imperfect grace from the author of a tariff bill which the author of the reciprocity policy declared would not make a market for an additional pound of pork or barrel of flour. But neither Major McKINLEY nor any other leading protectionist has ever satisfactorily reconciled protection and reciprocity one with the other. Reciprocity is limited free trade. If it works well with one country, why not with all? At any rate, it is not a congruous or logical part of the Chinese-wall method of developing a country's industries.

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It has been often enough pointed out that the protection of American labor by means of prohibitory duties on foreign goods is of no avail unless the exclusion of the products of the "pauper labor of Europe" is accompanied by the exclusion of the pauper labor itself. A band of protected manufacturers which is enabled by law to raise the prices of its own goods to the American consumer under pretense of keeping up the American standard of wages ought not to be allowed to lower that standard by importing foreign labor at less than the rate for which American labor may be had. A consistent protectionist should build his Chinese wall so as to keep out laborers as well as the products of labor. Mr. McKINLEY does not propose to restrict immigration except to the extent of enforcing the "present legislation" and so expanding it as to secure the United States from invasion by the "debased and criminal classes of the Old World." He is in favor, like everybody else, of keeping out Anarchists "who come to make war upon our institutions." Of the pauper labor of Europe which comes to compete with American labor upon American soil he has nothing to say, anxious as he is to secure American labor from competition with it so long as it stays at home.

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The paragraph in the letter of acceptance which refers to the pensions might have been a platform plank, so pointless and colorless it is. Whether the writer is in favor of extending or of restricting the present pension laws nobody can make out from what he says. Respecting the administration of it, he is of the opinion that it should be "fair and liberal." These are not the adjectives a man would choose who was revolted by the frauds that have been practiced upon the Government by the pensioners who have no honest claim upon it. He does not propose any investigation of these claims. There is nothing whatever in his treatment of the subject that will give any fraudulent pensioner or any dishonest pension agent the least apprehension of any insecurity on his own pension or in his own business in case the author becomes President of the United States.

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There was no occasion for the Republican candidate to make a pretense of courage in refusing to "avoid the issue" raised by ALTGELD'S free-riot plank. It is true that there is a "vote" in Cleveland which recent events have shown may be allured by that plank or alienated by opposition to it, and that at Canton, Ohio, it may just now seem more dangerous to oppose it than it would in other parts of the country. But really the time has not come when it requires bravery for an American citizen to declare himself in favor of law and order. It would have been graceful in the Republican candidate to acknowledge that it was in condemnation of the firm and fearless conduct of a Democratic President in suppressing riot over ALTGELD'S head that this threat against law and order was made. Mr. McKINLEY had not the grace to do that, but what he says upon the subject is quite unexceptionable.

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That there is nothing in the way of protection too grotesque or obsolete to be hailed by Mr. McKINLEY is curiously illustrated in the paragraph that deals with the merchant marine. Our merchant marine, having been already protected to death by the maintenance of the navigation laws, repeated at the beginning of our history from an English statute of the seventeenth century, he proposes to revive it by an equally ancient device, which has been discarded by every modern commercial country, including our own, the device of "discriminating duties in favor of our shipping." This policy, says Mr. McKINLEY, "should again promptly be adopted by Congress and vigorously supported until our prestige and supremacy on the seas are fully attained." The power of a fixed idea over its victim is very remarkable. Here is every American citizen except Mr. McKINLEY congratulating himself that we have at last re-entered the maritime competition, and that we now possess two of the finest and fastest merchantmen upon the seas. These steamers, which do credit to the Nation, would not have been built except for a relaxation of the laws which prohibited our citizens from gaining American registry for foreign-built ships, and enabling them to do what France has done and what Germany has done—namely, to buy British-built ships as the nucleus of a modern merchant marine of their own. Major McKINLEY alone sees nothing to admire in this feat, and insists that we must revive our marine, not only by continuing the course of protection that killed it, but by another feat of antiquated protection in the revival of discriminating duties.

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It is a pleasure to find something in the letter, besides the treatment of the silver question, that may be unreservedly commended. This we do find in the complete, evidently sincere, and final abandonment of the sectional issue. It will be impossible henceforth for any Republican speaker or organ to "make political capital" out of an issue from which the standard bearer of the party declares there is nothing of the kind henceforth to be made. Not the least of the outrages upon patriotism that were perpetrated at St. Louis was the effort of TILLMAN to revive that issue. The effort was rebuked at once, and by a fellow-Southerner. The alliance of the South and West against the North and East is nevertheless the hope of the Populists, and the effort to stir up sectional strife is plain in the utterances of their speakers and their writers. It is rebuked by Mr. McKINLEY with equal dignity and severity. At the end of his letter he appears for once not as a fanatical partisan and protectionist, but as a patriotic American citizen.

THE SARATOGA NOMINATION.

The nomination of Mr. FRANK S. BLACK of Troy for the office of Governor by the Republican Convention at Saratoga was a party nomination in the strictest sense, but it was an altogether reputable party nomination. It was not dictated by a "boss," and if Mr. BLACK becomes subservient to a "boss" as a candidate or as a Governor it will be his own fault. He will, in case of his election, have a fine opportunity to be the actual Governor of the State, performing the duties of the office according to his own judgment and his own sense of right. His known character and record give promise that he will act on that principle.

The nomination was virtually a defeat of Mr. PLATT'S methods, notwithstanding the fact that he was supposed to have absolute control of the convention. He obtained his nominal control, which proved to be no control so far as the nomination was concerned, by encouraging the aspirations of several different candidates until there was such a serious rivalry between their supporters that he dared not declare for one for fear of losing his hold upon the friends of the others. He could have solved the difficulty by falling back upon the renomination of Gov. MORTON, but the Governor would not consent. He could have got out of it by taking the candidacy himself, but he dared not risk the revenges which the whirligig of time might bring in from his enemies and the actual loss of political power involved in accepting official responsibility.

The result of the complication was that the convention did the nominating after all, and its choice was attracted to Mr. BLACK by the strongly partisan speech with which he opened the convention as its temporary Chairman. Mr. BLACK was not known as a Platt man or as an anti-Platt man, but he made himself known emphatically as a strong party man. He lauded the Republican Party and all that it stands for, and he maligned the Democratic Party and all that it represents, not in the Chicago surrender to Populism, but in its actual principles and purposes apart from that degradation. His speech was intended to rally Republican partisans and to repel all other support, and in that respect it was neither liberal nor wise.

The speech and the nomination are in keeping with the utterances of McKINLEY and the general temper of the Republican managers of the National campaign. It is a challenge for party support alone and a practical rebuff for other support, for the purpose of making the victory, which is considered certain, a strictly party triumph that may be turned to party account. There is only one way for real Democrats to meet such a challenge and such a rebuff, and that is to hold to their own principles and exhibit their strength to the utmost. It will weaken the disastrous Bryan movement without endangering the sound-money cause, while it will serve to show that the success of that cause is not identical with the approval of McKinleyism or a vote of entire confidence in the Republican Party. It will be well to have the election register the choice of the American people as accurately as possible, not only between McKINLEY and BRYAN, but between the Republican and Democratic Parties.

CONVENTION ALMOST A FAILURE

Charges of Conspiracy at Pennsylvania State Democratic Meeting.

ERIE, Penn., Aug. 26.—The eighth annual General Assembly of the Democratic Societies of Pennsylvania was opened this morning at 11 o'clock in the Park Opera House.

Chauncey F. Black of York, the President, called the meeting to order, with 200 delegates in attendance, and delivered an address.

"Fellow-Democrats of Pennsylvania," said Mr. Black, "we are here in the eighth annual General Assembly of Democratic Societies under happier circumstances than on any previous occasion. After the transaction of our business and after hearing and heeding our great leader, who will be here to-day, we will separate and return to the people from whom we came, resolved to save the Republic from the subversion openly threatened, and we will do so perfectly assured of our victory.

"We have also the consciousness that, as never before, the weight of the impending battle for the preservation of American institutions rests upon the organized, unpaid, but ever patriotic Democratic clubmen of the Union, and their worthy allies, of all previous shades of political difference, who see in the election of William Jennings Bryan and of an anti-monopoly Congress the only hope of Constitutional liberty and general prosperity in our country.

"We are advised by our National Committee, by our State Committee, and by those who understand the true conditions of the struggle, that this heavy responsibility is upon us and cannot be put aside. The presence of our brave and single-hearted candidate, after a most difficult rearrangement of his plans for the purpose, is sufficient evidence for his own decided and intelligent reliance upon the Democratic societies of this State and of the country.

"Let every man of us determine, before we part, that we will see our neighbors organized, that we will see them supplied with the information necessary to the casting of a considerate vote, that we will keep watch and ward, as did the Democratic societies of the last century, against the intimidation of monopolies and the corruption of associated wealth, so that when the end comes and the man of the people is sworn in on the 4th of March next, to restore their rightful supremacy in the management of their own Government, we can, with good conscience, ask our grateful countrymen to acknowledge that this arm of the service has not proved unworthy of the confidence reposed in it.

"To that end we will join hands with all honest men who support Bryan and government by the people for the people.

"And Bryan will be elected. To suppose otherwise is to suppose that the people of this country are prepared to relinquish the right of self-government and to turn over the power, including that of taxation, heretofore exercised by themselves through their representatives, to a combination of a few interested persons, already in the enjoyment of a vast disproportion of the wealth of the Nation, to be, by them, employed to tax the surplus earnings of the mass into their own pockets, to suppress competition, to restrain trade, to limit the supply of currency, and to maintain an ever appreciating standard dollar, which robs struggling mankind from one end of the earth to the other for the benefit of the creditor class, mainly English.

"They who would install Hanna and such as he in supreme power, they who would trample alike over the common law and the statute law in order to monopolize markets, who would transgress the Federal Constitution, to tax themselves in and the people poor, to suppress free elections, and to establish an oligarchy of wealth upon the ruins of the Republic, these are the revolutionists, these are the dangerous men, these are those who, by the verdict of November and the election of William Jennings Bryan, will be deprived of the power of further mischief for half a century to come."

A. B. Osborn of Corry was made temporary Chairman and spoke indorsing the Chicago platform. Police Magistrate Peter Hughes of Philadelphia was the first delegate to cause a ripple of excitement.

Mayor Saltsman, in welcoming the convention, had said, by way of explanation for the small attendance, that the railroads had refused to give reduced rates. Mr. Hughes arraigned Mr. Saltsman and the Executive Committee for selecting a city so hard to reach and declared that the choice was part of a conspiracy to make this convention a failure.

The chair then appointed committees, of which the Chairmen are: Credentials, Thomas Mullen of Allegheny; Selection of Delegates to the National Convention, Chauncey F. Black of York; Resolutions, O. Nash of Kane; Officers, D. O. H. Orr of Dauphin.

The principal event at the afternoon's session was the speech of James Kerr of Clearfield. During his discussion of the money question the speaker referred incidentally to President Cleveland. The mention of Mr. Cleveland's name brought out a storm of hisses.

The Committee on Credentials reported all delegates entitled to sit in spite of Delegate O'Leary's efforts to keep out the Hawley and Carlisle Club delegates of Pittsburg because they had paid no dues.

The Committee on Officers for the State organization reported in favor of Chauncey F. Black of York for re-election as President, Major W. D. Worman for Secretary, and John Larkin of Pittsburg for Treasurer. The report was adopted with a rising vote. Wilkesbarre was chosen for the next place of meeting by unanimous vote of the committee. In the election of delegates to the National Convention the following were chosen:

W. S. Guffy, Pittsburg; Herman Kunkel, B. Hughes, and A. H. Gardner of Philadelphia; Capt. Frank Guss, York; the Hon. J. D. Stranahan, Mercer; J. P. O'Brien, Erie; T. K. Vandyke, Dauphin; the Hon. James Kerr, Clearfield; D. B. Bunner, Berks; E. H. Lumbach, Northampton.

Alternates—N. J. Clark, Allegheny; Nett Burke, Lackawanna, M. L. Louton, Lehigh; J. B. Keenan, Greensburg; R. N. Lyon, Somerset; W. S. Lockwood, Butler; C. J. Reilling, Lycoming; D. C. Dettritt, Bradford; Thomas Mullen, Allegheny; R. W. Dawson, Fayette, and E. T. Kerns, Bedford. It was learned that the Hon. J. C. Sibley tried to make a plank of the resolutions particularly strong in condemnation of the coercion of employes by manufacturers and other employers.

Mr. Sibley to-day spoke very enthusiastically of ex-Gov. Pattison's Senatorial boom. A delegation numbering several thousand came in this afternoon for the evening meetings, at which Mr. Bryan spoke.

"Gent."

From Notes and Queries.

An early use of this slang expression is to be found in some verses (probably by Elkanah Settle) quoted by Walter Thornbury in his "Old and New London," from a poem on the "Lord Mayor's Banquet of Sir Samuel Pludyer," 1761, and apparently published at the time:

Where are your eyes and ears?
See there what honourable gent appears!

MRS. CLEVELAND AT NEWPORT.

A Short Visit to See Her Sick Friend, Mrs. Francis P. Freeman.

NEWPORT R. I., Aug. 26.—Two thousand cards went out to-day to various parts of the world announcing the marriage of Miss Gertrude Vanderbilt. They are in heavy script lettering on thick pebbled paper. They are simple and neat, and directed in a neat feminine hand. They read:

Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt announce the marriage of their daughter Gertrude to Mr. Harry Payne Whitney, on Tuesday, August Twenty-fifth, Eighteen hundred and ninety-six, at the Breakers, Newport, R. I.

Mrs. Grover Cleveland was here to-day for three hours. Her visit was especially to see Mrs. Francis P. Freeman, who has been critically ill, but is now somewhat improved. Mrs. Cleveland was accompanied by Private Secretary Thurber, and was met at the station by Mr. Freeman and driven to Tower Top. She returned to Gray Gables early this afternoon.

Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs and her sister, Miss Virginia Fair, are to leave Monday for San Francisco on business connected with the settlement of the estate of their father, the late Senator Fair.

Thomas McCaleb leaves for Japan Sept. 1. Perry Belmont has sent out cards for a dance Friday evening.

Washington Whitehouse gave a swell dance at the Golf Club this evening. Forty guests were present.

William C. Whitney gave a luncheon this noon at Gooseberry Island.

Mrs. William Post entertained this evening at Gooseberry Island. Mrs. Calvin S. Brice, Mrs. R. H. I. Goddard, and Mrs. John R. Drexel also entertained at dinner this evening.

To-day's arrivals at the cottages include Alfred R. Curtis of Philadelphia, to visit Henry White; Commander C. F. Goodrich, United States Navy, and Mrs. Goodrich, to visit Commodore and Mrs. R. R. Wallace, and W. Gardner of Grafton, Mass., to visit Robert M. Cushing.

William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., has gone to Seabright, N. J.

Among the prominent arrivals to-day were these: From New-York—Mr. and Mrs. D. M. Arnold, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Bullock M. Post Collins, John D. Duff, H. Purbolz, L. S. Judd, Jr., James E. Kelley, Miss Kelley, Samuel C. Kuhn, Mrs. McElroy, Miss McElroy, Albert Rendel, Mr. and Mrs. Reginald Rives, Mr. and Mrs. William Ropes, Mr. and Mrs. J. Sanford Saltus, J. Wedell, Thomas C. Wood, Miss Wood; from Boston—Thomas Connell, Mrs. O. A. Galvin, Miss A. M. Grady, Mr. and Mrs. John B. Holden, John H. Holmes, Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Lane, Mr. and Mrs. John B. McDonald, Miss Georgia McDonald, Miss Helen McDonald; from Trenton, N. J.—Mr. and Mrs. James H. Briest, Miss D. Briest; from Youngstown, Ohio—Mr. and Mrs. Henry Mik; from Pittsburg—Mrs. J. S. Ferguson, Miss Ferguson; from Thompsonville, Conn.—E. C. Calderwood, Fred A. Calderwood; from Washington—William D. Kellogg; from Philadelphia—L. C. Altermus, Harry Wershood; from Bethlehem—William H. Sayre, Miss Sayre; from Harrisburg—Mr. and Mrs. John I. Chamberlain; from Chillicothe, Ohio—Miss A. M. Scudder; from Bayshore—F. C. Laurence, Jr.; from New-Haven—L. H. English; from Omaha—Mr. and Mrs. George A. Joslyn; from San Francisco—Miss M. Borland, Mr. and Mrs. G. S. Fife, Miss W. Henriques.

Mr. and Mrs. Fiske Warren of Boston, A. T. Thurber of Washington, and Francis C. Bishop of New-York registered at the Casino to-day.

To-day's arrivals at Jamestown include Mrs. John A. Coleman, Christopher H. Coleman of Providence, Mrs. C. D. Simonson of Brooklyn, Mr. and Mrs. P. Woodbury, Mrs. C. C. Burnes, Miss M. Burnes of Chicago, P. P. Lohens of Richmond, Va.; Dr. W. A. Watson, C. G. Arnold of New-York, Miss J. M. Gales, Miss J. W. Macey of Washington, and F. M. Hersey of Boston.

MAJOR M'KINLEY'S BUSY DAY.

Receives Callers and Addresses a Delegation of Teachers.

CANTON, Ohio, Aug. 26.—Major McKinley hardly had a breathing spell to-day. A number of messages commending his speech to the farmers came from people in the West this morning. Among the callers at the McKinley residence were the surviving members of the Second Ohio Battery. The old soldiers were very enthusiastic over Major McKinley, and some of them grew emotional in their utterances.

Judge Burrows of Painesville, Ohio, a brother of Senator J. C. Burrows of Michigan, also called. Editor E. L. Miller of Duluth, one of the active Republicans of the State, was another visitor. Mr. Miller says the Republicans in his Congressional district are having a hard fight against Representative Towne, the free-silver candidate, but he is of the opinion the Republicans will carry Minnesota, and he says there is a great deal of vigorous work to be done, and that the battle is not yet won.

Major McKinley this afternoon received a delegation composed of 200 members of the Teachers' Association of Stark and surrounding counties, which is in convention here. They surrounded the house and united in singing "America." This brought the Major out, and, after addresses by C. L. Hiner and J. M. Sarver, Major McKinley responded in part as follows:

"I have great and increasing respect for the schoolmaster. My great-grandfather was a teacher of a private school in New Lisbon, Columbia County, this State, long before the public school system was established, and since that time some member of the family has been engaged in that honorable occupation. As I said, I have always felt the greatest respect for the schoolmaster, and now and then possibly a fear of him. (Laughter.) Still, my earliest and pleasantest recollections are associated with him and I bear him only gratitude and love.

"I have come to realize that what was less attractive to me was most important to my situation. If you have a deep interest in your country, if you would show your love for your country, you must give considerable attention to American politics.

"The teacher is the public servant. He is not in private employment. He is an essential part of the conservative force which upholds the National fabric. He instructs the future citizen and future statesman. He is a mighty power in the life of the Nation. His influence has uniformly been on the side of right. He molds and directs the minds which will control the destiny of the Republic.

"Gentlemen, you are engaged in a noble calling. I honor you in your service and profession. Nothing more exalted could engage you. The youth are yours to train. The youth of the land are yours to instruct. That it may be wisely done, you have my best wishes and prayers."

RIOTING IN CONSTANTINOPLE.

Many Persons Killed in the Fighting in the Streets.

LONDON, Aug. 26.—The Times to-morrow will publish the following dispatch from Constantinople under date of to-day:

"Very serious rioting occurred here to-day, provoked by the Armenians. Many were killed. The bank premises in Galatea and Constantinople were attacked."

Rome in the Middle Ages.

From "Roman Workman." E. Redcenachi.

In the Middle Ages Rome was anything rather than a rich and industrious city. What especially struck strangers was its poverty, the mean aspect of its streets, the crumbling condition of its monuments, and the rudeness of its people. Luxury was almost unknown. The class of active, enterprising burghers, who, living in plentiful ease in opulent homes have secured the strength and prosperity of the cities of the North, did not exist at Rome. "Ville de noblesse et de clericature." Between the populace and the nobility there was nothing. While Milan, with its brilliant Court and 200,000 inhabitants equaled, it was said, Paris in splendor, while Florence was pre-eminently the city of luxury and art, while the riches of the Orient were displayed on the quays and in the shops of Venice, while life at Naples was gay, prodigal, and dissolute, the capital of the Popes remained rude and poor.

UNIT OF VALUE DEFINED

SECRETARY CARLISLE'S EXPLANATION OF "SERIOUS ERRORS."

Merely the Name or Denomination of the Coin Used in Computation and in Keeping Accounts—But One Standard, Although Represented by Two Different Metals—Efforts to Change the Ratio.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—Secretary Carlisle to-day addressed the following letter to a correspondent in Ohio, in regard to the unit of value, and authorized its publication as an answer to many other similar inquiries which are constantly being addressed to him:

"A. M. Simmons, Cleveland, Ohio:

"My Dear Sir: Your favor of the 19th inst., calling my attention to what you characterize as 'serious errors' in the circular recently issued by the Treasury Department, reached here during my absence and I embrace the first opportunity after my return to acknowledge it. The statement in the circular to which you refer is as follows:

"'The act of April 2, 1792, established the first monetary system of the United States. The bases of the system were: The gold dollar, or unit, containing 24.75 grains of pure gold and stamped in pieces of $10, $5, and $2.50, denominated, respectively, eagles, half eagles, and quarter eagles; the silver dollar, or unit, containing 371.25 grains of pure silver, and stamped in pieces of like proportion; and there was no mint charge. The ratio of gold to silver in coinage was 15 to 1. Both gold and silver were legal tender. The standard was double.'

"And you say, 'The free-coinage advocates point to those mistakes and claim that they are intentionally lugged in to prove that the unit of value established by this Government was gold.'

"If you will re-examine the statement you will observe that nothing whatever is said about the 'unit of value' or about a standard of measure of value, except that the standard was double, meaning, of course, that the legal standard was based on both gold and silver. I am unable to discover any error in the statement. If 24.75 grains of pure gold constitute $10, or 'units,' it is evident that 24.75 grains of pure gold must constitute one 'unit.' The 24.75 grains of pure gold constituted a 'gold' unit, and the 371.25 grains of pure silver constituted a silver unit, and the 'dollar' was the unit, whether it was composed of gold or silver.

"The unit is merely the name or denomination of the coin used in computation and in keeping accounts, and if Congress had seen proper to make the dime the unit, instead of the dollar, it would not have changed the actual or legal value of the coins to any extent whatever. The only effect of such provision would have been that instead of counting in dollars and fractions of dollars as we now do we would have counted in dimes and fractions of dimes; that is, instead of saying 'one dollar' or 'one dollar and a half,' we would have said 'ten dimes' or 'fifteen dimes.'

"The franc, worth a little over 19 cents, is the unit in France, and the mark, worth about 24 cents, is the unit in Germany, no matter whether the franc or the mark is represented by coin or by paper; but notwithstanding the fact that their unit is much smaller than ours, and therefore much less valuable, their standard of value is as big as ours. The defect in the reasoning of our free-silver friends on this subject is that they constantly confuse the unit of account with the standard or measure of value. They are entirely different things, and have no necessary connection with each other.

"The words 'unit of value' were never used in any coinage law of the United States until Sep. 12, 1873, and then they were applied to the gold dollar containing 23.22 grains of pure gold, or 25.8 grains of standard gold. The fact that this quantity of gold is not now coined into a single piece is wholly immaterial. That quantity of gold constitutes a standard or measure of value for our dollar, and the law requires it for payment of dollars that shall be dollars equal in value to 25.8 grains of standard gold. The authors of the act of 1792 established legally two standards, a gold standard and a silver standard, but in fact both of them could not be continuously used at the same time.

"As long as 371.25 grains of pure silver were actually equal in value to 24.75 grains of pure gold, there was in fact but one standard, although represented by two metals; but when these quantities of gold and silver cease to be equal to each other in value, one or the other necessarily disappeared as a standard. That is just what happened, and gold went out of sight and remained hidden until after the passage of the acts of 1834 and 1837.

"The effects of the two acts of 1834 and 1837 was to change the ratio between gold and silver from 15 to 1 to 16.088 to 1, commonly called 16 to 1, and the result of the change was that the silver unit, or dollar, became the actual unit of value, and gold took its place and became the actual standard of value from that time on. Very truly yours,

"J. G. CARLISLE."

BRYAN PRAISES M'KINLEY.

Also Makes the Goldenrod a Text for Comparisons with Gold.

ERIE, Penn., Aug. 26.—Mr. Bryan arrived here at 7 o'clock, after a journey of two hours and a half from Buffalo, made in a special train furnished by his supporters to this city. A committee of five from Erie, consisting of Otto Germer, W. A. Munzer, John S. Filling, W. C. Crosby, and L. Moore met him at the Buffalo station and escorted him to the special.

The first stop was made at Angola, where a crowd of 200, mostly working people, gathered about the candidate and asked him for a speech. Several of them wore sprigs of goldenrod, and this gave Mr. Bryan the second opportunity of the day to find a comparison between the color of that flower and gold.

He said that as there were flowers of other hues, so also was there another money besides the yellow metal. The crowd liked the figure and gave him a cheer as the train drew out.

Out of a handful of people at Irving, N. Y., a stalwart man, whose name was lost in the rush, grasped Mr. Bryan's hand and cried: "I'm one of the most prominent Republicans in this county, but I'm for you."

The largest reception was at Dunkirk, N. Y., although the stop there was of ten minutes' duration only. A temporary stand, profusely decorated, had been erected near the station, and from this Mr. Bryan made a short speech, in which he took occasion to pay high tribute to the personal integrity of Major

A WARNING TO SAID KALID

ORDERED TO SURRENDER THE ZANZIBAR PALACE.

If He Disobeys, the Structure Will Be Bombarded This Morning—British Residents Ordered to Go on Board the Warships—Two More War Vessels Arrive in the Harbor—Believed to be a Good Time to Abolish Arab Rule.

ZANZIBAR, Aug. 26.—Shortly after Said Kalid had seized the palace and proclaimed himself Sultan yesterday, he was advised by the British Consul, in the interest of public order, to disarm the force of 700 Askaris, whose assistance enabled him to obtain possession of the palace. The usurping Sultan refused to accept this advice, and the guns in the palace square are trained upon the British warships Philomel, Thrush, and Sparrow, which are lying in the harbor. The warships are awaiting orders which will determine their course of action.

Rear Admiral Harry H. Rawson, commanding the British Cape and West Africa squadron, has arrived here on board his flagship, the St. George, accompanied by the torpedo cruiser Racoon, and landed 250 marines, in addition to the force of sailors and marines landed by the British war vessels Philomel, Thrush, and Sparrow yesterday. Admiral Rawson has instructions to act under orders of the British Consul.

This evening an ultimatum was sent to Said Kalid, informing him that unless he strikes his flag and makes a complete surrender by 9 o'clock to-morrow morning, the palace will be bombarded. All of the British residents of the town have been requested to go on board the warships lying in the harbor by 8 o'clock in the morning.

The force under control of Said Kalid numbers 2,500 men, all well armed. The concensus of opinion is that the action of Said Kalid has furnished a favorable occasion for the hoisting of the British flag and the abolition of the Arab rule and slavery.

COSTA RICA'S TOBACCO MONOPOLY.

It Has Been Abolished and a Premium Is Offered for Immigrants.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 26.—Recent information received by Consul Niederlein of Costa Rica shows that on Aug. 12 the Government of Costa Rica abolished its tobacco monopoly, allowing free cultivation of tobacco in the entire area of the Republic. This opens a new market to American manufacturers for agricultural implements and tobacco machinery, and a new field for American enterprise in tobacco growing. The cessation of this monopoly opens also a valuable source of supplies to the American tobacco manufacturers, because the conditions and qualities of soil and climate of a large part of Costa Rica are such that there can be raised a fine quality of tobacco equal to any now raised in Cuba. This can be readily proved by samples in the large collection at 233 South Fourth Street, Philadelphia, where the Consulate of Costa Rica is situated.

In order to foster agricultural enterprises, such as tobacco planting, raising of bananas, cocoa, coffee, and sugar, the Government of Costa Rica decided on the 28th of last month to spend $50,000 every year in increasing proper immigration of labor. The introduction of labor is left to private initiative, but the Government, after an interval of two years, pays to the planter for every immigrant introduced by him, the cost of his passage to Costa Rica, and freight expenses for his equipments.

These inducements make it advisable for Americans to own plantations in Costa Rica, and cultivate thereon part of the coffee, cocoa, bananas, sugar, &c., wanted in the United States.

It is well known that Costa Rica coffee and bananas have no rivals. In regard to the latter we notice that since the Cuban revolution immense shipments have been made to New-Orleans and New-York from over 100 plantations near Fort Limon and along the railroad.

It is reported that new plantations are starting everywhere. This banana business offers good returns. The crop is from 600 to 800 bunches per acre, yielding from 50 to 120 fruits apiece sold to American fruit companies at a price on the plantations of from 50 cents to 60 cents per bunch. This gives a revenue of from $500 to $480 per acre.

The Costa Rican Congress has made one restriction in regard to immigrants, in authorizing the executive power to exclude the Chinese and other undesirable races, or to confine them within specified limits.

The Congress of Costa Rica is also considering the abolition of the monopoly in alcohol and liquor, which also would open a new field for American capital and enterprise.

NO TRACE OF WHITEHEAD.

It Is Now Believed that, in His Insanity, He Has Committed Suicide.

SKIBBEREEN, Ireland, Aug. 26.—Although searching parties are still scouring the country in the vicinity in search of Albert George Whitehead, the recently liberated Irish-American dynamiter, who escaped from the home of his relatives in this place night before last, no trace of him has been found, and it is now believed that he has committed suicide.

LONDON, Aug. 26.—The arrangements for the release of Dr. Gallagher, the Irish-American dynamiter, from Portland Prison are being conducted with the greatest secrecy. When he is finally liberated, which will be within a few days, he will be transferred straight from the prison to a transatlantic liner, and be taken directly to the home of his sisters in New-Jersey.

MRS. PARNELL BADLY INJURED.

She Fell in the Cabin of the Steamer Which Took Her to Europe.

LONDON, Aug. 26.—Mrs. Delia L. S. Parnell, mother of the late Charles Stewart Parnell, who was one of the passengers on the steamer Pennland, which arrived at Queenstown to-day, met with an accident when the vessel was nearing Queenstown. In some manner Mrs. Parnell fell, or was thrown to, the floor of the saloon, injuring herself so severely that she was obliged to place herself in the hands of the ship's doctor. Upon examination it was found that several of her ribs were injured. Her condition to-day is somewhat improved.

Mrs. Parnell is on her way to Dublin, where she will make an indefinite stay with her daughter and grandchildren.

Mr. Chamberlain Coming to America.

LONDON, Aug. 26.—The Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain Secretary of State for the Colonies, accompanied by Mrs. Chamberlain, formerly Miss Endicott of Boston, Mass., sailed from Liverpool for New-York to-day on board the steamer Teutonic. Although all the arrangements for the departure of Mr. and Mrs. Chamberlain had been made with the greatest secrecy, a large crowd was in waiting when the Secretary and his wife reached the landing stage at Liverpool, and cheered them heartily. Manager Ismay of the White Star Company received the Secretary and Mrs. Chamberlain on the pier, and saw them on board the steamer.

An Extensive Lockout Threatened.

GLASGOW, Aug. 26.—The strike of the engineers in the shipyards at Govan, on the Clyde, has decided the English, Irish, and Scotch shipbuilding masters to force the situation, and they have, therefore, resolved that unless the Govan strikers surrender forthwith a wholesale lockout will be declared in the Clyde, Belfast, and Tyne shipyards.

The Czarina Will Go to Paris.

PARIS, Aug. 26.—Le Nord asserts that the Czarina will certainly accompany the Czar upon the occasion of his visit to Paris, instead of visiting Queen Victoria at Balmoral, as it has been reported that she will do.

Leagued with the Standard Oil.

GLASGOW, Aug. 26.—At a meeting of the Scotch oil traders, held to-day, it was decided to adhere strictly to the existing agreement with the Standard Oil Company.

Turks Repulsed by the Cretes.

ATHENS, Aug. 26.—A body of Turks yesterday made an attack upon the Cretans at Malevyzi, but were repulsed, losing forty of their number killed and twenty wounded.

GRAND LODGE OF BUNKO MEN.

A Serious Charge Against John Fino, but No Evidence.

Two detectives told Magistrate Brann a story about a National organization of bunko men yesterday that made a business of robbing Italians. They charged John Fino, twenty-eight years old, of 39 Monroe Street, with being a member of the gang and said that they saw him on West Street talking with an Italian emigrant and endeavoring to get his money by a satchel game. The emigrant, they said, had disappeared and was on his way to Italy.

The detectives told the Magistrate that within the past eight months Fino had been arrested over twenty times and they had never been able to get a case against him owing to the disappearance of the complainants.

Fino, the detectives claimed, belonged to a gang of confidence men having a National organization, and they said that the moment an Italian arrived in this city from any part of the country with money in his possession a telegram would be sent to this city by a member of the gang from the city from which the victim started and that in every case the gang in this city would be waiting for the victim's arrival here.

As there was no evidence against the prisoner he was discharged.

THE PROHIBITION CAMPAIGN.

Candidate Levering Will Start on an Extended Tour in a Few Days.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 26.—Mr. Joshua Levering, Prohibition candidate for President, will start in a few days on an extended stumping tour. In company with Mr. Samuel Dickie, Chairman of the National Prohibition Committee, and a few others, he will make speeches in various cities of the East, North, and West.

In October Mr. Levering will make a three weeks' trip through the Southern States. The itinerary, as now planned, provides for the opening meeting at Providence, R. I., Sept. 7; Hartford and Boston are next in order, and then the States of Vermont, New-Hampshire, and Maine will be covered before Mr. Levering reaches Albany, N. Y. From there he will go through Western New-York into Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, and Michigan.

A big demonstration in this city is being planned for Oct. 6, at which Mr. Levering is to make the principal address. On Oct. 12 a mass meeting will be held at Carnegie Hall, New-York City, to further the cause of prohibition. Both Mr. Levering and his associate on the ticket, Mr. Johnston, are down for speeches at this meeting.

Snakes Infest an Old Cemetery.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Aug. 26.—St. Paul's Cemetery, in East Chester, lies in front of the famous old St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church. It has been infested by snakes since the extremely hot weather began. The cemetery is much frequented by visitors, and the snakes have startled a great many persons by peering out from behind tombstones and crawling along the walks. A large number of reptiles have been killed in the walks and in the shrubbery. Over twenty snakes, it is said, were killed in one day. It is thought the intense heat drove the snakes from the neighboring meadows to the cool shade of the cemetery willows.

Mayor Gleason Will Be Umpire.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Aug. 26.—Alderman Henry E. Walters of this city has received a telegram from Mayor P. J. Gleason of Long Island City accepting the invitation to umpire the baseball game between the Aldermen of Yonkers and Mount Vernon. The ball game is to be played in North Broadway, Yonkers, Labor Day, and the proceeds are to be devoted to the Exempt Firemen's Association of Yonkers.

Examined for Election Officers.

The civil service examination of Republicans who wish to officiate as election officers of the First Ward of Long Island City at the coming election was held last night. There were forty-four men examined. There were forty-four questions for them to answer. The questions that were given to the Democrats two weeks ago were not used.

Has Not Abandoned Its Plans.

J. Charles Davis denied yesterday that the American Theatrical Syndicate, better known under the firm name of Miner & Brooks, had abandoned its plans for this season. The only ground for the rumor, he said, lay in the fact that several actors who were to have taken parts in "Flower Movne" had been withdrawn, as their services were not required.

Son of Prof. Morse Drowned.

AMHERST, Mass., Aug. 26.—William, Ell, and Harold Morse, young sons of Prof. A. D. Morse of Amherst College, were playing on a raft on Freshman River yesterday afternoon. The raft tipped over, and Harold was drowned. The others regained the raft.

Her Bicycle Struck a Stone.

Miss J. M. Holmes, a young woman residing at 99 West One Hundred and Third Street, while riding a bicycle last evening on the Boulevard, was thrown by the wheel's striking a stone. Her left leg was broken. She was taken to the Manhattan Hospital.

AT THE NEW YORK HOTELS.

—IMPERIAL—William H. Crane.

—GILSEY—Gen. Austin Lathrop of Corning, N. Y.

—NETHERLAND—J. Ambrose Butler of Buffalo.

—EVERETT—B. W. Jameson of Natal, South Africa.

—ASTOR—The Rev. Dr. T. De Witt Talmage of Washington.

—MURRAY HILL—Senator Cornelius R. Parsons of Rochester.

—GRAND—Major Thomas H. Handbury, United States Engineers.

—HOFFMAN—Col. James S. Richardson of New Orleans and James R. McKee.

—WINDSOR—Marvin Hughitt of Chicago, James J. Belden of Syracuse, and John R. Read of Philadelphia.

—WALDORF—Gen. Benjamin Harrison and wife and E. F. Tibbott of Indiana; Sylvester T. Everett of Cleveland; Gen. George S. Field of Buffalo, and H. McK. Twombly.

—FIFTH AVENUE—Ex-Secretary of State John W. Foster and Judge Jeremiah M. Wilson of Washington, Judge Charles W. Fairbanks of Indiana, Gen. Felix Agnus of Baltimore, and Judge J. R. Masterson of Texas.

G. A. R.—St. Paul.

The B. & O. R. R. will sell tickets to St. Paul, $25.00 round trip, going Aug. 29 to 31, returning until Sept. 16. Offices 172, 415, and 1,140 Broadway.—Adv.

MR. McKINLEY ACCEPTS

Continued from Page 1.

not realized. In a few months, notwithstanding the unprecedented market for the silver produced in the United States, the price of silver went down very rapidly, reaching a lower point than ever before. Then, upon the recommendation of President Cleveland, both political parties united in the repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman law. We cannot with safety engage in further experiments in this direction.

The Double Standard.

"On the 22d of August, 1891, in a public address I said: 'If we could have an international ratio which all the leading nations of the world would adopt, and the true relation be fixed between the two metals and all agree upon the quantity of silver which should constitute a dollar, then silver would be as free and unlimited in its privilege of coinage as gold is today. But that we have not been able to secure, and with the free and unlimited coinage of silver adopted in the United States at the present ratio we would be still further removed from any international agreement. We may never be able to secure it if we enter upon the isolated coinage of silver. The double standard implies equality at a ratio, and that equality can only be established by the concurrent law of nations. It was the concurrent law of nations that made the double standard; it will require the concurrent law of nations to reinstate and sustain it.'

It Favors the Use of Silver Money.

"The Republican Party has not been and is not now opposed to the use of silver money, as its record abundantly shows. It has done all that could be done for its increased use with safety and honor by the United States, acting apart from other Governments. There are those who think that it has already gone beyond the limit of financial prudence. Surely we can go no further, and we must not permit false lights to lure us across the danger line.

"We have much more silver in use than any country in the world except India or China—$500,000,000 more than Great Britain, $150,000,000 more than France, $400,000,000 more than Germany, $325,000,000 less than India, and $125,000,000 less than China. The Republican Party has declared in favor of an international agreement, and if elected President it will be my duty to employ all proper means to promote it. The free coinage of silver in this country would defer if not defeat international bimetallism, and until an international agreement can be had every interest requires us to maintain our present standard. Independent free coinage of silver at a ratio of sixteen ounces of silver to one ounce of gold would insure the speedy contraction of the volume of our currency. It would drive at least 500,000,000 of gold dollars, which we now have, permanently from the trade of the country and greatly decrease our per capita circulation. It is not proposed by the Republican Party to take from the circulating medium of the country any of the silver we now have. On the contrary, it is proposed to keep all of the silver money now in circulation on a parity with gold by maintaining the pledge of the Government that all of it shall be equal to gold. This has been the unbroken policy of the Republican Party since 1878. It has inaugurated no new policy.

"It will keep in circulation, and as good as gold, all of the silver and paper money which are now included in the currency of the country. It will maintain their parity. It will preserve their equality in the future, as it has always done in the past. It will not consent to put this country on a silver basis, which inevitably would follow independent free coinage at a ratio of 16 to 1. It will oppose the expulsion of gold from our circulation.

Farmers and Laborers Suffer Most.

"If there is any one thing which should be free from speculation and fluctuation it is the money of a country. It never ought to be the subject of mere partisan contention. When we part with our labor, our products, or our property, we should receive in return money which is as stable and unchanging in value as the ingenuity of honest men can make it. Debasement of the currency means destruction of values. No one suffers so much from cheap money as the farmers and laborers. They are the first to feel its bad effects and the last to recover from them. This has been the uniform experience of all countries, and, here as elsewhere, the poor, and not the rich, are always the greatest sufferers from every attempt to debase our money. It would fall with alarming severity upon investments already made; upon insurance companies and their policy holders; upon savings banks and their depositors; upon building and loan associations and their families, and upon wage earners and the purchasing power of their wages.

Unlimited Irredeemable Paper Money.

"The silver question is not the only issue affecting our money in the pending contest. Not content with urging the free coinage of silver, its strongest champions demand that our paper money shall be issued directly by the Government of the United States. This is the Chicago Democratic declaration. The St. Louis People's Party declaration is that 'our National money shall be issued by the General Government only, without the intervention of banks of issue, be full legal tender for the payment of all debts, public and private,' and be distributed 'direct to the people and through lawful disbursements of the Government.'

"Thus, in addition to the free coinage of the world's silver, we are asked to enter upon an era of unlimited, irredeemable paper currency. The question which was fought out from 1865 to 1879 is thus to be reopened, with all its uncertainties and cheap money experiments of every conceivable form foisted upon us.

"This indicates a most startling reactionary policy, strangely at variance with every requirement of sound finance, but the declaration shows the spirit and purpose of those who, by combined action, are contending for the control of the Government. Not satisfied with the debasement of our coinage, which would inevitably follow the free coinage of silver at 16 to 1, they still further would degrade our currency and threaten the public honor by the unlimited issue of an irredeemable paper currency. A graver menace to our financial standing and credit could hardly be conceived, and every patriotic citizen should be aroused to promptly meet and effectually defeat it.

A Sectional Issue.

"It is a cause for painful regret and solicitude that an effort is being made by those high in the counsels of the allied parties to divide the people of this country into classes and create distinctions among us which in fact do not exist and are repugnant to our form of government. These appeals to passion and prejudice are beneath the spirit and intelligence of a free people and should be met with stern rebuke by those they are sought to influence, and I believe they will be. Every attempt to array class against class, 'the classes against the masses,' section against section, labor against capital, 'the poor against the rich,' or interest against interest in the United States, is in the highest degree reprehensible. It is opposed to the National instinct and interest, and should be resisted by every citizen.

"We are not a nation of classes, but of sturdy, free, independent, and honorable people, despising the demagogue and never capitulating to dishonor. This ever-recurring effort endangers popular government and is a menace to our liberties. It is not a new campaign device or party appeal. It is as old as government among men, but never was more untimely and unfortunate than now. Washington warned us against it, and Webster said, in the Senate, in words which I feel are singularly appropriate at this time, 'I admonish the people against the object of outcries like these. I admonish every industrious laborer of this country to be on his guard against such delusion. I tell him the attempt is to play off his passion against his interest, and to prevail on him in the name of liberty to destroy all the fruits of liberty.'

Protection of Supreme Importance.

"Another issue of supreme importance is that of protection. The peril of free silver is a menace to be feared; we are already experiencing the effect of partial free trade. The one must be averted; the other corrected. The Republican Party is wedded to the doctrine of protection and was never more earnest in its support and advocacy than now. If argument were needed to strengthen its hold on the party and people it is found in the lesson and experience of the last three years. Men realize in their own daily lives what before was to many of them only report, history, or tradition. They have had a trial of both systems and know what each has done for them.

"Washington, in his farewell address, Sept. 17, 1796, a hundred years ago, said: 'As a very important source of strength and security, cherish public credit. One method of preserving it is to use it as sparingly as possible, avoiding the accumulation of debt, not only by shunning occasions of expense, but by vigorous exertions in time of peace to discharge the debts which unavoidable wars may have occasioned, not ungenerously throwing upon posterity the burden which we ourselves ought to bear.'

"To facilitate the enforcement of the maxims which he announced, he declared: 'It is essential that you practically should bear in mind that toward the payment of debts there must be revenue; that to have revenue there must be taxes; that no taxes can be devised which are not more or less inconvenient or unpleasant; that the intrinsic embarrassment inseparable from the selection of the proper objects (which is always a choice of difficulties) ought to be a decisive motive for a candid construction of the conduct of the Government in making it, and for a spirit of acquiescence in the measures for obtaining revenue which the public exigencies may at any time dictate.'

"Animated by like sentiments, the people of the country must now face the conditions which beset them. 'The public exigencies' demand prompt protective legislation which will avoid the accumulation of further debt by providing adequate revenues for the expenses of the Government. This is manifestly the requirement of duty. If elected President of the United States it will be my aim vigorously to promote this object and give that ample encouragement to the occupations of the American people which above all else is so imperatively demanded at this juncture of our National affairs.

Our Condition in December, 1892.

"In December, 1892, President Harrison sent his last message to Congress. It was an able and exhaustive review of the condition and resources of the country. It stated our situation so accurately that I assume it will not be amiss to recite his official and valuable testimony. 'There never has been a time in our history,' said he, 'when work was so abundant, or when wages were so high, whether measured by the currency in which they are paid or by their power to supply the necessaries and comforts of life. The general average of prices has been such as to give agriculture a fair participation in the general prosperity. The new industrial plants established since Oct. 6, 1890, and up to Oct. 22, 1892, number 315, and the extensions of existing plants, 108. The new capital invested amounts to $40,446,060, and the number of additional employes, 37,285. During the first six months of the present calendar year, 135 new factories were built, of which 40 were cotton mills, 48 knitting mills, 26 woolen mills, 15 silk mills, 4 plush mills, and 2 linen mills. Of the 40 cotton mills, 21 have been built in the Southern States.'

"This fairly describes the happy condition of the country in December, 1892. What has it been since, and what is it now?

Our Condition Eight Months Later.

"The messages of President Cleveland from the beginning of his second Administration to the present time abound with descriptions of the deplorable industrial and financial situation of the country. While no resort to history or official statement is required to advise us of the present condition and that which has prevailed during the past three years, I venture to quote from President Cleveland's first message, Aug. 8, 1893, addressed to the Fifty-third Congress, which he had called together in extraordinary session.

"'The existence of an alarming and extraordinary business situation,' said he, 'involving the welfare and prosperity of all our people, has constrained me to call together in extra session the people's representatives in Congress, to the end that, through the wise and patriotic exercise of the legislative duties with which they solely are charged, the present evils may be mitigated and dangers threatening the future may be averted. Our unfortunate financial plight is not the result of untoward events, nor of conditions related to our natural resources. Nor is it traceable to any of the afflictions which frequently check national growth and prosperity. With plenteous crops, with abundant promise of remunerative production and manufacture, with unusual invitation to safe investment, and with satisfactory assurances to business enterprise, suddenly financial distrust and fear have sprung up on every side. Numerous moneyed institutions have suspended, because abundant assets were not immediately available to meet the demands of frightened depositors. Surviving corporations and individuals are content to keep in hand the money they are usually anxious to loan, and those engaged in legitimate business are surprised to find that the securities they offer for loans, though heretofore satisfactory, are no longer accepted. Values supposed to be fixed are fast becoming conjectural, and loss and failure have invaded every branch of business.'

The Cause of the Change.

"What a startling and sudden change within the short period of eight months, from December, 1892, to August, 1893. What had occurred? A change of Administration; all branches of the Government had been intrusted to the Democratic Party, which was committed against the protective policy that had prevailed uninterruptedly for more than thirty-two years, and had brought unexampled prosperity to the country, and firmly pledged to its complete overthrow and the substitution of a tariff for revenue only. The change having been decreed by the elections in November, its effects were at once anticipated and felt.

"We cannot close our eyes to these altered conditions, nor would it be wise to exclude from contemplation and investigation the causes which produced them. They are facts which we cannot, as a people, disregard, and we can only hope to improve our present condition by a study of their causes.

"In December, 1892, we had the same currency and practically the same volume of currency that we have now. It aggregated in 1892, $2,372,509,501; in 1893, $2,328,000,000; in 1894, $2,326,442,862, and in December, 1895, $2,194,000,230. The per capita of money, too, has been practically the same during this whole period. The quality of the money has been identical—all kept equal to gold. There is nothing connected with our money, therefore, to account for this sudden aggravated industrial change. Whatever is to be deprecated in our financial system, it must everywhere be admitted that our money has been absolutely good and has brought neither loss nor inconvenience to its holders. A depreciated currency has not existed to further vex the troubled business situation.

Good Money Never Made Times Hard.

"It is a mere pretense to attribute the hard times to the fact that all our currency is on a gold basis. Good money never made times hard. Those who assert that our present industrial and financial depression is the result of the gold standard have not read American history aright, or been careful students of the events of recent years. We never had greater prosperity in this country, in every field of employment and industry, than in the busy years from 1880 to 1892, during all of which time this country was on a gold basis and employed more gold money in its fiscal and business operations than ever before. We had, too, a protective tariff, under which ample revenues were collected for the Government, and an accumulating surplus, which was constantly applied to the payment of the public debt.

"Let us hold fast to that which we know is good. It is not more money we want; what we want is to put the money we already have at work. When money is employed, men are employed. Both always have been steadily and remuneratively engaged during all the years of protective tariff legislation. When those who have money lack confidence in the stability of values and investments they will not part with their money. Business is stagnated—the life-blood of trade is checked and congested. We cannot restore the public confidence by an act which would revolutionize all values, or an act which entails a deficiency in the public revenues. We cannot insure confidence by advocating repudiation or practising dishonesty. We cannot restore confidence, either to the Treasury or to the people, without a change in our present tariff legislation.

The Tariff of 1894.

"The only measure of a general nature that affected the Treasury and the employments of our people passed by the Fifty-third Congress was the general tariff act, which did not receive the 'approval of the President.' Whatever virtues may be claimed for that act, there is confessedly one which it does not possess. It lacks the essential virtue of its creation—the raising of revenue sufficient to supply the needs of the Government. It has at no time provided enough revenue for such needs, but it has caused a constant deficiency in the Treasury and a steady depletion in the earnings of labor and land. It has contributed to swell our National debt more than $262,000,000—a sum nearly as great as the debt of the Government from Washington to Lincoln, including all our foreign wars from the Revolution to the rebellion. Since its passage work at home has been diminished, prices of agricultural products have fallen, confidence has been arrested, and general business demoralization is seen on every hand.

The Tariffs of 1890 and 1894 Contrasted.

"The total receipts under the tariff act of 1894 for the first twenty-two months of its enforcement—from September, 1894, to June, 1896—were $557,615,328, and the expenditures $640,428,363, or a deficiency of $82,803,035.

"The decrease in our exports of American products and manufactures during the first fifteen months of the present tariff, as contrasted with the exports of the first fifteen months of the tariff of 1890, was $220,353,320. The excess of exports over imports during the first fifteen months of the tariff of 1890 was $213,972,908, but only $56,758,623 under the first fifteen months of the tariff of 1894, a loss under the latter of $157,214,345. The net loss in the trade balance of the United States has been $196,983,607 during the first fifteen months' operation of the tariff of 1894, as compared with the first fifteen months of the tariff of 1890. The loss has been large, constant, and steady, at the rate of $13,130,000 per month, or $500,000 for every business day of this year.

Losing in Both Directions.

"We have either been sending too much money out of the country or getting too little in, or both. We have lost steadily in both directions. Our foreign trade has been diminished and our domestic trade has suffered incalculable loss. Does not this suggest the cause of our present depression and indicate its remedy? Confidence in home enterprises has almost wholly disappeared. Our shops are closed, or running on half time, at reduced wages, and small profit, if not actual loss. Our men at home are idle, and while they are idle, men abroad are occupied in supplying us with goods. Our unrivaled home market for the farmer has also greatly suffered, because those who constitute it—the great army of American wage earners—are without the work and wages they formerly had. If they cannot earn wages, they cannot buy products. They cannot earn if they have no employment, and when they do not earn the farmers' home market is lessened and impaired, and the loss is felt by both producer and consumer. The loss of earning power alone in this country in the last three years is sufficient to have produced our unfortunate business situation. If our labor were well employed, and employed at as remunerative wages as in 1892, in a few months every farmer in the land would feel the glad change in the increased demand for his products and in the better prices which he would receive.

Not Open Mints but Open Mills.

"It is not an increase in the volume of money which is the need of the time, but an increase in the volume of business. Not an increase of coin, but an increase of confidence. Not more coinage, but a more active use of the money coined. Not open mints for the unlimited coinage of the silver of the world, but open mills for the full and restricted labor of American workingmen. The employment of our mints for the coinage of the silver of the world would not bring the necessaries and comforts of life back to our people. This will only come with the employment of the masses, and such employment is certain to follow the re-establishment of a wise protective policy, which shall encourage manufacturing at home.

"Protection has lost none of its virtue and importance. The first duty of the Republican Party, if restored to power in the country, will be the enactment of a tariff law which will raise all the money necessary to conduct the Government economically and honestly administered, and so adjusted as to give preference to home manufacturers and adequate protection to home labor and the home market. We are not committed to any special schedules or rates of duty. They are, and should be, always subject to change to meet new conditions, but the principle upon which rates of duty are imposed remain the same. Our duties should always be high enough to measure the difference between the wages paid labor at home and in competing countries, and to adequately protect American investments and American enterprises.

Our Farmers and the Tariff.

"Our farmers have been hurt by the changes in our tariff legislation as severely as our laborers and manufacturers, badly as they have suffered. The Republican platform wisely declares in favor of such encouragement to our sugar interests 'as will lead to the production on American soil of all the sugar which the American people use.' It promises to our wool and woolen interests 'the most ample protection,' a guarantee that ought to commend itself to every patriotic citizen.

"Never was a more grievous wrong done the farmers of our country than that so unjustly inflicted during the past three years upon the wool growers of America. Although among our most industrious and useful citizens, their interests have been practically destroyed and our woolen manufactures involved in similar disaster. At no time within the past thirty years, and perhaps never during any previous period, have so many of our woolen factories been suspended as now. The Republican Party can be relied upon to correct these great wrongs, if again intrusted with the control of Congress.

Reciprocity.

"Another declaration of the Republican platform that has my most cordial support is that which favors reciprocity. The splendid results of the reciprocity arrangements that were made under authority of the tariff law of 1890 are striking and suggestive. The brief period they were in force—in most cases only three years—was not long enough to thoroughly test their great value, but sufficient was shown by the trial to conclusively demonstrate the importance and the wisdom of their adoption. In 1892 the export trade of the United States attained the highest point in our history. The aggregate of our exports that year reached the immense sum of $1,030,278,148, a sum greater by $100,000,000 than the exports of any previous year. In 1893, owing to the threat of unfriendly tariff legislation, the total dropped to $847,665,194. Our exports of domestic merchandise decreased $180,000,000, but reciprocity still secured us a large trade in Central and South America and a larger trade with the West Indies than we had ever before enjoyed. The increase of trade with the countries with which we had reciprocity agreements was $3,560,515 over our trade in 1892, and $16,440,721 over our trade in 1891. The only countries with which the United States traded that showed increased exports in 1893 were practically those with which we had reciprocity arrangements.

"The reciprocity treaty between this country and Spain, touching the markets of Cuba and Puerto Rico, was announced Sept. 1, 1891. The growth of our trade with Cuba was phenomenal. In 1891 we sold that country but 114,441 barrels of flour; in 1892, 399,175 barrels; in 1893, 618,406 barrels, and in 1894, 662,248 barrels. Here was a growth of nearly 500 per cent., while our exportations of flour to Cuba for the year ending June 30, 1895—the year following the repeal of the reciprocity treaty—fell to 379,856 barrels—a loss of nearly half our trade with that country. The value of our total exports of merchandise from the United States to Cuba in 1891—the year prior to the negotiation of the reciprocity treaty—was $12,224,883; in 1892, $17,953,579; in 1893, $24,157,098; in 1894, $20,125,321; but in 1895, after the annulment of the reciprocity agreement, it fell to only $12,867,661. Many similar examples might be given of our increased trade under reciprocity with other countries, but enough has been shown of the efficacy of the legislation of 1890 to justify the speedy restoration of its reciprocity provisions. In my judgment, Congress should immediately restore the reciprocity sections of the old law, with such amendments, if any, as time and experience sanction as wise and proper. The underlying principle of this legislation must, however, be strictly observed. It is to afford new markets for our surplus agricultural and manufactured products, without loss to the American laborer of a single day's work that he might otherwise procure.

Foreign Immigration.

"The declaration of the platform touching foreign immigration is one of peculiar importance at this time, when our own laboring people are in such great distress. I am in hearty sympathy with the present legislation restricting foreign immigration, and favor such extension of the laws as will secure the United States from invasion by the debased and criminal classes of the Old World.

"While we adhere to the public policy under which our country has received great bodies of honest, industrious citizens, who have added to the wealth, progress, and power of the country, and while we welcome to our shores the well-disposed and industrious immigrant who contributes by his energy and intelligence to the cause of free government, we want no immigrants who do not seek our shores to become citizens. We should permit none to participate in the advantages of our civilization who do not sympathize with our aims and form of government. We should receive none who come to make war upon our institutions and profit by public disquiet and turmoil. Against all such our gates must be tightly closed.

Our Soldiers and Sailors.

"The soldiers and sailors of the Union should neither be neglected nor forgotten. The Government which they served so well must not make their lives or condition harder by treating them as suppliants for relief in old age or distress, nor regard with disdain or contempt the earnest interest one comrade naturally manifests in the welfare of another.

"Doubtless there have been pension abuses and frauds in the numerous claims allowed by the Government, but the policy governing the administration of the Pension Bureau must always be fair and liberal. No deserving applicant ever should suffer because of a wrong perpetrated by or for another. Our soldiers and sailors gave the Government the best they had. They freely offered health, strength, limb, and life to save the country in the time of its greatest peril, and the Government must honor them in their need, as in their service, with the respect and gratitude due to brave, noble, and self-sacrificing men, who are justly entitled to generous aid in their increasing necessities.

Our Merchant Marine and Navy.

"The declaration of the Republican platform in favor of the upbuilding of our merchant marine has my hearty approval. The policy of discriminating duties in favor of our shipping which prevailed in the early years of our history should again promptly be adopted by Congress, and vigorously supported until our prestige and supremacy on the seas is fully attained. We no longer should contribute directly or indirectly to the maintenance of the colossal marine of foreign countries, but provide an efficient and complete marine of our own. Now that the American Navy is assuming a position commensurate with our importance as a Nation—a policy I am glad to observe the Republican platform strongly indorses—we must supplement it with a merchant marine that will give us the advantages in both our coastwise and foreign trade that we naturally and properly ought to enjoy. It should be at once a matter of public policy and National pride to repossess this immense and prosperous trade.

Civil Service Reform.

"The pledge of the Republican National Convention that our civil service laws 'shall be sustained and thoroughly and honestly enforced and extended wherever practicable,' is in keeping with the position of the party for the past twenty-four years, and faithfully will be observed. Our opponents decry these reforms. They appear willing to abandon all the advantages gained, after so many years of agitation and effort. They encourage a return to methods of party favoritism which both parties have often denounced, that experience has condemned, and that the people have repeatedly disapproved. The Republican party earnestly opposes this reactionary and entirely unjustifiable policy. It will take no backward step upon this question. It will seek to improve, but never degrade, the public service.

It Demands Special Attention.

"There are other important and timely declarations in the platform which I cannot here discuss. I must content myself with saying that they have my approval. If, as Republicans, we have lately addressed our attention, with what may seem great stress and earnestness, to the new and unexpected assault upon the financial integrity of the Government, we have done it because the menace is so grave as to demand especial consideration, and because we are convinced that if the people are aroused to the true understanding and meaning of this silver and inflation movement they will avert the danger. In doing this we feel that we render the best service possible to the country, and we appeal to the intelligence, conscience, and patriotism of the people, irrespective of party or section, for their earnest support.

It Will Maintain Law and Order.

"We avoid no issues. We meet the sudden, dangerous, and revolutionary assault upon law and order, and upon those to whom is confided by the Constitution and laws the authority to uphold and maintain them, which our opponents have made, with the same courage that we have faced every emergency since our organization as a party, more than forty years ago. Government by law first must be assured; everything else can wait. The spirit of lawlessness must be extinguished by the fires of an unselfish and lofty patriotism. Every attack upon the public faith and every suggestion of the repudiation of debts, public or private, must be rebuked by all men who believe that honesty is the best policy, or who love their country and would preserve unsullied its National honor.

Sectionalism Almost Obliterated.

"The country is to be congratulated upon the almost total obliteration of the sectional lines which for so many years marked the division of the United States into slave and free territory, and finally threatened its partition into two separate Governments by the dread ordeal of civil war. The era of reconciliation, so long and earnestly desired by Gen. Grant and many other great leaders, North and South, has come happily, and the feeling of distrust and hostility between the sections is everywhere vanishing, as it should never to return. Nothing is better calculated to give strength to the Nation at home, increase our power and influence abroad, and add to the permanency and security of our free institutions than the restoration of cordial relations between the people of all sections and parts of our beloved country. If called by the suffrages of the people to assume the duties of the high office of President of the United States, I shall count it a privilege to aid, even in the slightest degree, in the promotion of the spirit of fraternal regard which should animate and govern the citizens of every section, State, or part of the Republic.

"After the lapse of a century since its utterance, let us all high and low, recall hereafter the admonition of Washington: 'There should be no North, no South, no East, no West—but a common country.'

"It shall be my constant aim to improve every opportunity to advance the cause of good government by promoting that spirit of forbearance and justice which is so essential to our prosperity and happiness, by joining most heartily in an proper efforts to restore the relations of brotherly respect and affection which in our early history characterized all the people of all the States.

"I would be glad to contribute toward binding in indivisible union the different divisions of the country, which, indeed, now have every inducement of sympathy and interest to weld them together more strongly than ever. I would rejoice to see demonstrated to the world that the North and the South and the East and the West are not separated, or in danger of becoming separated, because of sectional or party differences. The war is long since over; 'we are not enemies, but friends,' and as friends we will faithfully and cordially co-operate, under the approving smile of Him who has thus far so signally sustained and guided us, to preserve inviolate our country's name and honor, its peace and good order, and its continued ascendency among the greatest governments on earth.

"WILLIAM McKINLEY."

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Tuesday night to 12 o'clock Wednesday night.)

8:10 P. M.—8 Pitt Street, E. Pratt, occupant; damage $100.

8:50 P. M.—320 West Seventieth street; R. Almost; damage $10.

LATEST ARRIVALS.

SS Lahn, (Ger.,) Heilmeir, Bremen, Aug. 18 and Southampton 19, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the bar at 1 A. M. to-day.

SS Algonquin, Platt, Jacksonville Aug. 23 and Charleston 24 with mdse. and passengers to William P. Clyde & Co.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Parker's Hair Balsam keeps the hair soft and plentiful, and restores the color when gray. Parker's Ginger Tonic the best cough cure.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, diarrhœa. 25c. a bot.

Collars.

A GREAT FIRM FAILS

Continued from Page 1.

of a sale of the stock and the collection of the outstanding accounts. The bank paper is secured, and will, of course, all be paid.

"Negotiations are pending for the sale of the whole stock, which, if carried through, will result in a settlement of the debts in a very short time."

The fact is that the sum of $500,000 was needed for the business. Creditors for sums ranging from $200 to $8,000, having failed to collect, had bunched their claims and suits had been entered on this account. Money was needed to take up paper and to provide for current bills. Ex-Judge Hilton would not undertake so large an advance, but he was willing to contribute enough for relief. With this view he instructed ex-Judge Horace Russell to see what could be done toward negotiating loans on any of his real estate, including the Olde London Streets property on Broadway, the Colonnade Hotel, and his Thirty-fourth Street residence. Loans could not be obtained on satisfactory terms. It is said that Government bonds were offered to the banks to increase their credits, and that terms there were also objectionable.

The continuance of the business had been considered for some time. The last advance proposed was intended to facilitate the operation. When this effort was discouraged by the terms of money lenders, a council was called late on Tuesday afternoon at ex-Judge Russell's office, in the Stewart Building. There were present ex-Judge Russell, Elihu Root, George M. Wright, who is an office associate of ex-Judge Russell; Albert B. Hilton, C. B. Cox, who has charge of accounts of the house, and M. M. Gillam, the manager. The situation was fully presented, and after a talk lasting until nearly 6 o'clock, a conclusion was reached. The annoyance caused by the suits of small creditors and the great difficulty of obtaining money on valuable collateral were the chief considerations which led to a decision for an assignment. Ex-Judge Russell suggested Mr. Wright as assignee. The preparation of the papers and other necessary work were not finished until nearly 8 o'clock. The assignment papers were filed at 9 o'clock yesterday morning in the County Clerk's office.

Albert B Hilton Disheartened.

The assignment was not premeditated. A. B. Hilton agreed to it because he saw no way out, but the decision unmanned him, and he went to his home at Greenwich thoroughly disheartened.

Of course, no one at the store was prepared for such action. Employes were shut out yesterday, only a small force being admitted to assist the assignee in his preliminary work. At the end of the day he was able to add to the earlier announcement given before one that he would probably require two weeks to prepare a definite schedule of assets and liabilities, and that inquiries of the creditors classes of the stock had been reported from houses in this city, Philadelphia, and Boston.

Employes who may be needed in making an inventory of stock will be called in to-day and later. One of the first efforts of the assignee will be to pay off wages. The records of the firm on Tuesday are said to be sufficient for that purpose, apart from cash in bank, all wages having been promptly paid. There are 1,074 employes. At this time last year the force was 1,455, about the normal number for the Summer season. At the holiday time it exceeded 2,000.

Business of late has been about 15 per cent. below that of last Summer. This is said to have been the average decline in all the departments. Manager Gillam has said that, better months the store did a large trade. At one of the sales which he advertised more were rationed at the doors to count arrivals. They reported 50,000 in one day. A recital of this kind convinced Mr. Gillam that the location of the store had become the magnet of the city. Crowds of shoppers could be gathered there as well as anywhere else when offerings were attractive.

According to his report, business reached a respectable figure and was growing. The high cash records made by Mr. Stewart were not reached, but they were nearly reached in 1867, 1868 and $12,000,000. The sales in 1876, the year of his death, declined to $10,000,000. They fell off rapidly afterward to $3,283,018 in 1883. Afterward there was improvement, last year's sales reaching $8,000,000. Mr. Stewart's wholesale business, of which separate accounts were kept, ranged in the larger years of his life from $10,000,000 to $75,000,000.

Changes in the Firm.

The business carried Mr. Stewart's name until 1882, ex-Judge Hilton then standing in an advisory relation to it and as a partner, without expense to himself. He put his sons in the business with E. J. Denning, whose name appeared at its head for about ten years. E. J. Denning & Co. consisted of Mr. Denning, Samuel Groocock, Horace C. Sylvester, Leonard L. and Henry G. Hilton. The only wholesale firm was Groocock, Forster & Co.

Mr. Groocock resigned in the first only a few months. E. H. Hilton also went out, and on March 17, 1883, the style was changed to Sylvester, Hilton & Co. John C. Hughes and Albert B. Hilton became partners on Nov. 1, 1883, and on July 20, 1887, the firm name was changed to Hilton, Hughes & Co. Frederic Hilton becoming a partner on the 1st of November, going out Dec. 31, 1891, and the firm name of E. J. Denning & Co. was abandoned and the entire business done under the style of Hilton, Hughes & Co. Henry Graham Hilton ceased to be a partner in the firm on Sept. 8, 1892, and Frederic Hilton died in August, 1894.

The firm gave up the wholesale business in October, 1894, transferring the entire stock to the retail store. John M. Hughes and Albert B. Hilton advertised on Nov. 14, 1893, that they would continue the partnership of Hilton, Hughes & Co., and on May 1, 1895, an advertisement stated that the firm, taking out its own name, no capital, and Albert B. Hilton took sole charge of the business.

When Mr. Hughes withdrew, Mr. Hilton claimed that there was $2,250,000 in the business unquestionably at the risk of business. This was supposed to represent the money paid in by Mr. Hilton up to that time. A change was made in 1893 in the house in its mode of doing business so as to convert it into a department store. Mr. Hilton's ambition being to make it like the Bon Marché of Paris.

The virtual admission in 1895 that ex-Judge Hilton had $2,250,000 in the business took the accounts of business that had been charged off. Changes in the firm had probably involved him in some loss. At various times four of his sons were in the business —Edward G., Henry C. Albert B., and Frederic. His son James alone had nothing to do with it. Albert B. Hughes is his son-in-law. Edward G., the eldest son, was for some years the Paris representative of the house. New-York methods excited his criticism as too risky, and he retired several years ago. He still resides in Paris. James, the son who kept out of the business, died in Paris about a year ago. Henry C. married a Miss Sauxay, whose father had a men's furnishing store in Fulton street, Brooklyn, in which she was cashier.

When they separated in 1893 ex-Judge Hilton provided her with a home at the Lodge, one of the cottages in Woodlawn Park, his Summer place at Saratoga, N. Y., and he has since made her an allowance of $2,000 a year. John M. Hughes insisted, at the time of the separation, that Henry C. Hilton get out of the firm. Henry C. Hilton is said to have insisted on a bonus for doing so, and to have been paid a large sum by his father in settlement of claims by legacy or otherwise. Frederic Hilton remained a partner, but there was objection to his continuing so, and his health failing, he was sent to Europe. He died in Carlsbad in 1894.

Mr. Hughes's Retirement.

Hughes concluded about one year ago that he did not care to hold his partnership. It is said and denied that when it was proposed that his name be left in the firm's title, he insisted, as a condition, that if his name was worth anything he should be paid for it. At any rate, he went to Cleveland, Ohio, and is said to have made a large profit in a real estate transaction there.

Albert C. Hilton, who has made the assignment, is about thirty years old. His wife was Miss Hattie King. When the rage for hackney horses was started Mrs. Hilton is said to have induced her husband to try breeding. He established the Woodlawn Park Stock Farm, at Saratoga, and began to raise horses, fancy cattle, sheep, and chickens. He bought Acrobat, a high-stepping hackney, and exhibited him at two horse shows here, at Philadelphia, and at the open-air show. He built Woodlawn Oval for athletics, constructing a one-mile driving track, a quarter-mile cinder path, a straightaway path for 220 yards, and a ball ground. The place was laid out at great expense.

The Pony Racing Association met there in 1893, and the American Athletic Union championship runs occurred there once. This venture, like others in horses, cattle, sheep, and chickens, was costly and not successful. Dog breeding, in which he engaged at the Iolanthe Club property of ex-Judge Hilton, at Saratoga Lake, has resulted better. His bulldogs and collies have been prize winners in all shows. He holds the title of Colonel, having been an aid on Gov. Flower's staff.

Although the assignment of the firm was decided upon suddenly, it occasioned little surprise among those who keep track of commercial credits. Rumors in 1893 made lenders of money exacting in regard to the paper of Hilton, Hughes & Co. When ex-Judge Hilton agreed to pay Mrs. Hetty Green 6 per cent. for a loan on the Stewart Building for one-quarter its value his credit suffered. Lenders jumped to the conclusion that he must be very hard pressed to accept such terms, and thereafter his paper and that of the house were most closely scrutinized.

The present supposition is that he needed the money for the business of Hilton, Hughes & Co., which had pressing debts for $700,000, to pay for the retirement of Henry C. Hilton, and to meet the debts of Woodlawn Oval, but the causes of his need were of less account with lenders than the fact that any emergency might make him yield to Mrs. Green's terms, which were said to exact not only 6 per cent. interest, but a commission or bonus of 4 per cent.

Platt & Woodward, who had always handled the paper of Hilton, Hughes & Co. prior to the mortgage, found their customers unwilling to buy it on any terms. Dunn Brothers, note brokers, at 2 Wall Street, have since negotiated it by sending it to Philadelphia. Its buyers in that city have uniformly insisted on ex-Judge Hilton's indorsement, buying it at about 6 per cent. The restricted market for the paper drove the firm to the banks, where ex-Judge Hilton was able to secure discounts on deposit of United States bonds, or their equivalent as collateral.

There is no uneasiness in any quarter over the assignment, lenders believing themselves fully protected by the actual value of quick stock assets and by ex-Judge Hilton's indorsement. There are said to have been offers for the store, as well as for the stock. No progress can be made in negotiations for either in advance of an inventory, because a buyer may appear who would take both and save removal.

Offers for the Stock Will Be Considered.

Manager Gillam is of the opinion that the misfortune of an assignment might have been averted if it had not been for the firm's lenient policy toward customers. Many accounts were paid only at long intervals and collections in time of need seemed impossible. A new firm in the building, doing a strictly cash trade, would have a splendid opportunity, in his opinion, for profitable business. Offers would be considered, he said, to-day or to-morrow.

It was reported in commercial circles yesterday that the H. B. Claflin Company had under consideration the taking over from ex-Judge Hilton of the leasehold of the property on which the store of Hilton, Hughes & Co. stands, and leasing the entire building, which covers the whole block bounded by Broadway and Fourth Avenue and Ninth and Tenth Streets, and utilizing it as an uptown warehouse. A representative of The H. B. Claflin Company said to a reporter for The New-York Times yesterday that there was absolutely no truth in the report, and that the company had not even thought of such a project.

Another report that was current was that the Siegel-Cooper Company was in negotiation for the purchase of the entire stock of Hilton, Hughes & Co. and had made an offer of $750,000 for the goods in bulk. Mr. Greenhut, one of the members of the Siegel-Cooper Company, refused to discuss the report with a reporter for The New-York Times.

"I cannot talk about that matter now," he said. "I will not confirm the report, nor will I deny it. I simply will have nothing to say about it at present."

RISE AND FALL OF A GREAT HOUSE.

The Business Career of A. T. Stewart and His Successors.

The house of A. T. Stewart opened for trade on Aug. 23, 1823, the morning papers having contained the following announcement:

NEW-YORK DRY GOODS STORE.

A. T. Stewart informs his friends and the public that he has taken the store No. 283 Broadway, where he offers for sale, Wholesale and Retail, a large assortment of Fresh Seasonable Goods, consisting of IRISH LINENS, LAWNS, and FRENCH CAMBRICS. All these goods for cash, and will be sold on

REASONABLE TERMS

Mr. Stewart had come to America from Belfast, Ireland, where he was born in 1803. He was graduated from Trinity College in 1820, and in that year he came to America to seek his fortune. He became a tutor in Master Bragg's fashionable academy, in Roosevelt Street, near Pearl. He inherited in 1823 $1,000 from the estate of his grandfather, Alexander Turney, from whom he took his first and second names. Mr. Stewart went to Ireland and got his legacy. James McCall, a Quaker friend of the family, said to him:

"Thee comes from a linen district. Why not invest thy money in the linen business?"

"I am a teacher," replied young Stewart, "and I know nothing about trade."

"Thee will soon learn," said Mr. McCall.

Mr. Stewart discussed the project and reflected upon it for several weeks, at the end of which time he expended $3,000 of his $5,000 for linens, laces, and cambrics. These he brought to New York and at once opened his store. The store had a frontage of twelve feet and 5 inches and was thirty feet deep. Mr. Stewart did all of the work in the shop. He swept the store, built the fires, and cleaned the snow from the sidewalk when the Winter days came.

Mr. Stewart thrived. He hired a boy, and then a clerk, and within three years he moved to 262 Broadway. After staying there three years he removed to 257 Broadway, where he had a pretentious establishment and twenty clerks. He remained at 257 Broadway for seventeen years, doing a wholesale and retail business. Then he built a part of what is now the Stewart building, at Broadway and Chambers and Reade Streets. He acquired a lot at a time, and added to the structure until he had all of the present site. The marble structure which he built was used for wholesale business for several years after he built the iron retail store at Tenth Street and Broadway. After his death two stories were added to the building, and it was fitted up for offices.

Opening of the Tenth Street Store.

Mr. Stewart had, for several years prior to 1862, been buying the improvements on the block between Broadway and Fourth Avenue and Ninth and Tenth Streets, and in time he secured a lease of the land from the trustees of the Sailors' Snug Harbor. It was upon this land that the house of Capt. Robert Richard Randall, the founder of the Sailors' Snug Harbor, stood. Here Mr. Stewart erected the five-story building that has been, for a generation, a landmark in New-York City. It was the first large iron building erected in the city. Many other buildings with iron fronts were soon afterward erected in Broadway, but fires in time lessened the use of iron for the fronts of buildings.

Mr. Stewart's building at Tenth Street and Broadway was opened in 1862 at a cost of $2,750,000. There Mr. Stewart conducted a retail business until his death, on April 10, 1876. When his wholesale and retail trade began to expand, he conceived a policy of business which he carried out to the time of his death. It was to absorb all the profits on the goods he sold from the raw material to the delivery of the article to the consumer. He bought a linen mill in Belfast, a silk mill in Lyons, France, a carpet mill in Connecticut, and a lace factory in Nottingham, England. He had fourteen mills and factories in operation at the time he stocked his retail store, at Tenth Street. He had an agency in Hongkong, China, one in Thibet, and another in Peru. Agencies, stores, and warehouses were established in Boston, Philadelphia, Paris, Lyons, Manchester, England; Bradford, England; Nottingham, England; Belfast, Ireland; Glasgow, Scotland; Berlin, and Chemnitz, Saxony. In factories and stores abroad Mr. Stewart had 1,100 persons working for him. In his New-York stores there were 2,000 employes, and in his American factories 6,500 employes.

The transactions of the house were enormous—greater than those of any other dry goods house in the world. During the three years prior to Mr. Stewart's death a business of $203,000,000 was done, as was shown by the testimony in the contest over his will. This was an average of over $67,000,000 a year. The profits of this colossal trade amounted to $4,000,000 in 1862, averaged more than $2,000,000 a year during the war period, and certainly exceeded $1,000,000 a year in the seventies.

The fortune that grew out of this trade amounted in real estate and securities at Mr. Stewart's death to from $40,000,000 to $50,000,000. One item was $10,000,000 in Government bonds.

Mr. Stewart was the first merchant in New-York to put revolving stools in front of his counters. Women used to walk blocks out of their way in order that they might get a seat in Mr. Stewart's store and rest. They could wander for hours through the great store looking at things without being once importuned to buy. The retail house became a great women's club and was the place for hundreds of appointments each day by women who desired to see each other. It was for many years in the centre of the shopping district of New-York, which extended until about twenty years ago from Bleecker Street, in which Mr. Stewart lived at one time, to Fourteenth Street.

Mr. Stewart was an exacting taskmaster. All his employes were obliged to report for work at 7 o'clock A. M. and stay on duty until 7 P. M., with thirty minutes interruption for lunch. On alternate days half the force was dismissed at 6 o'clock P. M. An elaborate system of fines and rewards was in use, and every employe on leaving the store was subjected to an examination by detectives to prevent their carrying anything away that did not belong to them.

"I owe my fortune to workingwomen," Mr. Stewart once said, and he projected a series of benevolent schemes for the benefit of workingwomen. Among them a hotel in Park Avenue, which is now the Park Avenue Hotel. He once gave $50,000 for the benefit of workingwomen in Chicago, and he founded a semi-philanthropic hotel for workingmen in Garden City, L. I.

Could Not Be Secretary of the Treasury.

President Grant appointed Mr. Stewart Secretary of the Treasury in March, 1869, but his confirmation was prevented by an old law, which excluded from that office all who are interested in the importation of merchandise. The President sent to the Senate a message recommending that the law be repealed so that Mr. Stewart might become eligible to the office. Mr. Stewart offered to transfer all his business to trustees and to devote its entire profits during his four years' term as Secretary to charitable purposes. The law was not repealed. It was believed that Mr. Stewart's proposed plan would not remove his disabilities.

Much discussion of Mr. Stewart, his character and his fortune, took place while these proposals were pending, and doubts were expressed by uncharitable persons as to whether the profits spoken of would ever reach a benevolent institution. Mr. Stewart, in replying to some of these statements, said:

"I'll show the people whether I mean to do what I say or not by doing it, whether I am in the Cabinet or out of it." It was at that time, in prospect, the hotel for working women in Park Avenue. He talked over plans for other great charities with his wife and with ex-Judge Henry Hilton, who about this time came into Mr. Stewart's life, and who was to exercise a supreme control over Mr. Stewart's millions after his death.

Mr. Hilton had been a Judge of the Common Pleas Court in the fifties, and was then a member of the law firm of Hilton, Campbell & Bell, which was in fairly good practice. They were the attorneys for Mr. Stewart in some minor litigation in 1869, and speedily drew all his legal business into their hands. Mr. Stewart in the latter years was an exceedingly difficult man to get along with. As Judge Hilton once said, Mr. Stewart "suspected himself," and had few confidants.

On all matters pertaining to the trade William Libbey had his full confidence. Mr. Libbey had been his employe since 1837, and had risen to be general manager and finally a partner with a percentage interest in the profits. Although on Mr. Stewart's business side, Mr. Libbey knew everything, he did not have a social intimacy with his employer.

Judge Hilton appears to have been Mr. Stewart's social and literary companion as well as his legal adviser. The precise nature of Judge Hilton's relations with Mr. Stewart has never been known clearly, and fantastic stories have been current.

Hilton, Campbell & Bell dissolved in 1874, and Mr. Hilton had his office afterward at Stewart's. He was under a salary of $5,000, one report says, and another puts the figure at $10,000. He was constantly with Mr. Stewart at his marble residence, at Fifth Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street, now the Manhattan Club, and in the office. Mr. Stewart died April 10, 1876, and on the day of his funeral his will was probated. Article II. of the short document was as follows:

I especially appoint Henry Hilton of the City of New-York to act for me and in behalf of my estate in managing, closing, and winding up my partnership business and affairs, and I empower him in respect thereto as fully as I may or can or am authorized to do by the articles of copartnership of the firm of Alexander T. Stewart & Co. I further authorize and direct the said Hilton, while so acting in behalf of my estate and in my place and stead, to exercise a sound discretion in bringing my said partnership affair to a termination and discharging all obligations connected therewith; trusting to his judgment that he will so act in respect thereto as to avoid as far as can be avoided any unnecessary loss to those connected with my business. For which service and as a mark of my regard I give to said Hilton one million of dollars.

Attached to the will was a codicil giving certain annuities and small legacies to household servants, old employes of the store, kinspeople of Mrs. Stewart, to Mrs. Hilton, and to Sarah and Rebecca Morrow, acquaintances of his youth. Attached also was a letter to Mrs. Stewart referring to charities, in which Mr. Stewart had said:

Our friend Judge Hilton will, I know, give you any assistance in his power, and to him I refer you for a general understanding of the various methods and plans which I have at times with him considered and discussed.

The executors of the will were Judge Hilton, William Libbey, and Mrs. Stewart.

Mrs. Stewart was the daughter of Jacob Cinch, a ship chandler. Mr. Stewart had married her in his youth, many years before. She was past seventy years of age when Mr. Stewart died, and in rather feeble health. As sole residuary legatee under the will she owed Judge Hilton $1,000,000. She made over to him all of the dry goods business, wholesale and retail, for the $1,000,000, and gave him a power of attorney to act for her in the management of all other parts of the estate, consisting of realty and securities.

The Merchant's Many Successors.

The dissolution of the gigantic business, which culminated yesterday, began April 17, 1876, when Judge Hilton became its owner, although for many years afterward it yielded great returns.

The first of the eight firms' successor to Alexander T. Stewart & Co. was composed of Henry Hilton and William Libbey, the percentage partner with Mr. Stewart. The firm continued until October, 1882, when it was reorganized as Groocock, Sylvester & Hilton, Messrs. Groocock and Sylvester being old employes of Mr. Stewart. That firm did not last long. Mr. Groocock retired in March, 1883, and the firm became Sylvester, Hilton & Co. Judge Hilton had retired, and the members of the firm were Horace Sylvester, Henry Graham Hilton, son of ex-Judge Hilton, and Edward J. Denning, an old employe.

This firm advertised Nov. 1, 1886, that it had admitted Albert B. Hilton, another son of ex-Judge Hilton, and John M. Hughes, a son-in-law. The firm dissolved July 20, 1889, Mr. Sylvester retiring, and Frederick H. Hilton, another son of the ex-Judge, going into the firm in his stead. The partners of the house then consisted of Henry G. Hilton, Albert B. Hilton, Frederick H. Hilton, John M. Hughes, and Edward J. Denning.

Mr. Denning, the managing partner, had been trained under Mr. Stewart, and was a man of unusual capability. The business during the thirteen years before Mr. Denning was allowed to control it had shrunk from $50,000,000 or $60,000,000 a year to less than an estimated aggregate of $8,000,000 a year. Mr. Hopkins, however, testified in the will contest that the elder Hilton had taken $5,500,000 in profits from the business from 1870 to 1882, when he retired. The business, however, had contracted to a fraction of its former proportions.

The Hiltons found that their factories did not pay. They somehow were not able to manufacture their own goods as cheaply as they could buy those manufactured by others. One by one the mills were closed, after each one had been a loss to the proprietors. Branches and warehouses in several cities abroad were discontinued. The retail trade, which began to dwindle, imperceptibly almost at first, rapidly declined, and various expedients introduced by the younger Hiltons to build it up were expensive and unavailing.

The younger Hiltons were young men who were fond of amusement, and did not devote all their time to trade. Henry G. Hilton's supposed infatuation for Sylvia Gerrish, the actress, is said to have caused his ultimate ejectment from the firm. One of the Hilton young men is reputed to have presented to Della Fox, the actress, jewels worth $50,000. One ornament is said to have consisted of a sapphire of pure water about the size of a quarter. Around it were diamond rays.

A thaw, a general dissolution of the business was going on. Mr. Denning appears to have arrested it during the period of three years that ended with his death on Oct. 22, 1892. The firm was reorganized then, and Henry G. Hilton was retired, leaving in the company Albert B. Hilton, Frederick H. Hilton, and John M. Hughes.

A Mortgage to Mrs. Hetty Green.

The depression in business in 1893 brought the first intimation that Hilton, Hughes & Co. were in difficulties. They had out book accounts that exceeded $1,200,000. They could not collect, and had to have cash to keep from bankruptcy. Ex-Judge Hilton, who, though not in the firm, of course gave financial support to his sons, cast about for a loan. He tried to get $1,250,000. He asked insurance and trust companies and several very rich persons for this money, and offered to mortgage the Stewart Building, at Chambers Street. The Stewart Building is supposed to be worth $5,000,000 or thereabout. It was one of the pieces of real estate that did not go to ex-Judge Hilton with the transfer of the business, but was put under his management, along with all the other Stewart property, by the will and by the power of attorney signed by Mrs. Stewart.

The story of the Stewart millions is a long one, and has furnished a series of chapters in contemporaneous history. Mr. Stewart's will was contested, and litigation over it has not been terminated to this day, and still ties up Stewart properties which have long since become ex-Judge Hilton's own.

James Bailey, in behalf of Thomas Bailey, his brother, and nine others, collateral kin of Mr. Stewart, sued to have the probate of the will set aside, alleging that the will had been obtained "by circumvention and undue influence practiced against and upon said Alexander Turney Stewart by Henry Hilton or some other person unknown to the petitioners."

This contest, after an expenditure of $500,000 in court fees, was settled for $5,000,000.

In the meantime the contests of other collateral heirs had begun. The three children of Mr. and Mrs. Stewart were in St. Mark's churchyard when the merchant died, and ex-Judge Hilton appears to have exercised as large influence over Mrs. Stewart as he had done over Mr. Stewart. The ex-Judge inherited from her at her death the residue of "the Stewart millions," an unknown amount that may be $10,000,000 and may be $25,000,000. Even with so large a property Judge Hilton was not able to get $1,250,000 with ease.

Titles to the property were affected by litigation, and the tightness of the times, in September, 1893, made it difficult to raise money upon any security. Besides, the demand for cash to uphold the firm was immediate. Ex-Judge Hilton got the $1,250,000 from Mrs. Hetty Green, but she drove a hard bargain. She took a five years' mortgage on the Stewart Building for $1,250,000 at 6 per cent. interest, and she is said to have exacted a bonus besides ex-Judge Hilton saved his sons' firm and Mrs. Green had the best mortgage in New-York.

The firm was again dissolved Nov. 14, 1894, after the death in Europe of Frederick H. Hilton. It consisted then of A. B. Hilton and John M. Hughes. Mr. Hilton became sole owner May 6, 1895, Mr. Hughes retiring.

Rumors of failure have gone about since that time, and the ruin of the great house established by A. T. Stewart seems at last complete.

Mr. Stewart's charitable schemes came to naught. Ex-Judge Hilton turned the workingwomen's hotel in Park Avenue into a public hotel. The Garden City enterprise was only partially successful, and there the project ended. Mrs. Stewart built the Cathedral of Incarnation at Garden City as a mausoleum for her husband and herself, and her body rests within it.

The stealing of the body of Mr. Stewart from the graveyard of St. Mark's Protestant Episcopal Church caused a great sensation at the time. Who the robbers were has never become known. Where the body was taken is a mystery still. As soon as it became known that the body had been stolen, ex-Judge Hilton informed the police and detectives, public and private, and every endeavor was made to catch the thieves.

Judge Hilton offered a reward of $25,000, and some indictments were brought against suspected persons. Nothing very definite ever came of the reward or the indictments. A cab driver, "Mike" Kelly, was thought to have been engaged by the robbers to take away the body after it had been taken from its vault. Detectives traced him to Arizona, but before they got to him he had been killed in a fight.

A negotiator for the robbers offered to get the remnants of the body several months afterward for $50,000, and offered to produce the coffin plates and nails as evidence of genuineness. Ex-Judge Hilton would not treat with him on the terms.

LARCHMONT FIREMEN PARADE.

The Village Decorated with Flags, Bunting, and Lanterns.

LARCHMONT MANOR, N. Y., Aug. 26.—The annual parade and inspection of the Larchmont Fire Department took place this evening. It was witnessed by all the villagers and many persons from New-Rochelle and Mamaroneck.

The annual fire inspection day has become a festival in Larchmont. Houses along the line of march are decorated as gayly and brightly as possible, fireworks are exploded, and every one makes the most of the jollification.

The parade this evening was even more elaborate than formerly. Even well known in business and society in New-York City were among those who donned red shirts and helmets, and marched in line. The square where the review was held was beautifully illuminated, and all the houses near by were festooned with bunting and flags. The engines, hose carts, and all vehicles belonging to the department were also decorated with lanterns and colored lights, arranged by the Pain Fireworks Company of New-York City.

The parade was reviewed from a grand stand near St. John's Church by Chief W. H. Campbell of the Larchmont Fire Department, the officers of the village, Assistant Chief John H. Spalding, Chief Ross of the New-Rochelle Fire Department, Chief Jewell of the Mount Vernon Fire Department, Mayor Fiske of Mount Vernon, and other officials from neighboring towns.

There are three companies in the department. They paraded as follows: Larchmont Engine Company—Foreman, Alfred Marshall; Hook and Ladder Company—Foreman, John Bear; Larchmont Hose Company—Foreman, George E. Towle.

Among the citizens who took part in the parade were William Murray, T. J. Keveney, H. Keveney, Frederick Flint, Cortlandt E. Hastings, George C. Smith, Charles A. Singer, Joseph H. Sterling, Commodore Gillig of the Larchmont Yacht Club, Dr. J. A. Fordyce, F. F. Proctor, George E. Ide, L. C. Naisawald, George G. Murray, Thomas E. Crimmins, and W. C. Hunting.

The route of the parade lay through all the principal streets of the village. The firemen had dinner at the Bevan House, where appropriate speeches were made.

His Suicide Not Explained.

Henry Dilg, an upholsterer, fifty years of age, of Grand and Keap Streets, Williamsburg, committed suicide on the top floor of a tenement at 129 East Forty-third Street, this city, yesterday afternoon, by shooting himself through the head in the rooms of Bertha Heisler, a widow. Dilg leaves a wife and three children. Mrs. Heisler says that he never spoke of suicide, but wrote a letter which he mailed, then passed into the front room and fired the shot. The bullet caused instant death.

He held a two-thousand-dollar insurance policy, and left half to Mrs. Heisler and half to his wife.

Bryan Banner in the Dust.

The Bryan and Sewall banner at Mr. St. John's headquarters was found trailing in the dust and dirt of Broadway yesterday morning. The agent of Amos R. Eno gave notice Monday that the guyrope attached to the top of Mr. Eno's building must be removed. It was not then taken away. Some of the cable car motormen saw the banner lying in a mass on the tracks about 4 o'clock yesterday morning. The police think that some one cut the rope about that hour. Mr. St. John said he could not explain the matter. The banner will at once be restored to its position.

Stole Forty-seven Pairs of Trousers.

LARCHMONT MANOR, N. Y., Aug. 26.—Thieves broke into a freight car standing on a side track near the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railway station last night and stole forty-seven pairs of trousers consigned to a local dealer. Nothing else in the car was disturbed.

1820. RUPTURE CURED. 1896.
ONLY GENUINE DR. MARSH' TRUSS.
NO BRANCHES. SAME OFFICES 40 YEARS.
SEYMOUR MARSH, 4 VESEY ST.

M'ALPIN NOT VOTED FOR

THE PRESIDENCY OF THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN LEAGUE.

D. D. Woodmansee of Ohio Elected to the Position by a Very Close Vote—Quite a Contest Between Him and Mr. Gordon of Illinois—The Resolutions Indorse the St. Louis Platform and Ticket Unreservedly.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Aug. 26.—The National Convention of the League of Republican Clubs concluded its business at the session to-day and will meet at Detroit the second Tuesday of July next. The session was attended with some excitement, arising over the contest for the Presidency. This was confined to Charles U. Gordon of Illinois and D. D. Woodmansee of Ohio, the latter an old league man, the former a recent worker in the ranks.

Woodmansee was elected by the very close vote of 810 to 804. When the roll call of States on the ballot was concluded, Mr. Gordon led his opponent by about 100, but Woodmansee's friends succeeded in having the vote of Arizona for Gordon thrown out because it had been cast by a man not entitled to represent the Territory under the rules. This action was followed by changes sufficient to elect Woodmansee. Besides being unexpected, this result is believed to be disappointing to the National Republican Campaign Committee.

The resolutions adopted approve the St. Louis platform and ticket, and pledge hearty support to McKinley and Hobart. The proposition for biennial sessions was shelved, and free coinage of silver was not mentioned except to be condemned.

The second day's proceedings of the National Convention of the League of Republican Clubs began at 11:25 o'clock. Mr. R. J. Wood of South Dakota reported from the Committee on Credentials that the States and Territories and the College Republican Club League were entitled to delegates, as follows: Each State and Territory, four for each Congressional district and ten at large; the College League, one delegate from each State in which it is organized. The following States and Territories were not represented in the convention: Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Maine, Montana, New-Hampshire, North Carolina, South Carolina, Utah, Vermont, Washington, West Virginia, Indian Territory, Alaska, and New-Mexico.

The convention proceeded to the election of a President. Gen. McAlpin retired from the platform and Timothy E. Burns of Minnesota took the chair. Illinois named Charles U. Gordon. The nomination of Gordon was seconded by delegates from Kansas, Iowa, Maryland, Massachusetts, Mississippi, New-Jersey, Oregon, South Dakota, Texas, Wyoming, and West Virginia.

D. D. Woodmansee of Ohio was presented by Webster Davis of Missouri, whose eloquent tribute to the qualities of the candidate was followed by a great outburst of applause. The nomination was seconded by delegates from Louisiana, Kentucky, New-York, Delaware, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Indiana, and Wisconsin, (in part.)

The seconding speeches disclosed, as in the case of Wisconsin, a divided delegation in some States, and charges were made that in the case of some of the States not represented an effort would be made to cast their votes by outsiders. The nomination of Gordon was seconded by the College Club League. A delegate from Ohio challenged the right of the gentlemen who had cast the votes of West Virginia and Arizona on the ground that they were not residents of the State and the Territory, respectively, the rule requiring that no one not a resident could represent a State or a Territory. After much confusion the vote of West Virginia in favor of Gordon was permitted to stand, the gentleman casting it asserting that he was a resident and a citizen of the State.

The vote of Arizona was rejected.

This, together with other changes, elected Mr. Woodmansee. The vote resulted: Woodmansee, 810; Gordon, 804. On behalf of Gordon's supporters, Mr. Yates of Illinois moved that Woodmansee's election be made unanimous. Adopted.

Wisconsin named D. C. Owen as a candidate for the position of Secretary, against M. J. Dowling, again presented by Minnesota. Mr. Dowling was elected by a nearly unanimous vote, Owen receiving but 190 to his 1,288.

The report of the Committee on Resolutions was read by Secretary Dowling and adopted. The report was prepared by Judge Charles W. Raymond of Illinois, Chairman of the sub-committee. It follows:

The National Republican league, in convention, composed of delegates from the country on the present outlook of Republican success, and the prospects of success of our party has its future appeared so bright and secure, and never has the election of a Republican President appeared so certain.

We heartily indorse the platform adopted at St. Louis by the National Republican Convention June 17, 1896. The Republican Party was right when it elected Abraham Lincoln. It was right in its effort to save the Union. It was right when it struck the chains from 4,000,000 slaves and made them freemen. It was right in carrying into successful operation the resumption of specie payments. It was right in making protection to American industries a cardinal doctrine of the American people. It was right in insisting that reciprocity should become the permanent law of the land.

It is right now and always has been right in advocating a safe and stable currency, worth its face the world over, whether in the hands of the rich or poor. It was right when it confided in the leadership of Grant, Hayes, Garfield, Arthur, and Harrison. It was right when it nominated William McKinley of Ohio and Garret A. Hobart of New-Jersey, and we pledge them our hearty and loyal support.

We believe that a return to the Republican policy of protection is as essential to the solvency of the Nation as is the maintenance of the present financial standard. A change to the policy of a cheap dollar means low wages, a financial panic, distress to the people, obligations repudiated, a dishonored country, a blot on our fair history. The Republican Party stands for honest money, honest labor, honest men. Every defender an honest system of revenue, protecting American industries and producing sufficient income to conduct the affairs of the Nation; an honest system of exchange with foreign countries, as embodied in the reciprocity idea of the immortal Blaine; an honest administration of public affairs.

The name of its candidates is synonymous with honesty, patriotism, statesmanship, and the highest ideal of life, duty, and government. Our policies and candidates inspire the student, quicken the best thought of the voter, elevate the citizen, and add new lustre to our country's history.

Resolutions of thanks to the retiring President, Gen. McAlpin, and to the committees which arranged for the meeting were voted.

Melville Hayes of Ohio reported recommending that the next convention be held in Detroit the second Tuesday in July, 1897. Adopted.

A resolution introduced by M. Kelsey of Michigan recommending the incorporation of clubs of commercial travelers as auxiliary to the National organization was referred to the Executive Committee. At 4 o'clock the convention adjourned until 6 o'clock, the evening session to be a public mass meeting.

TWO FELL FROM CABLE CARS.

Ulmer's Skull Fractured and He Died —Ryan's Shoulder Dislocated.

Frederick Ulmer of 211 East Eighty-eighth Street, while trying to board a cable car at Third Avenue and Eighty-seventh Street, yesterday, at 2 o'clock, fell and fractured his skull. He was removed to the Presbyterian Hospital, where he died shortly afterward.

No arrests were made, as the occurrence was shown to be accidental, and the gripman and conductor of the car were declared free from blame.

His wife, who learned of her husband's death late in the afternoon, said he was a driver and a sober man.

Thomas Ryan, sixty years old, a real estate broker, of 2,098 Lexington Avenue, while getting off a Lexington Avenue cable car yesterday, fell and dislocated his left shoulder. He was taken home.

Flint's Fine Furniture.
DINING-ROOM PIECES BELOW FACTORY PRICES.

SANTA FE'S NEW GRAIN TARIFF.

It Is Likely to Force Other Roads to Reduce Their Rates.

CHICAGO, Aug. 26.—The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad Company put into effect to-day a flat freight tariff on grain from Kansas points to Chicago based on local rates. This places the rates on the same basis as those made by any other line quoting proportional rates. The new tariff gives all shippers the same advantage. From Santa Fé points west of the Missouri River to Chicago the reduction made will average about 2 cents, but the principal cuts are from local points, and the tariff is so arranged that it meets the conditions existing at junctions.

Other roads running from the same territory which make proportional rates applying on through tariff will probably be forced to meet this action of the Santa Fé Road. It may also force the St. Louis line to reduce its rates in order to retain its fivecent differential. The action of the Santa Fé means that rates now applying on local business are applicable on through business. The company is evidently not concerning itself as to whether the shipments of grain go into elevators or are shipped further east by the all-rail routes or the lake and rail lines.

A tariff of this nature has been asked for by the Chicago Board of Trade for an indefinite time, but the road's action in putting in these rates was made in the interest of Kansas shippers. As the lines from Kansas to the Gulf may change their tariffs to meet this move, the Santa Fé's new tariff is not likely to stimulate the movement of grain to Chicago. The tariff, which was filed with the Inter-State Commerce Commission three days ago, applied on flour, meal, grain,

GEORGE ROSE DISQUALIFIED

LOSES THE SAPPHIRE STAKES AFTER HE HAD WON IT.

The Race Given to The Friar, Who Looked to be Responsible for All the Trouble, Just as Hanwell Was in the Race for Which Ben Brush Was Disqualified—Jockey Club Stewards Investigating the Betting "Combination."

A matter of secondary importance at the Sheepshead Bay race track yesterday was the racing. Persons in the clubhouse, on the lawn, in the grand stand, and about the betting inclosure had something more palatable to talk about. It was a racing scandal. All the Stewards of The Jockey Club except August Belmont, the Chairman, who is in Europe, held a meeting lasting throughout the afternoon, and which was not concluded at 6 o'clock, when the last race of the day was sailed.

So much talk and been made about the existence of a combination of owners, trainers, jockeys, bookmakers, and betting men to control racing for their own purposes that the Stewards decided thoroughly to sift the matter and find out if there was anything in it. They have been at work at the thing for a week or so through various agencies, though yesterday's meeting was the first officially called one at which the subject was gone over and witnesses examined.

The meeting was held behind the closed and carefully guarded doors of one of the rooms in the clubhouse, and as nearly as can be ascertained, it will be continued to-morrow. Rumor had it that a big batch of the betting books of several of the layers had been examined to see if anything could be learned from them. A table of the performances of certain horses and jockeys said to be controlled by the combination had been prepared by the clerical force of the club and submitted to the Stewards. Gossip about the grounds had it also that the riding of Hill, Griffin, Clayton, and Doggett in certain races was being critically reviewed, the story being that if records of Shade and Taral on which the combination bet heavily were "shooed" in by that quartet without the knowledge of those two jockeys, who are supposed to be above suspicion.

The story further went that there had been submitted to the Stewards rumors that implicated a vast number of people—one, at least, holding an official position—in crooked work in connection with the races, and that men making charges either directly or by inference against the alleged combination were to be called upon to assist the Stewards in ascertaining if any such combination existed, and, if it did exist, to fix its membership and find some way of putting an end to its operations.

This talk is not a combination which rejected certain horses to win certain races, and which then always backed the winner, has been going about now for something like two months, and has reached such a fever heat that some of the Stewards actually believe it to exist. Its existence, so it is said, may help to account for some of the sudden and weird reversals of form that have been shown in the running of certain horses, and which otherwise are inexplicable.

A suspension of the license of several jockeys and trainers, invitations to certain owners and betting men to keep away from the tracks in the future, the expulsion of certain layers of the ring from the betting inclosure, and the denial of standing room to some others are prophecies as to the outcome of the investigation now in progress.

One thing that is pretty certain to come from it soon is an enforcement of the rules of the Jockey Club as to the government of jockeys, prohibiting them from accepting fees or presents from any one but their employers for winning races, prohibiting them from betting, if necessary, the adoption of more stringent rules which shall force these urchins to ride a dozen of whom have crooked years of distinction to the front on their merits and keep it, and to be content to do what they are supposed to do—ride every horse on which they have a mount so as to win if possible, regardless of what speculators may be doing in the betting ring. Where there is so much smoke there may possibly be some fire, but if there is any, the Stewards are bound to find it out.

Seven races were on the card for decision yesterday, two of which were stakes. The first of these was the Sapphire Stakes, for two-year-olds, at five and a half furlongs. Arabian and Box were a couple of added starters, and it was the presence of the latter in the race that led to the disqualification of the winner, George Rose, who was favorite for the race, and ridden by Hill, who is generally referred to as "the combination jockey." The Friar and Box were each backed a little to win, but by far the greater part of the money wagered was on George Rose, though Voter and Concord were often backed as of the "good thing" order.

The Friar, running on the rail, with Voter and Box between him and George Rose, who was on the outside of the track, led the procession out of the Futurity chute into the main track. George Rose was running very easily, and all the Hill had to do was to sit still, ride straight, and win as he wanted to. Instead of that, it is claimed he deliberately cut across the track as if to have a sen plance of a race with The Friar, who was next to the rail. The result was a crash against Box, who, in turn, hit Voter first and then Arabian. The Stewards thought George Rose did it. People near the spot saw the foul. Others claimed that The Friar started the trouble. At all events, George Rose got the place Hill was looking for, and had something that looked like a race with The Friar, though he beat him very easily when Hill wished to do so. After the race the riders of Box and Voter each claimed a foul against The Friar and George Rose. The latter was disqualified, the stake being given to The Friar, Voter getting the second money, and Box the third.

For a ride that was no more of a foul, as it is doubtful if Ben Brush ever fouled any one in the race in question, S'me was recently suspended for a week and his horse disqualified. Hill, however, who, it is supposed from the decision of the Stewards, must have ridden foully with George Rose, was not punished.

Concord, who was a bottled-up good thing for the race, belied appearances the first time out in the mud and was a beautiful last all through the running.

The other stakes, the Reapers, for three-year-olds, at a mile and three-sixteenths, had but three starters and was a contest between two of them, Goldcrest, ridden by Hamilton, and Peep o' Day, with Taral aboard. Goldcrest led from the start up to the last furlong post, which was just at the head of the stretch. There Taral sent Peep o' Day up to him and then there was a horserace to the end of the journey. Both boys rode their level best all through that furlong, and it was only the superior jockeyship and lasting power of Taral that enabled him to get Peep o' Day home in front of the Lakeland horse by the narrowest of margins. Both boys rode superbly and the struggle for the prize was one of the prettiest and most determined seen on the track this season. If the judges had declared it a dead heat probably no one of the spectators would have disputed the decision. The race was a good thing for the "combination," according to the ring gossip, as its members backed the winner, following their custom of playing Taral's mounts.

When Ludwigshofen defeated Suisun in the opening run of five and a half furlongs on the turf, the "combination" scored their first victory of the day. They had a close fit of it, apparently, though the narrow margin of victory which Mr. Gideon's colt had may be due to the fact that Hill delayed his run as long as possible so as not to show up the colt any more than was necessary.

Clymens, at 12 to 1, upset all the good things in the second race, which, like the first, was a five-and-a-half-furlong dash on the turf. Ben Ronald tried to make a runaway race of it, but, after running in front for five furlongs, he quit just at the end, and Clymens beat him home. Tragedian, the favorite, ran a poor fourth, and Remp, who was played by followers of public form, and possibly by the Western crowd, never cut any figure in the contest.

Harrington had things all his own way in the third race, for which he was the favorite. Taral had an easy run to victory with him.

After the decision of the two stakes, Uranda had an easy time in the mile race, never being headed from flag-fall to finish. Roundsman was second all the way and Captive was a poor third nearly all the journey.

A hurdle race wound up the day's racing, and Red Cloud, practically the favorite, won it. Flushing might have done so but for the fact that Mara allowed him to run at his top speed for nearly a mile before going to the post for the race. Then he ran him in front at the top of his speed for over a mile of the actual race, and the result was that he was beaten home and even lost the second money to Ell Kindig. Royal George balked and refused at the third jump, and then went out of the contest.

THE SUMMARIES.

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds; a sweepstakes of $10 each, with $500 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Five and a half furlongs on the turf. Time—1:09.

1—Ludwigshofen, D. Gideon's ch. c., by Ludwig—Tarantella, 105 pounds, 11 to 5 and 3 to 5.... (Hill)
2—Suisun, M. F. Dwyer's br. c., 105, 6 to 5 and 2 (Sims)
3—Ida, Mrs. J. Driscoll's b. c., 105½, 6 to 1.... (Doggett)

Won by a neck; two lengths between second and third. Quasler, 93, 30 to 1, (Hirsch); Friendship, 93, 4 to 1, (Coyle); King Ban, 100, 30 to 1, (Lambley). Second Chance, 88, 15 to 1, (Slack); Hurl, 96, 20 to 1, (Coyle) and Spoons, 94½, 100 to 1, (Wilson) also ran and finished as named.

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-olds. A sweepstakes of $10 each, with $500 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Five and a half furlongs, on the turf. Time—1:09 1-5.

1—Clymens, J. C. Madden's br. c., by Hanover—Laura Stone, 92 pounds, 12 to 1 and 4 to 1.... (Hewitt)
2—Ben Ronald, W. Lloyd & Co.'s br. g., 100, 4 to 1 and 3 to 5.... (Sims)
3—St. Leatherstocking, Hermon Stable's br. c., 107, 4 to 1.... (Griffin)

Won by a length; two lengths between second and third. Tragedian, 104½, 11 to 5, (Clayton); Remp, 109, 7 to 10, (Tobesville); Arcuckle, 118, 6 to 1, (McCafferty); Courtesy, 95½, 30 to 1, (O'Leary,) and Passover, 95, 15 to 1, (Coyle,) also ran and finished as named.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year olds and upward. A sweepstakes of $10 each, with $700 added, of which $125 to second and $75 to third. Six furlongs, straight. Time—1:15 1-5.

1—Uranda, W. Donohue's ch. g., 5 years, by Uncle Gerrude, 117 pounds, 1 to 2 and out.... (Teral)
2—Tom Cromwell, M. F. Dwyer's ch. c., 3, 123, 12 to 5 and 2 to 5.... (Sims)
3—Refugee, Eric Stable's ch. c., 3, 118, 12 to 1.... (Doggett)

Won by six lengths; two lengths between second and third. Beaumont, 3, 120, 50 to 1, (Bergen) and Fanelle, 5, 115, 4 to 1, (Garrigan,) also ran, and Rollerskate fell.

FOURTH RACE.—Sapphire Stakes, of $2,000, for two-year-olds, of which $250 to second and $150 to third. Five and a half furlongs. Time—1:07 1-5.

1—George Rose, J. M. Murphy's b. c., by George Kinney—Rincon Rose, 121 pounds, 2 to 1 and 7 to 10.... (Hill)
2—The Friar, A. (for D. H. Morris's ch. c., 121, 7 to 2 and 6 to 5.... (Littlefield)
3—Voter, J. R. K. F. F. Keene's ch. c., 121, 4 to 1.... (Clayton)

Won by a half length; three lengths between second and third. Box, 121, (Martin) Arabian, 108, 20 to 1, (Hirsch) and Concord, 108, 5 to 1, (Hamilton,) also ran and finished as named.

George Rose disqualified for fouling Box. The Friar was given the race. Voter was placed second, and Box third.

FIFTH RACE.—Reapers' Stakes, of $2,000, for three-year-olds, of which $300 to second and $150 to third. One mile and three-sixteenths. Time—2:06 3-5.

1—Peep o' Day, J. H. McCormick's b. c., by Sir Modred—Unknown, 117 pounds, 4 to 5.... (Taral)
2—Goldcrest, W. Lakeland's ch. c., 122, 3 to 5.... (Hamilton)
3—Mirabeau, F. M. Arthur's b. c., 117, 5 to 1.... (Doggett)

Won by a nose; two lengths between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, a selling sweepstakes of $10 each, with $500 added, of which $100 to second $50 to third. One mile. Time—1:42 1-5.

1—Uranda, Kendall Stable's ch. m., 4 years, by Hanover—Wanda, 97 pounds, 2 to 1 and 7 to 10.... (Powers)
2—Roundsman, J. A. Bennett's b. c., 101, 3 to 1 and 1 to 2.... (Clayton)
3—Captive, F. Dunne's ch. c., 3, 106, 4 to 1.... (Martin)

Won by four lengths; a length between second and third. Baltimore, 5, 89, 6 to 1, (O'York.) Formal, 3, 91, 7 to 1, (Hirsch,) and Captain T., 6, 96, 30 to 1, (Murphy) also ran and finished as named.

SEVENTH RACE.—Hurdle race, a sweepstakes of $10 each, with $500 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. One mile and three-quarters. Time—3:20.

1—Red Cloud, C. Wedd's b. m., aged, by Red Iron—Maggie D., 150 pounds, 2 to 1 and 1 to 5.... (Chandler)
2—Ell Kindig, W. Hinch's Stable's b. h., aged, 145, 6 to 1 and 2 to 1.... (C. Hamilton)
3—Flushing, J. Corbett's ch. g., 5, 142, 2 to 1.... (Mara)

Won by twenty lengths; ten lengths between second and third. Rockaway, 5, 140, 5 to 1, (Veach) and McKee, 4, 130, 10 to 1, (Sullivan,) also ran and finished as named. Royal George, 5, 152, 10 to 1, (Dunn) refused at the third jump and did not finish.

The Card for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds. Futurity course. Cleo Bar, 107 pounds; Book of Day, 105, Marie Bland, 101; Lelioa, 101; Grey Bird, 98, Prequel, 95; Maud Adams, 95; Margaret Bess, 95; Martinus, 95; Sahara, 93; Chic, 92; Sportsman, 90.

SECOND RACE.—Six furlongs. Handicap for three-year-olds. Hamlet, 117 pounds; Soluble, 112; Goodsire, 112; Annanda V., 111; Formal, 109; Curio, 106; Karma, 102; Tirmouse, 105; Emotional, 100; Dolando, 97; Whipcord, 90.

THIRD RACE.—One mile and an eighth. Handicap. Vikesas, 119 pounds; Flying Dutchman, 116; Hillsdale, 109; Lucania, 105; Sue Kittle, 98; Argentian, 97.

FOURTH RACE.—Six furlongs. For two-year-olds. Sunny Slope 118 pounds; Divide, 118; Challenger, 115; Inspiror, 115; Rhodesia, 112; Nana H., 110; Ben Ronald, 110; Miss Prim, 110.

FIFTH RACE.—One mile. Selling. Harry Reed, 107 pounds; Sir Francis, 103; Irish Reel, 103; Arapahoe, 99; Stratford, 96; Chagnon, 83.

SIXTH RACE.—Russet Handicap. One mile and a quarter. Dr. Catlin, 120 pounds; Hallifax, 115; Goldcrest, 111; Deerslayer, 111; Muskalonge, 105; Song and Dance, 102; Volley, 100.

Parkway Trotting Meet.

The Summer meeting of the Parkway Driving Club will begin to-day. There will be two races on the track at Gravesend to-day—the 2:50 class trotting and 2:21 trotting—and the entries show that they ought to be pretty races. Every class has filled well for the meeting. The purses are $300 and $200 each.

Wales and the Derby.

From The Cornhill Magazine.

The papers are enthusiastic about the victory of Persimmon, or rather of the Prince of Wales, at the Derby. Nothing succeeds like success, and the Prince is popular, so that even we who, for local reasons wished "Tueful" (as we call him) to win, take our beating philosophically. But why should the Stock Exchange burst out into singing "God bless the Prince of Wales?" Could it be that these gentlemen were interested in turf reform, and foresaw in the Prince's good fortune, with a horse of his own breeding, a good time coming in which everything should be straight and above board? It is not racing, however, so much as betting and the misery it leads to, that offends thoughtful people. Everybody has read "Esther Waters," with its scenes of sordid tragedy. If the Prince of Wales were to discountenance heavy betting, a great deal of good might be done. For betting, like drinking, though a natural taste, is much under the influence of fashion. The "Paget Papers" contain a letter from the last Prince of Wales who won the Derby, in which he speaks of drunkenness in those engaging terms: "The rest were bad enough, God knows, except myself, though my every glass was a bumper to your health. I can safely swear I never flinched once, dear Arthur, and you will know I am not even, upon indifferent occasions a shirker. Since that day the old girl has never ceased being tipsy twice a day," &c.

We have moved away from those days, and not long ago one of the royal princes spoke of drunkenness as "the only enemy that England had to fear." If the Prince of Wales would only say that now of gambling!

Lordes may finden other manner play
Honest enough to drive the day away,

said Chaucer, and he was brought up at Court.

The Turf.

From Chambers's Journal.

Lord Beaconsfield said once: "The turf is a gigantic engine of national demoralization." If these words were ever true, (which we shall not discuss here,) they must be so to-day, for betting on the turf was never more widespread in England than it is now. One of the large Birmingham bookmakers who is not given to boasting admitted the other day that his business had a "turn-over" of £250,000 a year, and this must be small in comparison with the sums which are handled by some of the "leviathans" who have their headquarters in the metropolis. The most notable point about these figures is that they are composed of an infinitely large number of small sums.

YACHTING ON THE SOLENT

METEOR'S GOOD RACE FOR THE PRIZE GIVEN BY W. D. PAGET.

Lord Dunraven Wins His Own Cup with the Audrey—West Offers a $500 Prize for Yachts Not over 19 Feet, to be Sailed by Their Owners — Races with Lady "Helmsmen" Becoming Popular in England.

From Our Own Correspondent.

GLASGOW, Aug. 12.—Hundred-guinea cups for yacht races have hitherto been confined to the class of hundred-tonners, but this limitation has been broken through by Mr. T. B. C. West, a well-known English yachtsman, for whom Mr. G. L. Watson designed the forty-rater, Queen Mab. Mr. West presented a cup valued at 100 sovereigns to the Royal Victoria Yacht Club, to be raced for by yachts not over 19 feet, linear rating, at the Royal Victoria Yacht Club regatta. The cup becomes the absolute property of the owner of the boat which wins it in three consecutive seasons, although he may have got a new or different yacht. But Mr. West has provided against the accident of "duffers" winning the cup by stipulating that the owner must steer the boat himself and his crew must be all amateurs.

Mr. West is a lavish and chivalric patron of the sport. When the Royal Forth Yacht Club was for the first time presented with a Queen's Cup, Mr. West, to prevent a rumor being spread that the cup was simply handed away to the Royal Forth on account of her Majesty's gallant ancestors having resided in the Scottish capital, he came out of his way when going to the Clyde to race for the cup in the Forth with Queen Mab, and won it. But quite unlike any member of the Royal Yacht Squadron and the members of other yacht clubs who have won Queen's Cups, Mr. West presented the Royal Forth with a challenge Cup of the same value, £100, as the Queen's Cup he had won, and the annual race for the West Challenge Cup is about the most popular event in the Firth of Forth.

Our regatta programmes nowadays have the proviso that the matches are open to royal, recognized, and foreign yacht clubs. Only within recent years have foreign yacht clubs sent representatives, and these have mainly been British-built yachts with foreign owners. With the comparatively recent arrival of the American Vigilant, Dacotah, and Niagara timid or patriotic people have been protesting against foreign yachts being permitted to race. Among those is Mr. T. C. Hill, an English Channel yachtsman, who has shown much enthusiasm for the sport. Mr. Hill has given 20 sovereigns for a prize for twenty-raters on the second day (Aug. 14) of the Royal Victoria Yacht Club regatta at Ryde. The conditions are that the competitors shall not be more than 52 feet linear rating, and shall "be designed and built in Britain." Of course this condition is aimed at excluding Herreshoff's Niagara, which in breezy weather would be certain to carry off the 20 sovereigns.

It is remarkable that Mr. Hill did not, in the same spirit, exclude Scotch-built twenties, but since Mr. Hill won his racing reputation and his cups in three twenty-rater Dragons, designed and built by Fife of Fairlie, he could hardly exclude Clyde twenties. Since the conditions provide that the twenties in Mr. Hill's race are to be steered by their owners no yachting oracle would be safe in predicting the winner.

Hythe is quite a small harbor, or creek, on the east shore of Southampton water, and has recently been "boomed" by a yacht club which has lady members. The Hythe Yacht Club squadron mainly includes small dimension raters, for the sensible reason that the creek is not deep enough for larger vessels. For the benefit of the lady members a gold bracelet and a gold brooch were recently presented by a gallant member for a race for ladies. Since ladies were to command and steer, to prevent femenine jealousiees or squalls, the boats were balloted for. Three boats started, and the lady commanders were permitted to have one of a crew—a lady or gentleman, according to taste. Two of the boats were steered by unmarried ladies, and they quite preferred one gentleman each for their crew. The third boat was steered by a married lady, and, with a circumspection much to be lauded, she took a lady member with her.

American ladies have had the reputation of leading the world in fashions Mrs. Grundy objects to, but in the sport of yachting British maidens have quite left American ladies behind, in proof of the rapidity with which it has been discovered that bigger prizes than gold and silver cups are won by ladies who take to match sailing. Ladies' races have recently been sailed in Dublin Bay, at Dartmouth, and at Cowes, and of course whatever is fashionable at Cowes is, or ought to be, fashionable elsewhere.

The royal squadron keeps aloof from lady amateurs, but even the squadron will in the end be swayed by fashion, and we may expect to read of matches with a Duchess or an Earl handling the sheets.

On the 8th the Royal Portsmouth held its Corinthian regatta at Cowes, but the sport was poor. The programme was started with a handicap match for antiquated hookers, which had big handicaps from Fife's Master and one or two modern cutters. The twenty-raters Audrey, Penitent, Saint, Niagara, and Isolde started, with amateur steersman, but the race was neither true or brilliant. Penitent was first and Herreshoff's Niagara and Isolde second and third.

Fife's new first-rater, Fern, ought to have won, but Designer Clayton, who steered her, fouled the flagboat and threw her out of the match. The Fern is proving herself to be as fast as any of the English five-raters.

On the 10th the Royal London Club, which has a clubhouse at Cowes, started a match for a cup presented by Lady Nottage, widow of Capt. Nottage, who during his short yachting career won a reputation for his enthusiasm. This match included ten cruisers of various sizes, from 129 to 72 tons. The list was filled up with ex-racers built under various rules and sailed under liberal handicaps from Fife's cutter Hester, 110 tons, built last season. Lord Dunraven's ketch Carlad, 129 tons, designed last Winter by Alfred Payne and built by Summers and Payne, Southampton, sailed in the race and made rather a poor show. Under her rig she reached fairly fast. On a reach west the Solent boat Carlad passed Creole, a forty of Watson's, built ten years since, but going to windward Creole weathered out fast on Carlad, as she also did on the others. The cup eventually went by handicap time to a cutter built twenty-six years since, showing the absurdity of such matches.

On the 10th, the Castle Club at Culshot Castle, at the entrance to Southampton Water, sailed a twenty-rater match for a cup valued at 40 guineas, given by Lord Dunraven. The competing yachts were Penitent, C. D. Rose; Audrey, Earl of Dunraven; Isolde, Baron von Zedtwitz; Samphire, Col. Paget and Mr. Ogden Goelet; Niagara, Howard Gould, and The Saint, F. B. Jameson.

The start was at 12:15, and the course was twenty-five miles, around marks inside The Solent. The breeze was northeast, which gave a good deal of turning to windward. The start was a close haul across The Solent to weather the East Brambles Buoy, and a reach to the westward to the East Lepe Buoy. Sibbick's new Samphire got away with the lead, and at the lee buoy was six or seven minutes ahead, with Herreshoff's Isolde second. In the turn to windward, Audrey came out ahead, with Niagara and Isolde next. In the second turn the same positions were kept, with The Saint slipping past Isolde in a short reach near the finish. The new-rule finner Samphire was last, and could do nothing with the others when going to windward. Payne's new Penitent was second last.

On the 11th the Royal Victoria Yacht Club, Ryde, Isle of Wight, opened its regatta by a match for 70 and 30 sovereigns, presented by Mr. W. D. Paget, Vice Commodore. The competing yachts were:

Yacht.	Rating.	Owner.	Allowance. M.S.
Meteor	101.9..	The German Emperor.	scratch
Ailsa	100.1..	Mr. Walker	1:52
Satanita	96.6..	Mr. Rose	2:24
Britannia	96.8..	The Prince of Wales	5:18
Caress	..not rated..	Mr. W. H. Walker	38:19

They started at 10 o'clock in a light wind from the northwest, which made the course a run east to the Nab Lightship, a turn to windward west to a buoy off Cowes, and a run home to Ryde, twice around, fifty miles. With spinnakers to port, the run to the lightship was about level between Meteor, Britannia, and Ailsa. Hauling around the Nab, sheets were got aboard for the turn to windward to Cowes, when Meteor left right ahead of the others. It was a run home to Ryde, where the first turn was timed: Meteor, 1:22:55; Ailsa, 1:30:05, and Britannia, 1:30:10.

With the wind not so steady, but in the same direction, the second turn was sailed with Meteor dropping Ailsa and Britannia very fast. The finish was timed: Meteor, (winner,) 4:23:00; Britannia, (second prize,) 4:41:08; Satanita, 4:44:30, and Caress, 5:38:37. Ailsa was delayed by a man tumbling over the side, and was not timed.

The forty-raters starting were Isolde and Corsair, but the latter had a man hurt on board, and had to return to Ryde. In a cruiser match seven started, with the first prize going to Watson's Maid Marian, new Ythana, and second to Fife's Hester.

On the 11th the Castle Club, Southampton Water, had a twenty-rater match on the last day of its regatta. The six twenty-raters started in the light weather around a course, nearly all reaching, which fitted the Southampton Penitent, which had first. The Fairlie Saint was second, the Isolde third, Samphire fourth, and Audrey last.

The steam yacht Margarita, just completed by the Ailsa Shipbuilding Company for Mr. Drexel of Philadelphia, from the design of Mr. G. L. Watson, has just had her trial of speed in the Clyde. With her twin screws her engines at full speed drove her at the rate of 19¼ knots an hour. Her cabin decorations and fittings are on an unusual scale of magnificence.

DUNMOW'S FAMOUS FLITCH.

An Ancient Ceremony Repeated in the Presence of Many Amused Spectators.

From The London Chronicle.

The quaint and time-honored ceremonial which is associated with the presentation of a flitch of bacon to each married couple who can prove that "for a twelve-month and a day" they have lived without domestic strife and have not wished themselves unmarried, was performed at Dunmow on the 8d inst., and, as heretofore, attracted the whole countryside, not to speak of many hundreds of London visitors, to the little Essex town.

This year no less than twenty applications were received by the committee charged with the arrangements, and they came from various parts of the country. Ultimately, however, the claimants were narrowed down to three. Their names and addresses were given as follows: Mr. and Mrs. Drury, 8 Blisscourt, Oxford; Mr. and Mrs. F. G. Johnston, Kennington Road, Lambeth; Mr. and Mrs. Edward Rooke, White Cottage, Harley Lane, Amwell, Herts. All three couples have reached the middle of life. Mr. Drury is a waiter, Mr. Johnston a factory hand, and Mr. Rooke a coachman.

The trial took place in a field on the outskirts of the town and abutting on the highway known locally as "The Causeway." In the field a large marquee had been erected, and at the further end a spacious platform contained the fully constituted court. Mr. Serjeant White of London, in scarlet robes and full-bottomed wig, looked every inch a Judge. The opposing counsel were Mr. Robert Marsh, representing the claimants, and Mr. T. Gibbons, the donors of the flitch.

Mr. Marsh is an old hand at the game. He is a local auctioneer, much given to Shakespeare. His "learned friend" is a brewer, who is but winning his spurs, last year being the first occasion of his being retained to defend the bacon. It should be stated that counsel appear bewigged and gowned, and they proved to be veritable Buffozes in the matter of volubility and cajolery. The jury, as usual, consisted of six young girls dressed in white, who demurely occupied the front benches, and just behind them sat the same number of lads, any of whose faces did not show "a single appearing hair."

The case of Mr. and Mrs. Drury was first called. Contrary to precedent, the claimants were not placed in the witness box and subjected to examination and cross-examination, but were allowed to take their seats and answer the questions. Mr. Marsh opened for the claimants.

Mr. Drury, he said, was a waiter at Queen's College, Oxford; he had held this important position for twenty-one years, and he had also had a long spell in the Oxfordshire Militia as a bandsman. It was during the Crimean War that Mr. Drury had been called out, and he served with the colors at Corfu at the time when Sebastopol fell before the British troops. In March, 1893, Mr. Drury met the present Mrs. Drury. The courtship was of the briefest kind, and only lasted a month. Was it possible for this happy couple, asked Mr. Marsh, to live in a more appropriate place than Bliss Court?

Then Mr. Gibbons proceeded to save his bacon—if possible. First of all he basely insinuated that the couple before him had all thoughts for the bacon and none for love. "Call this a court of love?" he said. "I call it a court of bacon," and the people in the court roared in unison. Mr. Gibbons proceeded, with a good deal of native wit, to examine the military deeds of Mr. Drury, the gist of his contention being that domestic love could hardly dwell in such a martial breast.

The jury retired to consider its verdict, after it had been briefly addressed by the learned Judge. On their return the foreman said it gave them much pleasure to return a verdict for the claimants. After silence had been obtained by dint of the persuasions of the clerk of the court, (Mr. J. Hamilton,) Mr. Drury returned thanks and also contrived to say something very adulatory about his wife, whose face was wreathed in smiles as she bowed to the court.

The next couple, Mr. and Mrs. Johnston, then came forward to prefer their claim to the flitch. Mrs. Johnston aroused the sympathy of the court, as she appeared with a baby in her arms and attended by several young children. Mr. Marsh, in advocating the claims of the couple, said Mr. Henry Johnston had been twelve years in one employment with a firm in Lambeth Walk. He had been married during all these years, and had been blessed with numerous little Johnstons. His client was, further, a member of the P. S. A. at Christ Church, Westminster Bridge Road, but counsel modestly confessed he didn't know what a P. S. A. was. Mr. Gibbons secured a number of good points in reply, and caused the court to laugh and laugh again. But the claim was allowed, as also in the case of the third couple, Mr. and Mrs. Rooke.

After the trial the happy couples were chaired in procession, each having taken the usual "oath," as follows:

You shall swear by Custom of Confession,
That you ne'er made nuptial transgression;
Nor since you were married man and wife
By household brawls or contentious strife,
Or otherwise at bed or at board
Offended each other in deed or word:
Or in a twelvemonth and a day
Repented not in thought any way,
Or since the parish clerk said Amen
Wished yourselves unmarried again;
But continued true and in desire
As when you joined hands in holy quire.

This recitation over, the Judge in solemn tones declared:

Since to these conditions without any fear,
Of your own accord you do freely swear;
A whole Flitch of Bacon you shall receive,
And bear it away with love and good leave;
For this is the custom at Dunmow well known;
Though the pleasure be ours, the Bacon's your own.

The bacon was then handed over to the lucky recipients, and the ceremony was over. Afterward the villagers disported themselves with a variety of country amusements, such as pony racing, running and leaping, and the steam hurdy-gurdy secured a large number of patrons.

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ROBBINS OF ALLEGANY COUNTY.

His Renomination for the Assembly a Rebuke to the Bosses.

From The Syracuse Post, (Rep.)

Assemblyman Frederick A. Robbins of Allegany County was one of the most faithful, conscientious, and efficient members of the last Legislature. He was earnestly in favor of legislating for the benefit of the people, and he did splendid service in pushing legislation to that end. He was the author of some anti-trust bills that were intended to give the Attorney General powers for making effective the anti-trust legislation already enacted. Mr. Robbins was not a machine politician, and, like Assemblyman Sanger, was much disliked by the bosses.

A still hunt was conducted against Mr. Robbins, and when the Assembly Nominating Convention met two weeks ago, to the surprise of his constituents as well as to the surprise of the people of the State at large, Mr. Robbins was turned down. The machine set out to defeat his renomination and succeeded.

But it was a short-lived triumph. At once a wave of popular indignation rolled over Allegany County. The people who had been betrayed by treacherous delegates protested most vigorously against such treatment. Demands for Mr. Robbins's renomination came in from all parts of the district, and nearly 4,000 persons, by petition and letter, requested him to become an independent candidate for the Assembly. Last Friday a great convention was held at the county seat, and delegates from every one of the twenty-nine towns in the district came together and nominated Mr. Robbins for the Assembly. Their action was as much a protest against the machine tactics used to defeat the will of the people as it was an indorsement of an able, popular, and faithful public official who had earned and deserved a renomination.

The Republicans of Allegany County will elect Mr. Robbins to the Assembly, and in doing so will teach the bosses a lesson that should not be forgotten. When the machine undertakes to turn down a faithful public servant because he has refused to be subservient to it, it is high time that the people smashed the machine and took charge of their own affairs.

Buried in Linen.

From Good Words.

The parish registers of Gwinton, on Swasedale begin with the year 1640. In the north aisle lies Ann Barker. As is well known, all persons had in the olden time to be buried in wool, in default of which a fine was levied on the next of kin. It is said that Ann Barker was the last person in England in respect of whose burial such a fine was charged, she having been buried in linen, contrary to the statute. The document levying the fine is dated May 2, 1692.

EXCURSIONS.

Manhattan Beach.

LEAVE FOOT OF 24TH ST., E. R., daily, except Sunday, 5:30, 6:40, 7:40, 9:20, 11:00 A. M., 12:10, and half hourly from 1:10 to 5:40, 6:00 and half hourly from 6:10 to 10:30 P. M. Additional trains on race days C. I. J. C. 12:40 P. M.; special parlor car 1:00 P. M.

WHEELMEN leave Bay Ridge, daily, except Sunday, hourly from 7:10 A. M. to 12:10 P. M., and half hourly from 1:10 to 9:10, 10:20 P. M. Additional trains on race days C. I. J. C. 11:40 A. M., 12:40 P. M.

Coney Island.

BROOKLYN BRIDGE.—Through trains from Bklyn Terminus, via Bklyn Elevated and P. P. & C. I. R. R., every 20 minutes. Round trip 20 cts.

CULVER ROUTE.—Leave foot of WHITEHALL ST., New-York, daily, except Sunday, at 7:10, 8:10, 9:10 A. M., and half hourly from 10:10 A. M. to 9:40, and 10:20 P. M. Excursion Tickets 25 cents.

Rockaway Beach.

Trains leave Long Island City daily, except Sunday, 6:45, 8:10, 9:20, 11:05 A. M.; 12:35, 1:55, 2:55, 3:40, 4:25, 5:35, 6:40, 7:30, 8:20, 9:20 P. M. Saturdays, 2:05, 3:05, 9:50 P. M.

"THE PEOPLE'S PLEASURE GROUNDS!"
GLEN ISLAND
A delightful sail on fast-going steamers. Two grand concerts daily. Magnificent floral display. Rare plants, and Nature's wonders. An unequaled menagerie, magnificent aviary, mammoth aquarium, grand pantomime. Herman Uhlan's Original Hungarian Band. Clam Bake Dinners a la carte. "Klein Deutschland" "The Dairy." Boating, bathing, fishing, bowling, and billiards.

Cortlandt St. Piers, 8:45; 9:30, 10, 11 A. M.; 12 M.; 1:30, 2, 2:30, 3:30 P. M.; South 5th St., Brooklyn, 9:00, 9:50, 10:20, 11 A. M., 12:20, 1:50, 2:20, 2:50, 3:50 P. M. East 23d St., 8:30, 10:05, 10:45, 11:45 A. M.; 12:45, 2:15, 2:50, 3:50, 4:20 P. M. Leave 125th St., foot of Lexington Av. (Port Morris) 9 A. M., 12 M., 3 P. M. LEAVE GLEN ISLAND, 10 A. M., 2 P. M. for 23d St. and Cortlandt St.; AND 11 A. M., for 23d St. and Cortlandt St.; 11:30 A. M., 12 M., 3 P. M., for Cortlandt St. only; 5, 5, 5:30, 6, 8 P. M., for all landings. For 125th St., (Port Morris) 10:30 A. M., 1:30 P. M., and 6:30 P. M. EXTRA BOATS SUNDAYS.

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35 minutes from Brooklyn Bridge to Brighton Beach and all race tracks. Trains every twenty minutes.

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Seidl's Orchestral Concerts
EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING.
FINEST BATHING HOUSE AND BEACH ON CONEY ISLAND.

LI HUNG CHANG.

Steamer Robert Garrett

will leave Staten Island Ferry Slip, Foot of Whitehall St., on Friday, August 28th, One Hour and Thirty minutes after the St. Louis passes Fire Island, and meet her at the Narrows.

TICKETS, 50c.

ERIE RAILROAD.
—EVERY SUNDAY.—
SHOHOLA GLEN
in the Blue Mountains, one hundred and seven miles from New-York, on the banks of the beautiful Delaware River. 1,000 feet above the sea.
$1.00. ROUND TRIP. $1.00.
First express train leaves West 23d St. 8:35 A. M. and Chambers St. 9:00; Jersey City 9:15 A. M.
Second express train leaves West 23d St. 9:25 A. M. and Chambers St. 9:50 A. M.; Jersey City 9:55 A. M.
Returning leave Shohola 5 P. M. and 6:10 P. M.
GREENWOOD LAKE GLENS
"." ROUND TRIP. "." 75c.
75c.
Special express train leaves West 23d St. 9:40 A. M.; Chambers St. 9:45 A. M.; Jersey City 10:00 A. M. Choice of two express trains returning. Leave Glens 5:20 P. M. or 7:25 P. M.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE,

Grand Daily Excursion, (Except Sunday,) by PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS "NEW-YORK" and "ALBANY." From Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex)...8 A. M. " New-York, Debrosses St. Pier...8:40 " " New-York, West 22d St. Pier.....9 " Returning, due in New-York 8:30 P. M. MORNING and AFTERNOON CONCERTS.

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Special Excursion, including hotel accommodation, transfers, and trip on Maid of the Mist, $14.50. Railroad tickets only $8.00.
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ALL LAW BUSINESS CAREFULLY ATTENDED; experienced lawyers; agreements, leases, mortgages, wills, partnership papers legally drawn; estates attended; private consultation free. Inter-State Law Association, 2 West 14th St.

INSTRUCTION—CITY SCHOOLS.

MR. HOBART RETURNS EAST

SAYS MAJOR McKINLEY FEELS SURE OF VICTORY.

Mr. Hanna Kept Busy at Republican Headquarters Receiving Visitors—Delegation from Delaware and a Report About New-England—Increasing Demand for Speakers and Literature Bearing on the Campaign—Work for F. W. Holls.

Mr. Hobart returned to Republican headquarters yesterday from his hurried visit to Canton, Onio. He was in Canton only one day.

The nominee for Vice President seemed very confident. He said that Major McKinley expressed himself as greatly encouraged by the news he receives daily from all parts of the country.

He told Mr. Hobart that he had not the slightest fear of defeat, but felt that a sweeping victory in November was certain.

Mr. Hobart said that he had communicated with Gen. Clarkson, who would be at the headquarters here the last of the week. M. S. Quay, he said, would be at headquarters Tuesday.

Mr. Hanna was busy yesterday receiving a large number of prominent men and attending to the ever-increasing work of the committee. He will remain in this city the rest of the week, leaving Saturday night, probably, for Chicago. On his way he will stop at Cleveland and Canton.

After the morning's work was looked to, Mr. Hanna paid another visit down town. He was in the lower part of the city about two hours.

A large delegation from Delaware called on Mr. Hanna in the morning. It was headed by S. J. Wiley, Chairman of the Addicks Central Committee. In the delegation were J. Edward Addicks, Dr. C. R. Leighton, Chairman of the Sussex County Republican Committee, and other prominent politicians of Delaware. They were in conference with Mr. Hanna for more than an hour.

Mr. Addicks said that he had explained the situation clearly to Mr. Hanna, and told him that if the Addicks faction was indorsed, Delaware would be secure for McKinley and Hobart. S. J. Wiley stated that Delaware was safe for the Republicans.

James B. Pollock, Jr., of New-Hampshire, called at headquarters, and saw Mr. Hanna.

"Our people," he said, "feel that they do not fully understand the question, and they are anxious to obtain reliable information on all disputed points. The report in some of the silver papers that the silver craze is rapidly growing among our farmers is untrue. They cannot be seduced from the Republican Party."

Gen. Clayton is in receipt of letters from various parts of the country, asking for speakers to discuss campaign issues in the German language. Quite a corps of these speakers is already organized. One of the principal German speakers is Patrick W. Holls, a lawyer of this city, who was Chairman of the Committee on Education in the State Constitutional Convention two years ago, and who now volunteers his services to the National Committee.

Mr. Holls will speak only in the larger cities of the country. After a brief vacation he will begin a tour early in September, visiting Baltimore, Wheeling, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Evansville, Louisville, Detroit, Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul, Omaha, Kansas City, and St. Louis.

He will also speak in Buffalo and in this city in German, and will make a number of speeches in English in this State and perhaps in Michigan.

The demand for literature and speakers is so great that it is difficult to meet it. The headquarters here received yesterday the following message by telephone from the headquarters in Chicago:

"Mr. Hahn, in charge of the speakers' bureau, said: 'In all my experience I have never had such a demand for speakers in a campaign. A report from the extreme West indicates that meetings are largely attended, and that the campaign is being conducted from the schoolhouses and all available points.'"

Henry Clay Evans of Tennessee will open his campaign work with a speech in Chicago Sept. 5 and will make four other speeches in Illinois.

DRY GOODS MEN ORGANIZE.

Will Strive to Promote Election of McKinley and Hobart.

Half a hundred wholesale dry goods dealers answered the call issued by Mayor Strong a few days ago, and gathered yesterday at 250 Broadway to perfect an organization with a view of promoting the election of McKinley and Hobart.

The meeting was called to order by W. E. Fuller, who told the purpose of the organization, and nominated Mayor Strong for President of the club. The Mayor accepted the place, and on assuming the chair, said:

"Gentlemen, I thank you. We have come upon the most important strife that has confronted the country in 100 years past, and perhaps in another century to come. The Democratic Party has always been our foe, but at this election there are no Democratic nominations; on the contrary, the foe is in an array of Anarchists, Populists, and Socialists, who would plunge the country into ruin. They are trying to steal the roads to heaven to pay the devil with."

The only business of the gathering was the election of officers, who were chosen by acclamation, as follows: Vice Presidents—William Whitlock; Treasurer—Seth M. Milliken; Secretary—Andrew Jacobs; Temporary Secretary—Barnett Willis.

On motion of Mr. Willis, the President was authorized to appoint an Executive Committee, and that committee shall have power of naming sub-committees with authority to make additional appointments.

Mayor Strong said he would name the Executive Committee in the course of a week or ten days. The meeting was adjourned, to meet again at the same place at 3 o'clock on the afternoon of Sept. 10.

In the meantime the ground floor of the building 250 Broadway will be fitted up, and the club will occupy the room as a permanent headquarters.

The club will begin the active campaign work about Oct. 1, and from then until election, noonday meetings will be held each day, excepting Sunday, in the headquarters.

MR. CAMERON NOT TO RUN.

Pennsylvania's Senator Says He Will Not Consider a Renomination.

United States Senator Donald Cameron of Pennsylvania is in this city on private business. He was seen yesterday at the Holland House and asked if there was any truth in the report published in several Philadelphia newspapers that he had reconsidered his announcement made a year ago that he would not again be a candidate for United States Senator.

"There is absolutely no truth in this report," said Senator Cameron earnestly. "I am still firm in my intention not to seek a re-election. I have not nor will not consider my renomination. You may say most positively that I am not a candidate. All these stories that I am still in the field are simply nonsense. There is not an honest man in the State who does not know that I am not a candidate.

"A man must be taken at his word. I announced to my friends several years ago that I would not stand for re-election in 1897, and that should settle it. Any report that I am still in the field is false. You cannot make this statement too emphatic on this point."

"Is it true that you recently attended a conference at State Senator Penrose's house, in Philadelphia, and that Senator Penrose agreed to be a candidate for United States Senator in your interest?"

"I have seen that story in print," replied Senator Cameron, "and it is all poppycock. I have not seen Senator Penrose in Philadelphia for at least two years. I have not been near his house and I have not attended any conference. Any story to that effect is a lie out of whole cloth."

EX-PRESIDENT HARRISON HERE.

Comes from the North Woods to Make a Speech—To Return Tomorrow.

Gen. Benjamin Harrison reached the city last night a little after 10 o'clock. He was due at 9:40, but the train was late. He was accompanied by his wife and his private secretary, E. F. Tibbott.

The former President has come down from his camp in the North Woods, in the Adirondacks, to make a speech at the meeting in Carnegie Hall to-night, and he will return to the mountains to-morrow morning.

In reply to a question, Gen. Harrison said: "My speech will be delivered without notes. You know," he added, "I always speak extemporaneously."

He was also asked about the nomination of Frank S. Black for Governor of New-York. He would not talk about the Republican nominee, except to say that he was a good man for the place.

When asked about the campaign in this State, he said:

"There is no trouble about New-York. The State is perfectly safe."

Gen. Harrison is looking well. Mrs. Harrison seemed not at all fatigued by the journey.

The General and his wife were met at the Grand Central Station by M. M. Eckstein, who escorted them to the Waldorf, where they will stay during their short visit to the city.

They will be very quiet to-day, receiving few, if any, callers, as the General wishes to rest for his fatiguing work to-night. Mr. Tibbott said that Charles W. Hackett would call during the day if he was well enough. There will be no reception of any kind.

TO HEAR GEN. HARRISON.

Great Interest in Carnegie Hall Meeting—Vice Presidents.

Interest in the meeting in Carnegie Hall to-night is so great that it is probable arrangements will be made for overflow meetings.

As already published, the hall will be opened at 6:30. Chauncey M. Depew will preside and make a short speech. Another short speech will be made by Dr. D. J. Hill.

The main interest will, of course, centre in the address of Benjamin Harrison. The General has thoroughly prepared his speech, although he will deliver it without notes. He has not stated fully what will be the line of his address, but it is understood that it will deal largely with the financial question, and will be, in some measure, a reply to Bryan's Madison Square Garden speech.

Among the prominent persons who will be in the sixty-four boxes are the following: Garret A. Hobart, F. S. Black, the nominee for Governor of the Republican Party; C. W. Hackett, Mayor Strong, Mark A. Hanna, T. C. Platt, John W. Foster, ex-Secretary of State, Gen. Powell Clayton, Samuel Sloan, Samuel Fessenden, Cornelius N. Bliss, Charles R. Flint, T. Jefferson Coolidge, H. C. Duval, J. C. Reiff, John Wanamaker and party, and John C. Stetson.

The following is a list of Vice-Presidents at the meeting, who will have seats on the platform:

Austin, George C.,
Armour, H. O.,
Andrews, H. T.,
Asterita, A. C.,
Astor, John Jacob,
Arnsheil, H. F.
Hendernagel, James F.,
Borden, M. C. D.,
Bowden, J. B.,
Barnes, Thurlow Weed,
Bloomingdale, E. W.,
Brown, Vernon H.,
Baker, C.,
Beaman, C. C.,
Butterfield, Daniel,
Burrell, The Rev. Dr.,
Bellamy, William H.,
Bidwell, George F.,
Cutler, C. F.,
Conden, Edward N.,
Chadbourne, Edwin R., M. D.,
Choate, Joseph H.,
Cearle, T.,
Ciadin, John,
Crugge, S. V. R.,
Caldwell, Alex,
Carroll, Howard,
Chessborough, Robt. A.,
Collins, John J.,
Connor, Washington E.,
Dean, George B.,
Deeves, Richard,
Davies, Julien T.,
Davis, Noah,
Dos Passos, J. R.,
Dows, David, Jr.,
Duffy, James King
Erhardt, Joel B.,
Eidman, Ferdinand,
Fairchild, Benjamin L.,
Fischer, A. H.,
Friedsam, M.,
Gould, C. A.,
Grosvenor, William M.,
Grant, Fred D.,
Gruber, Abraham,
Gibbs, Fred S.,
Greacen, Robert A.,
Goddard, Warren N.,
Hawes, James W.,
Hartshorn, E. A.,
Hamilton, Thomas L.,
Hedges, Job E.,
Hawes, Gilbert R.,
Hoffstadt, Oscar,
Hamill, H. F.,
Hornthal, S. M.,
Hilliard, George,
Hall, Ernest,
Ives, Brayton,
Isaacs, Myer S.,
Kerwin, Michael J.,
Lounsbury, Thomas C.,
La Grange, O. H.,
Low, Seth,
Lauterbach, Edward,
Leech, E. O.,
Lee, Frederick H.,
Ludwig, R. J.,
Loewenthal, Julius,
Mason, Alex. T.,
Mitchell, J. Murray,
Manchester, G. R.,
Morton, Levi P.,
Mitchell, David,
Mills, D. O.,
Meade, Clarence W.,
McAlpin, E. A.,
MacArthur, The Rev. R. S.,
McCook, Anson G.,
Mali, W. H. T.,
Milliken, Seth M.,
Morgan, J. P.,
Morgan, Gen. T. J.,
Myers, Lewis,
McElrath, P.,
McKee, M. M.,
McCook, John J.,
Moore, John G.,
Olcott, William M. K.,
Osborn, W. M.,
O'Beirne, James R.,
Porter, Horace,
Page, C. B.,
Plimley, William,
Patterson, Jacob M.,
Platt, Frank H.,
Perry, James W.,
Quigg, Lemuel E.,
Root, Elihu,
Rossa, D. B. St. John,
Russell, E.,
Reid, Whitelaw,
Rollins, Daniel G.,
Reiff, J. C.,
Seligman, I. N.,
Schmitt, A. W.,
Strong, Theron G.,
Stern, Louis,
Stewart, Lispenard,
Shayne, C. C.,
Smith, John Sabine,
Seaton, George J.,
Sage, Russell,
Stewart, John A.,
Stern, Leopold,
Schiff, Jacob H.,
Sloan, Sam,
Stetson, John G.,
Spaulding, A. G.,
Thomas, Samuel,
Tappen, Frederick D.,
Tailcot, James,
Talntor, Charles H.,
Tiffany, C. L.,
Taylor, Frederick,
Tilford, Frank,
Treat, Edward A.,
Treat, Charles H.,
Taft, Frank,
Vrooman, John W.,
Van Cott, Cornelius,
Varnum, James M.,
Van Allen, Lucas L.,
Vail, T. N.,
Ward, J. D. C.,
Wells, James L.,
Webb, W. Seward,
Wetmore, Edmund,
Wicks, William,
Wherrore, Judge Edmund,
Young, Edward R., Jr.,

Those holding press, platform, or box tickets will be admitted at the Fifty-sixth Street entrance. Those holding balcony tickets will enter at the main entrance, in Fifty-seventh Street. Admission is to be by ticket exclusively. There is not another ticket to be had. They have been exhausted for two days.

JERSEY REPUBLICANS MEET TO-DAY

Messrs. Grey and Dryden Will Probably Be Electors at Large.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 26.—The Republican Convention for the selection of Presidential Electors will be held here to-morrow.

A few of the delegates arrived this evening, but the majority will not reach the city until morning. Among those here are Gov Griggs and Senator Sewell. Gov. Griggs will deliver an address to the convention, and it is expected he will make a good one.

The Electors at Large will be, it is thought, S. H. Grey of Camden and John F. Dryden of Newark. The other eight Electors will be chosen by the district delegates.

NOT OPPOSED TO NAPOLEONIC HAT.

What Major McKinley Wrote a Regiment Bearing His Name.

A meeting of members of the First McKinley Regiment of the State of New-York was held at the headquarters in, Ninety-sixth Street, near Columbus Avenue, last evening. The following officers were elected:

Colonel—J. O. Banning; Lieutenant Colonel—H. G. Weaver; Major First Battalion—E. Twyeffort; Major Second Battalion—Frank Silv; Surgeon—Dr. J. E. Sanderson; Adjutant—W. V. Moore; Quartermaster—Ambrose Fowler; Adjutant First Battalion—Edward Ullerich; Adjutant Second Battalion—M. Buller.

It was announced by Col. Banning that between 400 and 500 names had been enrolled, and he believed that the number would soon be 1,000. He had received a letter from Major McKinley, in which he wrote that he had no objection to having the regiment use the Napoleonic hat.

The letter was written in reply to a query as to whether Mr. McKinley thought the hat, having been used in caricature, might be objectionable.

A committee was appointed to make contracts for uniforms. There will be another meeting Wednesday evening.

FRANK L. BARNARD WANTED.

Motion to Have Him Turn Over Funds of the Curran Estate.

There are several lawyers and others in Brooklyn who are looking for Frank L. Barnard, who for years was Deputy County Clerk in Brooklyn. He is a lawyer, a son of the late Daniel P. Barnard, and a nephew of Justice Barnard of the Supreme Court.

Mr. Barnard was the referee in the suit to partition the estate of John J. Curran.

Robert J. Mills of 152 West One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, this city, some time ago secured judgment for $3,549 against the executors of the Curran estate. The executors were Elizabeth McMullen, Stryker S. Williamson, and Cornelius Ferguson, Jr. A portion of the amount was paid, but at the present time there remains unpaid $2,170.04.

Application was made in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday before Justice Goodrich for an order directing the executors and the referee to pay the amount of the judgment.

James C. Church, representing the executors, applied to have the referee ordered to show cause Sept. 3 why he should not turn over to the Treasurer of Kings County all moneys collected as referee from the estate of Mr. Curran.

In urging this application Mr. Church said: "I regret to ask for the order, and do so only as a last resort to protect as far as possible my clients. We have the best reasons for believing that the referee has absconded with a large amount of the collected funds. Counsel for the judgment creditor have made repeated efforts to find him, and I have done so myself, but without success. There seems to be no doubt that he has left the city and that it is unknown where he is."

Mr. Church also said he understood that Mr. Barnard had collected about $20,000 from the estate which he had failed to turn over to the County Treasurer.

Mr. Barnard formerly lived at 582 Throop Avenue, Brooklyn, but he could not be found there last night, and the lawyers interested in the case said they had hunted all over Brooklyn, but had not found him.

Decision was reserved by Justice Goodrich.

THEY RIFLE GARBAGE DUMPS.

Little Italians Held for Breaking Sanitary Rules.

A dozen small Italians were in Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, charged with violating the city ordinance by picking over refuse on a dump at Gansevoort Market for half decayed fruits and vegetables to eat some of it, and sell the rest.

The prisoners were Battista Bellini, nine years old, of 509 West Broadway; Joseph Farret, ten years old, of 368 West Broadway; Angelina Baelgolupho, twelve years old, of 204 Wooster Street; Lillie Raymonda, twelve years old, of 455 West Sixteenth Street; Michael Carrara, nine years old, and his mother, Catarina, of 341 West Twenty-sixth Street; Giovanni Giocommetti, ten years old, of 546 West Broadway; Christophoro and Antonio Nicontini, ten and thirteen years old, of 501 West Broadway, and Antonio Pomilito, Totorello, ten years old, and his mother, Carina, of 37 Thompson Street.

Agent Pessaro of the Gerry society said that the same crowd was on the dump every day, and that the stuff they carried away was a menace to health. All of the prisoners wept bitterly, but Magistrate Brann held them all for examination to-day.

JULIUS M. LYON ASSIGNS.

Found an Employe Had Robbed Him, the Assignee Says.

Julius M. Lyon, wholesale dealer in diamonds and jewelry, at 20 Maiden Lane, made an assignment yesterday to Henry Gottgetreu of 291 Broadway, giving a preference for $16,941 to Wallach & Schiele on six notes. Mr. Lyon has been in the diamond business twenty-five years, and was supposed to have a capital of $40,000.

Mr. Gottgetreu, in the presence of Mr. Lyon, said yesterday that the assignment was very sudden, and was due to the discovery on Tuesday that a trusted employe had robbed Mr. Lyon of a large amount of money, how much it is impossible to say, as the books are in confusion, and it will require some time to ascertain the true condition of affairs. While Mr. Lyon had supposed he was perfectly solvent, he now finds that he is insolvent. He was compelled on an hour's notice to make an assignment.

A meeting of creditors will be called immediately and the facts will be presented to them. The liabilities are over $100,000.

A BABY IN AN ASH BARREL.

Result of Mrs. Sehring's Giving Her Child to Mrs. Cashin.

The wail of an infant from an ash barrel Tuesday evening in Seventy-third Street, near Second Avenue, attracted the attention of a policeman, who found a girl fourteen months old in the barrel, and saw a well-dressed woman staggering along the street, hopelessly drunk. He arrested the woman, who acknowledged having left the baby in the barrel. She gave the name of Bridget Cashin of 211 East Seventy-third Street.

The baby was intrusted to the Gerry society, and Agent Schmidt of the society reported to Magistrate Kudlich, in the Yorkville Police Court, yesterday, that it was the child of Mrs. Kate Sehring of 1,072 Third Avenue, who had intrusted the baby to Mrs. Cashin to board. The Magistrate sent Mrs. Cashin to the workhouse, gave the baby back to its mother, and admonished her to take care of it.

Charges Filed Against R. V. Curry.

Mayor Fagan of Hoboken last evening sent a communication to the Common Council, charging Assistant City Clerk Robert V. Curry with having been intoxicated while acting as clerk of the Board of Appeals on Aug. 17 and with having conducted himself in a disorderly manner about the City Hall. The Mayor asked that Mr. Curry be dismissed from the service of the city if the charges were proved. The Council will investigate the charges.

NOTES OF STAGE PEOPLE.

—Maud Revelle of the comedy sketch team of Morton and Revelle, at Proctor's Pleasure Palace, took a bicycle spin up the Boulevard after Tuesday night's performance. At One Hundred and Tenth Street she was run down by a reckless "scorcher," who made off without stopping to investigate her hurts. Miss Revelle is in the Manhattan Hospital with a broken kneecap, and Mr. Morton will have to secure a new sketch partner for next month, which is all the more unfortunate because the team is engaged to go on tour within a fortnight with Hopkins's Trans-Oceanic Vaudeville Company.

—The sale of seats for the opening of the Standard Theatre next Saturday night will begin this morning. The house is to be run as a continuous performance theatre, and has been greatly changed in its interior decorations and arrangements by Manager William Sells. Loie Fuller will be the main attraction, and she will introduce a new dance, said to be more elaborate in its light and mechanical effects than any she has hitherto performed. A very large vaudeville company will also appear.

—Carl and Theodor Rosenfeld's Liliputian Company will return to this country early in September. The company will open its American engagement at the Star Theatre Sept. 28 with a new spectacular play. The Liliputian Company is booked for an extensive tour through the country.

—The sale of seats for the opening of Edward Harrigan at the Bijou next Monday in "Marty Malone" will begin this morning. During the theatre will be profusely decorated with Chinese and American flags, in honor of Li Hung Chang and his suite.

—At Hoyt's Theatre next Wednesday, in addition to the production of "The Liar," scenes from "The Long Strike" will be presented, with J. H. Stoddart in his original character of Moneypenny, and Mary Hampton as the heroine of the play.

—Amelia Bingham has been engaged by Robert Hilliard as his leading woman for this season. The company will open at the Park Theatre, Boston, Sept. 28, presenting "Lost—24 Hours."

USED THE BONDS, HE SAYS

CHARGE MADE AGAINST THE LATE JOHN BLOODGOOD.

Lieut. Gianni Bettini Declares that in His Opinion the Banker Hypothecated Securities Amounting to Nearly $2,000,000 Belonging to the Lottimer Estate and Used the Proceeds—Others Interested in the Property Refuse to Talk.

Lieut. Gianni Bettini, a dealer in photographs at 110 Fifth Avenue, whose wife is a granddaughter and one of the heirs of William Lottimer, a dry goods merchant, who died some years ago, leaving a valuable estate, is the authority for the statement that John Bloodgood, the senior member of the banking firm of John Bloodgood & Co., with offices in the Mills Building, had made away with nearly $2,000,000 of securities which constituted the major portion of the Lottimer wealth.

Mr. Bloodgood, who died at New-Marlborough, Mass., Aug. 15, was a son-in-law of Lottimer and one of the executors of his estate.

William Lottimer had acquired his fortune in the dry goods commission business. When he died his wealth was computed at $3,000,000. A portion of the estate was in real property, which included several houses and lots in the upper part of the city. One piece of this property was the city residence of Mr. Lottimer, which is a part of the Hotel Brunswick, now closed. In addition there were blocks of railroad and other securities.

Mr. Lottimer left five children. One daughter is the widow of John Bloodgood, another married for her second husband William L. Pomeroy, who was a member of the dry goods firm of Pomeroy & Plummer; a third daughter married Sandford B. Pomeroy, a son of William L. Pomeroy, and the fourth daughter is Mrs. J. A. Jones. The fifth child is William A. Lottimer, who has an office at 44 Exchange Place, but who is not actively engaged in business. He lives at Stamford, Conn.

The executors and trustees under the will were Mr. Lottimer's business partner, Jerome L. Hill; his son-in-law, John Bloodgood, and his son, William A. Lottimer. According to the statement of Lieut. Bettini, the real estate was left to the five children, and as it was undivided, it was handled by the executors and trustees, the heirs receiving the income from the rents.

The personal property was left as a trust, the income to go to the five children during their lives, and at their death the principal was to be divided among the grandchildren. Foster & Thomson were the counsel for the estate.

The business of the elder Mr. Lottimer was wound up immediately after his death, and his partner, Jerome L. Hill, entered Wall Street, where John Bloodgood was a prominent operator at the time. Mr. Hill's speculations proved unfortunate, and the result was that he succumbed to temptation, and removed from the safe deposit vault in which the securities of the Lottimer estate had been placed for safe keeping bonds valued at nearly $800,000 and hypothecated them, using the proceeds to bolster up his unlucky ventures.

The securities which he acquired in this way consisted of a batch of St. Paul bonds valued at $50,000, Missouri Pacific bonds valued at $100,000, Chicago and Northwestern bonds valued at $100,000, and Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul bonds valued at $50,000. The exact market value of the bonds abstracted was $276,500, and they were hypothecated with different firms for loans.

The first batch abstracted was in November, 1886, but the discovery that the bonds had been taken was not made until July 29, 1887. Immediately upon the discovery, Mr. Thomson, as counsel for the estate, made application to Judge Allen of the Court of Common Pleas for the removal of Mr. Hill from his position as executor and trustee of the estate, and he was immediately removed, as no opposition was made.

No person was appointed to fill the place of Mr. Hill and the care of the estate devolved on Mr. Bloodgood and W. A. Lottimer. It is said that Mr. Lottimer intrusted everything to his brother-in-law, and that the affairs of the estate and the personal business affairs of Mr. Bloodgood are so mixed it will require an investigation by experts to determine whether the charge now made by Lieut. Bettini is true or false.

Lieut. Bettini, whose wife was Miss Abbott, a daughter of Mrs. W. L. Pomeroy by her first husband, was the only person interested in the estate who would talk about the matter yesterday. The others, while not making a specific denial of the charges, refused to discuss them.

Lieut. Bettini said that he was not aware that any statement of the condition of the estate had ever been made to the heirs by Mr. Bloodgood.

"It was two years ago," said Lieut. Bettini, "that the heirs noticed that the income from the estate had shrunk to a remarkable degree, but they were told that this was due to the general depression of values, and they accepted this as a very plausible reason for the shrinkage. They, however, suspected that the estate was not being properly managed.

"For a year before Mr. Bloodgood's death the heirs have not received any interest on the securities in the hands of Mr. Bloodgood as the executor of the estate. His excuse was that this was due to the fact that certain of the railroads had not paid their usual dividends. I am convinced that Bloodgood has hypothecated the securities and used the proceeds in his speculations."

W. A. Lottimer, the co-executor with Mr. Bloodgood refused to make any statement in answer to the serious charge made by Lieut. Bettini.

"I cannot make any statement at this time," said Mr. Lottimer, "and no statement will be made until the arrival of Mrs. Bloodgood, who is now on her way home from Europe. I have heard the report that the securities of the estate have dwindled, but the accounts of Mr. Bloodgood have not yet been investigated, and until that examination is completed nothing definite can be said about the matter."

John D. Slayback, who for a quarter of a century has been engaged in business with Mr. Bloodgood, refused to make any statement yesterday. He said:

"My lawyer has advised me not to talk, and of course I shall follow his advice. I have heard the stories that are current about the shrinkage of the estate, but I cannot discuss them. We expect to make a statement about the firm's affairs as soon as we have completed the examination of the books. When Mrs. Bloodgood arrives probably some statement will be made."

When Mr. Slayback was asked whether there was any truth in the charge made by Lieut. Bettini against Mr. Bloodgood he courteously refused an answer.

W. L. Pomeroy, whose wife is one of the heirs of the estate, admitted that he had heard that the securities in charge of Mr. Bloodgood had dwindled, but he said that as no investigation of the affairs of Bloodgood & Co. had been made he declined to have anything to say about the matter.

F. W. Jones of 81 West Sixty-eighth Street, who is also interested in the estate, exhibited the same disinclination to talk about the property.

"I am in such a position that I cannot at this time talk about the affairs of the estate. We shall have to await the result of the investigation which will be made as soon as Mrs. Bloodgood reaches this country."

Mr. Thomson, the counsel for the executors, said:

"As I am counsel for the executors of the Lottimer estate, and also for the Bloodgood estate, it would be manifestly improper for me to say anything about the affairs of my clients until I get their permission. A statement will be made in regard to the affairs of the estate in due time. At present I shall not say anything."

The will of Mr. Bloodgood was offered for probate recently, in which he left all his property to his wife. Mrs. Bloodgood has lived in Paris for the past five years, and she is expected to arrive here Saturday. The body of Mr. Bloodgood is in a receiving vault, and the funeral will not take place until his widow arrives.

Lieut. Bettini gained his military title by service in the Italian army. A brother, who also held a commission in the Italian army, was killed at Massowah. Lieut. Bettini gained unenviable notoriety by an escapade about eight years ago. He had been paying attentions to a daughter of J. C. Ayer, the patent medicine dealer, and when Miss Ayer spurned his advances he shot himself on the stoop of Mr. Ayer's residence in Fifth Avenue. The wound, however, was not serious, and the Lieutenant soon recovered.

GATHERED ABOUT TOWN.

There is an old saying in bad rhyme to the effect that

A whistling woman and a crowing hen
Will surely come to some bad end.

The crowing hen is not in evidence, but the whistling woman, judged by financial standards, is doing very well. One charming whistler who is well known to the theatregoers draws big audiences and a weekly salary almost as large. A few days ago a young lady from a distance was visiting this city. Some one who had heard the famous whistler happened to hear this young lady whistle a simple melody. He was struck by the sweetness and clearness of her notes, and suggested that she go to see the great sifflleuse and ask her opinion upon the quality of her own whistling.

The young lady did so, and was told that she had a wonderful gift for whistling. She will study in New-York this Fall, and by early Winter she expects to be ready for the stage. Her teacher assures her that she can readily get $50 to $150 a week for whistling.

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A very happy little family attracted the attention of the bicyclists and pedestrians on the Boulevard yesterday. The father and mother had hitched their two bicycles together, and over each handlebar sat a bright, smiling-faced little child. The four riders came up the Boulevard at quite a rapid pace, the parents chatting and the children laughing aloud in their happiness. The improvised vehicle took up almost as much room as a coach, but it was less expensive, more exhilarating, and ten times as much fun.

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"There has been and always will be a great deal of denunciation of 'the money power,'" said a Wall Street man yesterday; "but I heard a story to-day that shows how insincere much of the denunciation is.

"Some time ago a business man from one of the Southern Populistic States came to New-York. While at home he devotes a good deal of his time to politics, as it helps his business in many ways. As soon as he reached this city, he gave an interview to one of the papers in which he very bitterly attacked Wall Street as 'the money power' that is wrecking the country.

"Shortly after this I learned that he had actually gone into the fastnesses of the money barons and borrowed $300,000 to erect an office building in his native city! And I see from the Southern papers he is still breathing out threatenings and slaughter against Wall Street!"

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"John Chamberlin's gambling house," said an old New-York business man, "was the one gambling house I ever entered. I never gambled a cent's worth in Chamberlin's, but I used to go there at his invitation simply as a friend of his. I lived at the Fifth Avenue Hotel then, and a lot of good fellows who lived at the Fifth Avenue, the Hoffman, the St. James, and the Albemarle used to make a stamping ground of all four hotels and of John Chamberlin's. Every night about 11 o'clock Chamberlin used to serve a supper, and such suppers as they were! never ate before or since.

"Well, Chamberlin and I became warm friends, and he showed me many courtesies. He used to ask me in to supper whenever he met me, around with the boys after 10 o'clock, and as that was often I ate a great many of those late suppers with him. There was no declining. One night when I wanted to go to bed early I thought I would try to get out of going to supper with him, and I said: 'Now, Chamberlin, it is odd that you should ask me to supper so often, when you know that I never spend a cent in your house. I never gamble and never mean to, and I am not only not a customer of your place, but I do not expect to be.'

"'No,' said Chamberlin, 'and you'd better not be. If I ever find you spending a cent on my gaming tables, I'll throw you in the street. I want you to suppose as a friend, and for the same reason I don't want you to gamble. Now, come in!' I went in, and I never sought to repulse John Chamberlin's hospitality after that."

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Three young negro swells unconsciously produced much merriment on Fulton Street, Brooklyn, yesterday. They live in the highest-toned negro colony in the city, the one just below Fort Greene. After decorating themselves in the most sumptuous color-bedecked fashion they went to a Fulton Street corner to be observed.

A poulterer conducts his business at the corner they selected as a background for their charms, and, being intent upon the glory of their raiment and the beauty of their faces and figures, they unheedingly stationed themselves beneath a large placard that the poulterer had suspended from an awning post. Passers-by noticed the young men and the placard, and went on laughing. Many dusky belles appreciated the situation.

An elderly, motherly looking colored woman, with a basket on her arm, waddled around the corner, looked over the goods spread outside the store, saw the young men and the placard over their heads, and, stepping up to the most flashily dressed one, took hold of one of his arms and tried to raise it.

"What yo doin'?" he asked, in mingled anger and surprise.

"Nothin', child, nothin'. Jes' raise yo arm's high as yo kin, I want to see 'f dat sign's all right, an' if yo'll break under de swing."

As the old woman pointed to the placard, the negro fashion plates looked at it. With one accord, they whipped it to pieces with their canes and then walked hurriedly away.

The placard under which they had been standing read: "Choice Spring Broilers, 15 Cents a Pound."

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It seems an inexcusable omission, said a distinguished physician, to withhold from the record of eminent citizens upon the new one-dollar silver notes the name of some famous member of our profession, particularly so as the history student carries upon his left knee an angry looking lump which suggests the need of immediate surgical treatment.

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There is a man who handles one of the horseless carriages on the Coney Island drives with skill and confidence. He rides about when roads and weather permit as if he was enjoying himself. His vehicle carries two people, and is propelled at a fair rate of speed. What is particularly noticeable about him is the absence of "the bicycle face." He is the only man known who rides about in one of these traps without a perfectly evident air of self-consciousness and trepidation.

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"It's about time that a law was passed appointing a press censor to suppress sensationalism in newspapers," said The Clubman at the Coney Island track yesterday, when speaking of the Whitney-Vanderbilt wedding. "If Mr. Whitney had such a delightful plan as to make a garden for his son and his bride in the Berkshire Hills, where they might pass their honeymoon, and desired to keep it a secret from the young folks, he should have been permitted to do so. Even if one stumbled on his secret, common decency would seem to warrant the discoverer in keeping the secret to himself. It was a private matter, which concerned no one but the parties immediately interested. Yet a prying newspaper writer discovered it, exploited it, gloated over the details, and hashed and rehashed them even when he knew he was revealing a secret. It was an unwarranted interference with the affairs of the parties interested; a pandering to the morbid curiosity of the scrub-ladies and wash-ladies, who read the sheets that published the story, and a source of annoyance and bitter disappointment to those by whom and for whom this novel and delightful surprise was planned. A public press censor who had any sense would have suppressed the whole story, at least until after the people directly concerned had had their enjoyment out of the affair."

The Adams Inquest Finished.

BEDFORD STATION, N. Y., Aug. 26.—Coroner C. E. Birch of White Plains today concluded his inquest into the cause of the death of Walker B. Adams, who was shot and killed by burglars while they were attempting to rob the store of W. B. Adams & Son. The jury found that Mr. Adams's death was caused by a wound inflicted by Burglars John Jenkins, John Clare, Peter James, and John Doe.

MUSIC HALL FOR HARLEM.

Oscar Hammerstein to Open One in His Opera House.

Oscar Hammerstein, the proprietor of the Olympia, the Harlem Opera House, and the Columbia Theatre, made known yesterday the particulars of a theatrical venture he has under way, and of another to be launched later.

Mr. Hammerstein several years ago anticipated a demand for amusement not satisfied in Harlem, and built the Harlem Opera House, an imposing structure on the north side of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, between Seventh and Eighth Avenues.

His seeming extravagance made many a wiseacre shrug his shoulders, but before a year he had erected the Columbus Theatre, side of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, and not long after that he reached out to the lower part of the city, and the Manhattan Opera House, on Thirty-fourth Street, with its hanging boxes, his own idea, attracted metropolitan attention.

When this last property passed into the hands of Koster & Bial, Mr. Hammerstein built the Olympia. Now he proposes to duplicate the Olympia Roof Garden on the roof of his Harlem Opera House. It will, in fact, be a fac simile of the Olympia, and as there is a population of about 200,000 north of One Hundredth Street, he believes the investment will be a paying one. The Harlem Opera House Roof Garden, however, is a thing of the future. That is, it will not be a feature of city life till next Summer.

Meantime, Mr. Hammerstein is looking to the supply of a more immediate demand, which has been met in only an indifferent way heretofore. He proposes to conduct a music hall. He has the hall.

The Harlem Opera House Building has a width of 75 feet and extends through to One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street. The auditorium and stage occupy the rear half of the building, the foyer being reached by a spacious tiled and marble wainscoted lobby extending through from One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street.

The One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street portion of the building contains stores on the ground floor and a central entrance and stairway which leads to the hall, heretofore used for musicals, balls, and other social functions. Above the hall are lodge rooms.

The hall is 75 feet wide and 100 feet long. There is not a pillar in it, the roof girders, the largest ever put into a structure, extending across the whole width.

This hall Mr. Hammerstein will open on Oct. 5 as a music hall, to be known as the Hammerstein Harlem Music Hall, and first-class vaudeville entertainment will be provided. In fact, Mr. Hammerstein said last night that the same artists who appear at the Olympia will appear there also, and where possible on the same night.

Mr. Hammerstein is now expending $20,000 in fitting up the hall. New dynamos are being installed to provide 2,500 additional electric lights. There is a stage 55 feet deep and 50 feet high to the gridiron; twenty-seven private boxes, seating ten persons each, and a large balcony. Seventeen hundred people may be comfortably seated. The hall is already handsomely fitted and decorated.

Artists already engaged include Papinta, now at the Olympia; Amann, the impersonator; Dan Daly, now in London, and Prof. Neumann, the facial impressionist.

"I am going to provide entertainment for Harlemites," said Mr. Hammerstein last night, "that will save their going down town. The place will be made attractive. The rooms now used for lodge rooms are being altered and there will be cafés, parlors, &c., and everything to make patrons comfortable. Harlem is a big place, and I believe that I am going to meet a popular demand."

TAR CHARGED WITH THEFT.

Wilson Said to Have Got Another Bluejacket's Clothes by a Trick.

George Wilson, a sailor of the receiving ship Vermont, at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, was charged with larceny in the Centre Street Police Court yesterday. He was in the full uniform of the navy, and his chevrons showed him to be a petty officer. The complainant, William H. Detrick, is a man-o'-warsman of the receiving ship Charleston, who had spent shore leave with Wilson on the Bowery and at Coney Island. Detrick says that a man answering Wilson's description obtained from his (Thirty-ninth) mother, at her home, 608 East Eighty-fourth Street, his cap, blouse, and trousers on the pretense that he had sent him for them. Detrick says he found Wilson on the Bowery wearing his cap and trousers.

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M'LAUGHLINITES FOR BRYAN

DEMOCRATIC GENERAL COMMITTEE OF BROOKLYN ACTS.

Indorses Chicago Nominees and Platform by an Almost Unanimous Vote—Edmund R. Terry Speaks for Gold—Hisses for President Cleveland's Name—Democracy of Sound-Money Democrats Questioned.

The Democratic General Committee of Brooklyn, the McLaughlin organization, met Tuesday night and indorsed the nomination of Bryan and Sewall and the Chicago platform. Over 600 members of the committee were present in the Atheneum, Atlantic Avenue and Clinton Street, and of them all, Edmund R. Terry of the First Ward was the only one who spoke against the resolution of indorsement and in favor of sound money.

In the absence of James D. Bell, Chairman of the committee, and the several Vice Presidents, James J. Moffatt of the Twenty-first Ward was selected to preside. Everything having been arranged in advance, the order of proceedings was quickly carried out. Resolutions naming Sept. 4 and 10 for holding the primaries and the Assembly District Conventions were passed, and the important business of the meeting was then entered upon.

Bernard J. York, Chairman of the Executive Committee, was recognized, and he presented the following resolutions:

Whereas, The Democratic Party, in National Convention assembled, nominated William J. Bryan for President of the United States, and Arthur Sewall for Vice President; and

Whereas, The choice of candidates by said convention and platform adopted meets with the cordial approbation of the Democrats of Kings County, now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Democratic Party of Kings County in General Committee assembled, do most heartily indorse said nominations and the platform adopted by said convention, and pledge to the nominees our most earnest support.

Great cheering followed the reading of the resolution, and the names of the candidates were cheered again and again.

Many delegates sprang to their feet to second the resolution, and a great hubbub resulted. Ex-Justice E. C. Murphy was the first to be recognized. He asked Mr. York: "Is that the platform, and all?" and when told that it was, replied: "Good! Let her go!" Cheering and laughter followed his remark.

After the propriety of adopting such a resolution at the meeting had been questioned and decided in favor of the proposed action, Edmund R. Terry spoke in opposition to its adoption. There was an effort made to prevent him from speaking, but at the request of Bernard J. York he was heard, although he was interrupted many times. He said:

"Ever since I have been a voter my convictions have made me a Democrat; but now that the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 has been made the main—the essential—issue of the platform upon which the candidate of the party stands, I cannot conscientiously, with those principles that fortify my Democracy, give my allegiance to the candidate or my assent to his principles. I venture to say that no man in this assemblage has read more of the silver literature and arguments and with a greater desire to be convinced of their soundness than I, for I wanted to vote for the nominee of my party, if I could consistently with what was best for my fellow-citizens and most advantageous to the country at large. But I find that the whole argument is based upon a fallacy.

"Have any of you gentlemen ever taken the trouble to think what the consequences to this country would have been had Grover Cleveland been coerced by the silver advocates in Washington into paying the National obligations in silver? Do you realize that such an action would have been tantamount to a declaration that the dollar of this country was no longer worth 100 gold cents; but that a silver dollar had been substituted, of little more than half the intrinsic value of the dollar with which all the business of the country had been conducted?

"As to the business interests of the country, upon which wages depend, God only knows what would have been the extent of their calamity.

"The silver proposition is not Democratic.

"But, you say, the Democratic Party has, by the proceedings of the convention held at Chicago, defined our duty. In the early sixties the majority of the Democratic Party, with entire conscientiousness and a full faith in the wisdom of their act, adopted an issue since shown to be wrong. Honest though they were, devoted to it as they proved, nevertheless their mistake then cost the country millions of treasure and rivers of blood. And, when the flurry and the combat were over, it was the Democrats of the North, who, leaving for the time the party banner, had kept their feet firmly planted upon the rock of true Democracy, to whom they owed their rescue from the impending ruin. Our friends were misled then, they are deceived now, and it is our duty as Democrats not to follow them upon a course in which party success can only mean irretrievable disaster and ruin for us all."

When President Cleveland's name was mentioned by Mr. Terry, there were hisses in all parts of the hall. At the conclusion of his speech several delegates called to him to resign from the committee.

Ex-Assistant District Attorney John J. McGuire spoke for his ward and said that it had no gold Democrats in it. He seconded the resolution and received applause.

Henry M. Dixon, ex-Justice Murphy, and Dr. Berger also seconded the resolution and attacked the Democracy of Messrs. Flower, Whitney, Belmont, Cockran, and other sound-money Democrats.

Edward M. Grout was called for. He ascended the platform and said:

"I have spent days and weeks in endeavoring to get at the bottom of this question, and I have reached one conclusion. I believe there is no argument to be urged in favor of a single gold standard, except that it now exists, and to change it will be a great deal of trouble. I am heartily in favor of the election of Bryan, but I would not put this campaign entirely upon the money question.

"I believe in bimetallism, the use of both gold and silver. I believe in international bimetallism, and we should make further efforts to get other nations to agree with us. Bryan is not opposed to it. In his speech he declared we had never made a general effort to bring about an international agreement, and I look to see Bryan, when he assumes the responsibilities of office, endeavoring as no President ever did to bring about an international agreement.

"I believe that this resolution should urge upon the State Convention yet another effort to bring about an international agreement. In the interests of caution—and even Mr. Terry, who is a Democrat, will agree with me the Democracy of Kings County should urge upon the State Convention that further efforts be made toward an international agreement. I believe that we can successfully do it, because other nations have done it. Let us take the fair and safe method. Let us declare that we will urge upon the party that another effort should be made, and when that fails we will take independent action. If everything fails, if no other nation be with us, this Government can do this thing successfully, and if we could not do it, we had better have a silver standard than your gold standard."

When the applause that followed Mr. Grout to his seat had ceased, the resolution was adopted with a great shout. Mr. Terry, R. L. Milhau, and one other delegate voted against its adoption.

ADMIRAL MEADE FOR CHIEF.

He May Succeed Gen. Walker as Commander of the G. A. R.

Rear Admiral Richard W. Meade (retired) has been brought forward by Lafayette Post, No. 140, G. A. R., of this city as a candidate for Commander in Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, to be voted for at the National Encampment at St. Paul Sept. 2, 3, and 4, as the successor of the present Commander in Chief, Gen. Ivan N. Walker.

Admiral Meade was born in this city in 1837, and at the age of thirteen was appointed midshipman in the navy. He was present, in the third year of his service, at the taking of Martin Koszta from an Austrian man-of-war in the harbor of Smyrna by Capt. Ingraham, and in 1855 he was graduated from the Naval Academy, standing fifth in a class of fifty-three. He was appointed Acting Master and navigator of the flagship Cumberland the next year, and was commissioned Lieutenant at the age of twenty. He thrashed a First Lieutenant in the wardroom of the Saranac in 1860 for uttering treasonable sentiments.

He was commissioned Lieutenant Commander in 1862, and at the age of twenty-four commanded the iron-clad Louisville, had seven fights with guerrillas on the Mississippi, whom he dispersed with canister from a small bow-gun in a tug, firing the gun with his own hands. He was disabled and invalided, but was again afloat in 1863, commanding the ship United States.

He chased a Confederate vessel into the Harbor of Portland, Me., where it surrendered. He kept order in the July draft riots of 1863 within a district assigned to him, protecting the United States Arsenal, storehouses containing 200,000 stand of arms; banks, Sub-Treasury, and Custom House. He routed the enemy on John's Island, near South Carolina, with a disabled ship carrying six guns and seventy men. Although wounded, he landed a force and destroyed a battery of sixteen guns defended by 1,000 men, and carried off two eight-inch guns to his ship. He received the thanks the Government for this, and afterward did great work in destroying blockade runners.

After the war, Meade negotiated an important treaty with the Samoan Islands and collected indemnities for outrages on American citizens in the Gilbert Islands. He was commissioned Rear Admiral, in 1894.

MAY BE INSURANCE REFEREE.

Mr. Reed Likely to Succeed the Late ex-Gov. Russell.

The selection of an insurance referee to fill the vacancy caused by the death of ex-Gov. Russell of Massachusetts will probably be made in a few days, and the indications are that Thomas B. Reed will be chosen for the position.

The organization which is known as the Anti-Rebate Association of the life insurance companies of the United States, is composed of twenty-eight companies, practically all there are in the country. The President of the combination is John R. Hegeman, President of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company of New-York, and the Secretary is George W. Perkins, Third Vice President of the New-York Life Insurance Company.

The organization is both offensive and defensive in character. For instance, if an agent of one company charges that an agent of another company is giving rebates to applicants for insurance, instead of seeking redress from the company employing the offender the matter is placed in the hands of the referee, and, if he finds that the charges are well founded, the company on his recommendation must dismiss the agent from its employ. This in effect makes each agent a sort of a detective to watch the movements of the agents of rival companies.

Secretary Perkins said to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES yesterday that no meeting of the association had been called to elect a successor to ex-Gov. Russell, and that it would not be necessary to call one, as the matter could be satisfactorily settled by correspondence. He said he had received letters from nearly all the companies in the combination, and all were heartily in favor of the selection of Speaker Reed. He had no doubt that the remaining companies would concur in the selection of Mr. Reed. The salary of the office is $5,000 a year, and the duties are not regarded as particularly arduous.

Asked if Speaker Reed had said he would accept the office, Mr. Perkins replied: "He has not said he would accept in so many words, but there is a general understanding that he will if he is unanimously elected. The matter will probably be settled in a few days."

ITS SAFE VAULTS IMPROVED.

Changes by the Bank of New-York for the Benefit of Patrons.

The Bank of New-York, National Banking Association, has recently enlarged its safe deposit department, and has opened a new entrance on Wall Street.

The Wall Street entrance opens into a large waiting room for the use of persons who accompany patrons, but who are not admitted to the vaults. A room divided into seven small offices or compartments, where consultations can be held, or where one can secure the seclusion of a private office and freedom from interruption, is an improvement that adds much to the attractiveness of the vaults. Each of these offices is supplied with a register, through which cool air is forced in Summer and hot air in Winter.

The floors are of mosaic and the partitions of bronze and glass, which makes these compartments practically fire-proof. Where the walls and ceiling are not marble they are covered with steel.

The William Street entrance is ceiled and paneled with white marble.

Additional safe doors of the most approved pattern have been fitted to every vault, and all avenues of entrance are protected by an electric burglar alarm system. The effect of the white ceiling and walls of the mosaic floors is to give the place an air of coolness and cleanliness that is very pleasing.

THEIR STYLE DEMOCRATIC.

Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., Went to the Pier in Public Hansom.

Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., and his bride were passengers on the White Star Line steamship Majestic, which sailed yesterday for Queenstown and Liverpool.

The young people arrived at the pier at the foot of Christopher Street at 11:30 o'clock, or half an hour before the steamship sailed. They went to the pier in a public hansom. None of the Vanderbilt family appeared to see them depart.

They were not recognized by the crowds on the pier, and made their way unnoticed to their staterooms, which were A and B on the port side, forward. Subsequently they promenaded the deck arm in arm and looked over the rail together as the steamship drew out from the pier.

Will Pay Policies in Dominion Money.

HARTFORD, Aug. 26.—The Hartford Fire Insurance Company will hereafter pay all claims accruing in Canada in the currency of the Dominion. As the premiums are paid in Canadian money, the losses will also be paid in Canadian currency. This question has been agitating Canadian policy holders of American companies ever since the free silver declaration at the Chicago Convention, and the companies have been flooded with inquiries as to their future intentions in case free silver won the political fight next November, and whether their policies would not be payable in a depreciated currency. The Hartford is the first of the American companies to adopt the policy now decided on.

TWO THOUSAND HOMELESS

TWELVE DWELLING HOUSES ONLY LEFT AT ONTONAGON.

Flames Swept So Rapidly Through the Village that Nothing Was Thought of but the Saving of Human Lives—Plant of the Diamond Match Company Destroyed and May Not Be Rebuilt—Ready Response to Appeals for Aid.

ONTONAGON, Mich., Aug. 26.—Twelve dwelling houses situated in the extreme eastern part of the village are all that remains to-day of Ontonagon, which twenty-four hours before was a prosperous community of 2,000 people, comfortably housed. The fire which swept through the village yesterday afternoon left these people homeless and dependent upon public charity for food and shelter. There are several persons missing, and reports are that several have perished. These reports are not as yet verified, however, and it is hoped that the missing ones are being cared for and sheltered in farmhouses.

I. W. Hight, President of the village, wired an appeal to Superintendent Minturn of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Company, at Green Bay, Wis., for tents, provisions, &c., for 1,500 persons this morning. Mr. Minturn immediately repeated the message to the Mayors of all the cities in that part of the State. A carload of supplies was collected in Green Bay in less than an hour from the time the message was received by Mr. Minturn, and shipped to Rockland, a small place out of Ontonagon, where the sufferers are gathered.

The main street of Ontonagon had six blocks of solid business buildings. The village proper was between eight and nine blocks long and from fourteen to fifteen blocks wide. The ruin involves the extensive lumbering and box manufacturing plant of the Diamond Match Company, an establishment alone worth upward of $1,000,000.

Ontonagon is the county seat of Ontonagon County, and the oldest settlement in the upper peninsula. Its population is about 2,000. It is the Lake Superior terminus of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad system.

Yesterday's catastrophe began with small fires in the swamp just south of the town, to which no attention was paid, as they were not considered dangerous. But later the wind freshened to a gale from the south, the swamp fires were driven into the seasoned lumber piles in close proximity, and before effective defense could be made the flames were beyond control and driving straight for the village at a rate so rapid that nothing was thought of but the saving of human lives. In response to appeals the railroad companies sent all available engines and cars.

The Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad Company transported the homeless people to Rockland in box cars. The loss will aggregate several million dollars, and it is doubtful if the mills destroyed will ever be rebuilt, as nearly all the pine in that country has been cut.

The town has, or had, a system of water works, but it appears to have become disabled early and was of little use in fighting the fire. Many of the people lost all they possessed in the fire, and are not only homeless, but penniless as well, and will have to receive outside assistance or suffer from cold and hunger this Winter. Among the heavy losers are:

Sargent, Gennings & Gilkey of Oconto, lumber; loss, $100,000.

Louis Reidenger of Marquette, lumber on dock; $25,000

James Norton of Ewing, lumber on dock; $10,000.

D. J. Norton of Ewing, lumber on dock; $10,000.

William McFarlan of Bruce Crossing, lumber on dock; $10,000.

Lowe House, four-story hotel; $10,000.

Centennial Hotel, $5,000.

Paul House; $5,000.

John Hawley's store, total loss; $20,000.

Bank of Ontonagon; $5,000.

Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul station.

Post Office, Court House, Jail, and schoolhouse; $50,000.

James Mercer's large warehouse, dock, and coalsheds; $50,000.

Ontonagon Miner, newspaper; $2,500.

Ontonagon Herald, newspaper; $2,500.

Water works plant and Government breakwaters; seriously damaged.

Number of residences reported destroyed; 500.

The property loss in Ontonagon itself, independent of the destruction of the Diamond Match Company plant, is estimated at $500,000.

Insurance statistics, which are probably complete, show that the heaviest loser is the Diamond Match Company, whose property was valued at $1,000,000, and consisted of store and merchandise worth $70,000; saw mill and box factory, with machinery, worth $300,000, and lumber, worth $600,000. The insurance on the lumber is $227,500; on all the other property, $200,000. The business and residence property was well insured.

As the sole support of the town was the Diamond Match Company, its future depends upon the course that company will take. The consensus of opinion is that the company will abandon the place.

The village of Trout Creek is not destroyed, as reported, but is seriously threatened, as the choppings in the underbrush and woods are fiercely burning all around it.

IRONWOOD, Mich., Aug. 26.—This city and Hurley, Wis., across the Montreal River from Ironwood, narrowly escaped total destruction by fire yesterday, and for some time it looked as if there would be a repetition of the Phillips and Sandstone disasters of last Summer. A terrific wind from the south started about noon, and, blowing the smouldering forest fires surrounding the places into flames, soon covered the cities with a dense smoke, sparks, and hot cinders.

The fire departments from both cities responded, and the citizens turned out in a body and fought the flames back for hours. Several houses on the outskirts were soon on fire, and although every effort was made to save them, four dwellings of poor families were burned. As evening came on the wind changed and the danger was everted. Everything is dry as tinder here, and unless there is rain soon there is danger of both towns being destroyed.

MOORE BROTHERS' LIABILITIES.

Fire Will Not Affect the Settlement of Obligations.

CHICAGO, Aug. 26.—At the office of Moore Brothers, agents of the Diamond Match Company, it was stated this morning that the losses sustained at Ontonagon, Mich., by that company are fully covered by insurance. The logs belonging to the company in that locality are in the river, three miles from the place where the fire occurred.

Regarding reports that the fire might interfere with the settlement of its financial obligations, the statement was made that the company has an inventory of very nearly $5,000,000 outside of this plant and can run its business successfully on an inventory of $2,500,000. It has on hand enormous stocks of lumber, raw material, matches, &c., free from indebtedness. There is therefore no ground for reports of financial embarrassment on account of the losses at Ontonagon.

TESTIMONY FOR MR. SMITH.

Progress of Trial of the Superintendent Before Fire Board.

The trial of J. Elliott Smith, Superintendent of Fire Alarms and Telegraph of the Fire Department, under charges of incompetency, was resumed yesterday before the Board of Fire Commissioners.

George L. Wiley, Eastern Manager of the Standard Underground Cable Company, who was on the stand Tuesday, continued his testimony. He said that the breaking of a terminal screw had nothing to do with the insulation of an underground wire. Concerning the testimony of Expert Carty on the same point, he said that Mr. Carty had probably not seen more than five or six defective screwheads, which had been used by the New-York Fire Department, when he said that grounds and opens were caused by moisture penetrating to the wire by reason of defective terminal screws, because the fibrous cover which protrudes through the insulating compound to the air could gather only a small percentage of moisture—not enough to be a factor in calculation.

Witness said that considering the length of wire in the New-York system there was nothing remarkable in the number of open circuits and grounds shown by the records.

Mr. Wiley said the reason prices charged for cables by his company had not diminished while the market price for material was going down was that the specification in the contract had been changed year after year, requiring better work and adding to the expense of the manufactory.

The witness said, in answer to a question why the company had dropped its prices immediately after the beginning of the Smith investigation, that it happened that the investigation was started at the same time when the prices dropped, being merely a coincidence.

John H. Emerick, General Superintendent of the Eastern Division of the Postal Telegraph Company, testified that he had preceded Mr. Smith as Superintendent, and that, during his term of six years Mr. Smith had been chief operator under him.

The witness said that the non-interference Gamewell alarm box, which had been introduced early in the trial as superior to the box in use at present, was really not as good in some respects.

Mr. Emerick was of the opinion that the so-called non-interference attachment was not necessary in New-York, as all boxes which are near other boxes are on different circuits.

"Many improvements have been made in the system by Mr. Smith since he went into the Fire-Alarm and Telegraph Department," said the witness. "Chicago, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Pittsburg, and Buffalo have copied from the New-York fire-alarm system. I suppose Chicago, Pittsburg, and Boston have just as good systems, but no better. My company used the terminal head used by the Fire Department. They are very largely used also in other cities of this country. In Boston, Philadelphia, Pittsburg, and Washington our wires were all laid by the Standard Underground Cable Company."

Mr. Emerick said the reputation of Mr. Smith in other cities as a Fire-Alarm Superintendent was very good.

GRUNIG MUST GO TO PRISON.

Forged Name of Banking Firm—Other Cases Before Judge Cowing.

There was a large calendar of cases to be disposed of before Judge Cowing, in Part I., General Sessions, yesterday.

Ludwig Grunig, twenty-one years old, of 231 East Fifty-seventh Street, pleaded guilty to forgery. He had been a clerk for Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co., the Wall Street bankers. He forged the firm's name to a letter of credit for $2,500 in June, and disappeared.

He secured $400 on the letter at Albany, and tried to get the remaining $2,100 at Montreal, but could not, and was arrested. He told Judge Cowing he came from Germany a year ago.

"You started out to make a good American citizen by forgery," remarked the Judge. "What did you do in Germany?"

"I was a bank clerk," replied Grunig.

"Why did you leave Germany?"

"To escape army service."

"I might send you to prison for ten years," continued the Judge; "but, as you have pleaded guilty, and saved the expense of a trial, I will make the sentence six years in State prison."

Salvatore Tuckerosa was convicted of swindling an Italian bootblack out of $100 by a species of bunko known as the "handkerchief game." His counsel started to make a plea for leniency.

"This is a poor workingman," he began.

"Yes; he worked hard to swindle his ignorant countrymen," interrupted Judge Cowing. "I have no sympathy for such despicable men, and I sentence Tuckerosa to State prison for four years."

Walter Howard, twenty-one years old, a former clerk for the New-York Life Insurance Company, pleaded guilty to stealing a bicycle.

"Howard," said the Judge, "you speak of the suffering that will fall on your young wife and baby if you are sent to prison. You should have thought of that before you got into trouble. However, I will suspend sentence this time."

Sadie Isaacs, nineteen years old, of 235 East Fifty-fourth Street, was arraigned for stealing a hundred-dollar bicycle from Frederick Muller of 21 Lexington Avenue. She pleaded guilty to petit larceny, and was remanded for sentence.

FUNERAL OF JOHN CHAMBERLIN.

Some of Those Who Attended the Services in This City.

The funeral services over the body of John Chamberlin, who died in Saratoga, were held yesterday at the home of his widow, 170 West Eightieth Street.

The Rev. Dr. Schultz, assistant to Dr. Houghton of the "Little Church Around the Corner," was the officiating clergyman. The body lay in the front parlor of the house, surrounded by flowers. There were tributes from many of the hotel men in this city, Washington, Baltimore, and Boston. They filled the parlor, the halls, and the upper rooms.

The pall bearers were James H. Breslin of the Gilsey House, George W. Swett, manager of the Hotel Chamberlin, at Fort Monroe; Cornelius Ryan, John Hoyne of Brooklyn, Paul Orvis of the Hotel Majestic, George C. Boldt of the Waldorf, Gardner Wetherbee of the Windsor Hotel, and Mr. Somborn.

Among those who attended the services were "Billy" Birch, the veteran minstrel; Brent Good, Henry Gilsey, Henry Clews, William Neilson, District Attorney John R. Fellows, James Whiteley, Thomas Breslin, Col. Gwindon, Col. Philip Thompson, Frank Allen.

George Devere, Charles Pope, Miss Rosa Rand, Stephen Massett, Frank Evans, Thomas G. Patton, Frank Birbeck, George Pender, George Boniface, H. C. Jarrett, S. Corbyn, "Aunt" Louise Eldridge, William Fleis, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Thorn, Samuel Carpenter of the Pennsylvania Railroad; W. P. Houghry of the Monitor Iron Works; ex-United States Marshal John W. Jacobus, Capt. W. H. McIntyre, ex-Congressman Timothy J. Campbell, James Creamer, and Thomas and William Chamberlin, brothers of the deceased.

The burial was in the Chamberlin plot in Greenwood Cemetery.

"PROTECTION" FOR SHIPS

MR. SEWALL'S ASSOCIATION ASKS AID OF REPUBLICANS.

The Organization of Which the Vice Presidential Candidate on the Popocratic Ticket Is the President Would Have the Grand Old Party Speakers Say a Word About the Proposed Restoration of the Discriminating Duties Policy.

The American Marine Merchant Association, of which Arthur Sewall, Vice Presidential nominee of the Bryan-Democrats, is the President, is trying to get the Republican campaign speakers to advocate the policy of high protection for the benefit of American shipping. These Republican orators are asked to do this "in the interest of protection."

Letters making this request have been sent out from the association's office, at 42 East Twenty-third Street, this city. They are signed by A. R. Smith, Secretary, and are written on the letterhead of the association. At the head of the paper the following officers are given:

Arthur Sewall of Bath, Me., President.	T. W. Hyde of Bath, Me., Chairman of Finance Committee.
H. T. Gausem of Wilmington, Del., Vice President.	T. W. Hyde of Bath, Me., Treasurer.
C. H. Cramp of Philadelphia, Penn., Chairman of Executive Committee.	A. R. Smith of New-York, Secretary. Lewis Nixon of Elizabethport, N. J., Chairman of Legislative Committee.

One of these letters was received day before yesterday by Major J. R. McKelvey, 29 East Twenty-second Street, this city. It is dated Aug. 21, and reads as follows:

Dear Sir: Through the courtesy of the Republican National Headquarters I have received a list of their speakers, including your name. I write for the purpose of asking your attention to the plank in the Republican National platform in favor of the restoration of American shipping to the carrying of American foreign commerce, by the early American policy of discriminating duties, and which was by charging imports in foreign ships a higher duty than imports in American ships were charged, thus creating a preference for the use of American ships.

This policy, as accompanying data, under separate cover, will show, gave American ships the carriage of 90 per cent. of our foreign commerce during the thirty-nine years it was in force. Free trade in the carriage of American foreign commerce was adopted in 1828, and has been continually in force ever since, the consequence of which has been to reduce the carriage of our imports from 91 to 11 per cent. in American ships.

If you will kindly refer to this policy in your speeches and state that several hundred millions of dollars now annually sent abroad to pay foreign shipowners for carrying our commerce would, under the adoption of the policy to which the Republican Party is pledged, be paid to American workingmen and retained in the United States, and spent over and over again among the American people, instead of enriching foreign nations and peoples for doing the business that we can better do ourselves, you would be pointing out a way to in part settle the money question, and at the same time extend the benefits of protection to a great National industry, the rehabilitation of which may be the salvation of the Nation if ever menaced by a foreign power, or obliged to enforce the Monroe doctrine.

And it should be remembered that the only possible danger that now confronts the United States is upon our seaboard; or the sea, where, strangely enough, the United States is not only weak, but almost impotent, both in a navy and a merchant marine, the latter being a necessary recourse for the former, both in ships and in men, in times of National peril.

In the hope, therefore, that your future speeches will not fail to include some reference to the proposed restoration of the discriminating duties policy, in the interest of American shipowning, in the interest of American workingmen, in the interest of protection and a strengthened Treasury, I have the honor to remain sincerely yours,

A. R. SMITH, Secretary.

"This is the policy that we Republicans believe in and will advocate," said Major McKelvey yesterday, "but I think it will seem odd to the Populist-Democrats, who favor free trade, that Arthur Sewall's association is working in the interest of Republicanism.

"To advocate protection would be, of course, so much work for our cause; but it seems as if Mr. Sewall's association is willing to work against the Bryan party in order to 'protect' its ships."

WIFE FAINTED IN COURT.

Her Husband Beat Her and Pawned Wedding Ring to Get Drink.

Conrad Englehart of 145 West Fourth Street was arraigned in Jefferson Market Court yesterday morning on a charge of assault preferred by his wife, Augusta, who charged him with having brutally beaten her and her aged mother while he was intoxicated.

He went home Tuesday night, and, without provocation, began to beat his mother-in-law, Mrs. Rosina Hoos, who is eighty years old and very infirm. His wife stepped between them and thus drew his anger to her. He kicked and beat her, and when she fell to the floor, he pulled the wedding ring from her finger and, running out of the house, pawned it for $3 to get more drink. Mrs. Englehart notified the police, and when Englehart returned to the house several hours later he was arrested.

When Mrs. Englehart appeared in Jefferson Market Court yesterday morning she complained of feeling ill, and while she was waiting for the case to be called she suddenly collapsed and fell in a faint. She was revived, the case was hurriedly called, and she attempted to give her evidence. But she was not able to stand while addressing Magistrate Brann, and had to be carried from court by two policemen. Magistrate Brann adjourned the case until to-day in order that Mrs. Englehart might be in condition to testify.

MET A NEGRO AT THE STATION.

Mrs. Weir's Husband Avers She Has Eloped and Asks Divorce.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., Aug. 26.—Mrs. Charles F. Weirs, a white woman, of East Hampton, and John Palmer, a Congo negro, are missing from that town.

They are supposed to have gone away together. Mrs. Weirs yesterday, in the absence of her husband, packed up her goods, sent her children off, and took a train for Boston. Palmer joined her at the station, buying a ticket for the same place.

Mr. Weirs thinks it is an elopement, and he has begun proceedings for a divorce. The Weirs have been married six years. They had just built a new house and were to move in next week.

Chance for English-Speaking Family.

Deputy Commissioner of Immigration John J. Quinlan yesterday received a letter from a wealthy land owner in Colorado, stating that he wanted an English-speaking family to take entire charge of a ranch of 380 acres of good grazing land. The applicants must be well recommended, and the position is open to English-speaking immigrants as well as citizens.

KATE FIELD WILL BE CREMATED

She Has Provided for This in Her Will in Unmistakable Terms.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—In regard to the disposition of Kate Field's body, now lying at Honolulu, Mr. John Bowles of this city, a personal friend of the deceased authoress, writes:

"The last time I met her our conversation rounded up on the philosophy, wisdom, and justice of cremation, both of us being members of the New-York Cremation Society. She spoke very frankly on the subject, and closed by saying: 'I have in my will made express provision for the cremation of my body in such terms as no friend or foe of mine would think of disregarding, even after I am dead.' So there is no doubt in my mind that when Kate Field's will turns up there will be found a clause providing for giving back to mother nature that part of the perishable garments with which she clothes all her children, through the process of cremation. The New-York Cremation Society will be found ready and willing to perform this sacred rite when the body of Kate Field is delivered into its custody."

QUIET ON CRUISER BROOKLYN.

All Hands on Board Resting for the Official Test to be Made To-day.

BOSTON, Aug. 26.—Affairs were extremely quiet on board the cruiser Brooklyn to-day. The workmen strolled or sprawled about the ship, getting, for the first time since leaving Philadelphia, the rest that is needed by them before entering into the hard work necessary in to-morrow's official test of the big cruiser's capabilities.

Nearly all the ship's guests spent the day in the city. The engineers attached to the official trial board went in a tug from Boston to the cruiser this morning, and took a look at the engine rooms to familiarize themselves with the positions assigned them for to-morrow. The official board will not board the cruiser until to-morrow morning.

The weather conditions are excellent, and give promise of continuing so for several days. There is some talk of taking the Brooklyn into New York harbor on Saturday, to join in the reception to Li Hung Chang, but this rumor falls of confirmation by those in authority.

TATE WAS THE ONLY BIDDER.

His Offer to Pay $245,000 to Sort the Rubbish Rejected.

There was only one bid submitted to Acting Commissioner of Street Cleaning Gibson yesterday in response to the city's advertisement for bids for the privilege of "sorting" over the rubbish collected by the Street Cleaning Department.

The bid was submitted by Herbert Tate, who offered $245,000 for the privilege. The bid was rejected, however, because it was irregular in being conditional.

In the regular printed form for the bids, Mr. Tate had inserted a proviso that nullified the bid. The proviso was, in effect, that the city should bind itself, first, to see that no private parties should be allowed to handle the rubbish; second, that the city ordinances affecting it must be rigidly enforced; third, that proper store yards be supplied to the contractor at the expense of the city, where the sorting of the rubbish might be done.

The sorting of the rubbish is now done by Herbert Tate, under an old agreement. He now pays about $5,500 a month for the privilege.

HE LECTURES THE ROUNDSMEN.

Chief Conlin, After a Tour, Warns Them to be Active.

Chief Conlin had all the new acting Roundsmen before him at Headquarters yesterday and talked to them about their duties. He informed them that when he made a trip through several police precincts one night last week he found a number of patrolmen violating the rules of the department.

He warned the Roundsmen that they must be active and see that all the men under them perform their duty faithfully. He said he would hold them responsible for the conduct of the patrolmen in their districts, and if they were found failing he would remand them to patrol duty.

Chief Conlin was out after midnight Tuesday night in the Tenderloin precinct. He also went through the West Thirty-seventh Street and West Forty-seventh Street precincts. He said he went around to see what the police were doing.

SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS.

Lively Competition for an Artificial Right Leg.

The sale of unclaimed and abandoned merchandise in the Public Stores ordered by Collector Kilbreth was continued yesterday at the Barge Office by Auctioneer Abram Hyatt.

The sale included Lot 434 to 863, and they brought $5,074.23, making the total to date $7,493.23. The highest priced lot was No. 858, consisting of 2,244 marble tiles and 907 plumber's slabs. They brought $1,055 on appraisals of $1,161.80 and $1,200. Lot 863—420 liter bottles of Kirschenwasser—sold for $300.

There was lively competition for Lot 566, an artificial right leg, appraised at $50. It sold for $15.50.

Lot 643—355 dozen Leghorn hats—sold for $530 on an appraisal of $850. The lot by which Uncle Sam profited least was No. 674, a broken Japanese plaque. It sold for 5 cents.

Dr. Soper Mourns a Watch and Chain.

Dr. Franklin Soper of 112 West One Hundred and Fourth Street, who is one of the visiting staff at the dispensary in Bellevue Hospital, had his gold watch and chain stolen in one of the surgical rooms at the dispensary yesterday. The doctor places his loss at $100. When he reached the dispensary yesterday he removed his coat and waistcoat, and hung them on a hook in the surgical room. When he had finished some professional work he missed the watch and chain.

The Aurania's Time Lessened.

The Cunard Line steamship Aurania, which arrived yesterday from Liverpool via Queenstown, made the passage in 6 days 21 hours and 45 minutes, the best time she has ever made. The saloon passengers presented to Capt. McKay a set of resolutions commending him for his speedy voyage, excellent skill, and seamanship. Among the passengers on the Aurania were Judge R. R. Bishop, Lieut. A. D. Dick, and J. W. Hudnut.

Powder Dryhouse Blows Up.

XENIA, Ohio, Aug. 26.—A dryhouse at the Miami Powder Company's mills, situated at Goes Station, six miles from here, blew up to-day, killing two men, Charles Figgins and Frank Eicher. The mills had been closed some time, and the men were probably at the dryhouse making repairs. The same house blew up ten years ago, killing three men. The shock was distinctly felt here, and the smoke plainly seen.

PROSPECT OF MORE GOLD

BANKERS TAKE A HOPEFUL VIEW OF THE SITUATION.

Figures Which Imports May Reach in Two Months Placed at from $20,000,000 to $25,000,000—The Loan Committee Meets but Receives No Demands for Clearing House Certificates—A Slight Flurry in the Cotton Market.

The financial centre was calm yesterday, while, with the prospect of gold shipments estimated at $4,000,000 within ten days and $20,000,000 to $25,000,000 within two months, there was an undercurrent of buoyancy.

Taking everything into consideration, the monetary situation was improved, with foreign exchange weaker. Call loans were from 3 to 10 per cent. and time money 6 per cent.

There was a bit of a flurry in the cotton market, prices being hammered down to 30 points off, but this was due to reports of rains in the belt after the menacing drought and the practical certitude of a large crop, while the Liverpool buyers were, to use the expression of a broker, "playing both ends against the middle," and selling to influence the market in the interest of their agents in the South.

"About gold?" said a prominent operator. "Why, that's just what every banker wants information about just now. Guess there'll be plenty of it soon from the other side, and no need of Clearing House certificates."

In every quarter this faith was expressed. There was a report that the Bank of England had sold £1,870,000 in bar gold, and the only inference in Wall Street was that it was destined for America. Kuhn, Loeb & Co. increased the prospective increase in shipments by announcing the engagement of $500,000 in gold, which will leave the other side on Saturday. Some of the gold engaged by Lazard Freres and J. & W. Seligman should arrive by the Normannia to-morrow.

"There's a good deal of gold engaged," said Leopold Zimmermann of Zimmermann & Forshay, the bullion dealers. "Much of it will leave Friday or Saturday. Owing to the ruling high rate of interest, it pays to import. Why, money loaned at call as high as 10 per cent. on 'Change to-day.

"A good deal of the gold now engaged has been sold at a premium. Now that the exchange market has found its level, importations will be made without premium. I look for $25,000,000 in gold within four or six weeks. Merchants are not buying exchange. They owe nothing on the other side, and are going from hand to mouth.

"Something not generally known is that within two months a good deal of exchange was bought by finish people. It is gratifying and reassuring to state that this has been thrown on the market through the high ruling of money."

Zimmermann & Forshay offered American gold, guaranteed as imported, yesterday at ¼ per cent. premium.

Sterling exchange hovered all day about 4.81¼, while posted rates were up to 4.87½. The closing long rate was 4.83 to 4.83½.

At the Clearing House, Manager William Sherer said that the Loan Committee met and adjourned, as it had been doing, and there was no demand for Clearing House certificates.

There was very active trading in options on cotton at the Produce Exchange yesterday. The sales amounted to 204,100 bales, and prices at one time were 30 points off those at closing on Tuesday. They closed yesterday 26 to 28 points down. The influences in lowering prices were reports of the raising of the dry spell blockade by copious rainfalls down South and the assurance of a big crop and free realizing by Liverpool in order to affect the prices in the South for their purchases next month. It was a bear market, and the overbuying because of bad crop reports reacted. The weather outlook for the territory of this staple is, according to reports from all points, favorable to a full crop.

BOARDED THE YUCATAN.

Spanish Officials Searched Two Passengers' Baggage.

The Ward Line steamship Yucatan, which arrived yesterday morning from Mexico and Havana, reported that shortly before she got under way in Havana Harbor last Saturday, six Spanish officials boarded her and made a thorough search of the baggage of Pio Guanaurd and Mrs. Maria Calvo Cardenas, two cabin passengers.

The officers compelled these passengers to have their trunks brought up from the hold, and, after closely scrutinizing every article of their clothing and effects, they departed without finding any papers or evidence that would justify them in making an arrest.

Passengers on the Yucatan said that the people of Havana are much distressed by the recent destruction of the beautiful little park, known as the Plaza d'Armes, fronting the Governor's palace. All the shade trees have been cut down, and the beauty of the park otherwise destroyed by order of Gen. Weyler, who is reported as being in constant fear of assassination.

MAINE JOINS THE FLEET.

Terror May Take a Run to Sea—Slight Accident to Massach

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE RHODE ISLAND HAZARDS.

THE HAZARD FAMILY OF RHODE ISLAND, 1635-1894. Being a Genealogy and History of the Descendants of Thomas Hazard, with Sketches of the Worthies of This Family, and Anecdotes Illustrative of Their Traits, and also of the Times in Which They Lived. Embellished with Portraits and Fac Similes, and with Map and Index. By Caroline E. Robinson. Small 4to. Boston: Printed for the author. 1895.

As the study of genealogy increases among us, so do the typographical merits of the printed books improve. Some of the early ventures in this line were indifferent examples of the printer's art; many were poor specimens of local printing, which in most cases means that they came from country presses, type, ink, paper, and binding being of the least attractive kinds.

But we are changing all that. It is only a few weeks since the Whitney book, a product of the De Vinne Press, and sold for a double eagle, came out to surprise and please those who saw it. It was a truly beautiful book—a monument not alone of industry and patience, but of taste in typography and devotion to ancestors. The present volume comes from a Boston press, not of such fame as the press in Lafayette Place, but the book is strikingly beautiful, fit, and pleasing. It is a quarto such as printers made in the seventeenth century, with two lines across the top, a broad margin at the bottom, initial and full pieces, old English type here and there, a title page modeled after some excellent examples of the period, and a cover in brown paper, with the title put on in label. There is an air of old times about it peculiarly appropriate to the character of the book.

We fancy less is heard nowadays than formerly in disparagement of the study of family history. In most cases the scoffers have perhaps commonly been those whose family history had not been traced or could not be traced, with any completeness. Really, there is in this study, when pursued in a proper spirit, nothing that is not fit for commendation. In pride of family rests more than one virtue which the State might well promote—the cultivation of self-respect, reverence for worthy ancestors, respect for property, love of country and of places, not to mention the inspiration given to lead lives worthy of one's progenitors. It is unquestionably a fact, capable of mathematical demonstration, that one man, no matter how elaborate a book may have been published about his family, has had no greater number of ancestors than another. Descendants of Rudolph of Hapsburg have had no more than has had a stable boy or scullion employed at the Royal Palace in Vienna. The difference lies in the fact that the Hapsburgers know their line for centuries back, and the others probably not for more than two or three generations, if for one.

Mere knowledge of one's line need not be taken for evidence of superior blood—not necessarily, for, indeed, all this speculation and assumption as to good blood is beset with such knotty problems and such unexpected contradictions as almost to make one sometimes question whether, after all, it is blood so much as habits and teachings which tell; for is it not one of the commonest facts of history that the great men of the world in every kind of greatness have in most cases come from obscurity, and often from the humblest homes?

Mrs. Robinson in her prefatory note, knowing the difficulties which attend the compilation of a family history, tells us how she set bounds to her ambition. She has not sought "to make a scientific, formal, or final historical work, but simply a collection, more or less complete, of genealogical data in relation to the Hazard family." She adds that "such sketches of individuals have been inserted as the writer has been able herself to compile, or readily to obtain from sources of information open to all." In the matter of portraits and fac similes she has aimed not to secure such as strict merit alone would include, knowing, as she did, how vain it would be to adhere to such a rule, but rather to secure such things "when it was possible to secure them, without always bearing a strict relation to the importance of the individual represented."

There have been cases where it would have been desirable to print other portraits or give longer sketches, but it has not always been possible to do that. One can give no more than he has or can himself obtain. Wanting the information, one cannot impart it. It therefore will happen that individuals relatively of less importance sometimes receive more extended treatment as the result of the finding of "sources of information more readily available." Anticipating the critics who are certain to appear, false her experience will differ from that of all writers of family books,) she declares that "of the defects of the volume the author herself is more fully aware than the reader can be, but she is also more cognizant of the many difficulties which have prevented the perfection which she wished to obtain."

The volume is really much more than "a collection of genealogical data, more or less complete, concerning the Hazard family." It is properly a genealogy, arranged by generations, crowded with names and dates and provided with a full and apparently adequate index. It is obvious that with the later generations, and especially the very latest, nothing like completeness has been attempted. The reason for this, of course, came not from lack of material, but seems rather to have been due to a decision not to deal at any length with those born in recent years, or within a generation. In this respect the book differs strikingly from most genealogies, for in them the latest generations are far the most crowded. In this work the latest (the tenth) fills only a part of one page. Even the ninth calls for only twelve pages, and the seventh fills more than the eighth.

Mrs. Robinson, in a comment on the merits of the record made by the family, remarks that "few families in Rhode Island have a brighter record than the Hazard family, where, if greatness is not always found, sobriety, honesty, and integrity make even the humblest lives worth studying, and when one finds, as is often the case, a retiring unpretentious modesty combined with greatness, he must be pardoned for his enthusiastic admiration for the old family tree, that still sends out vigorous shoots after more than two hundred years of growth in America." To this family belonged the late Rowland G. Hazard, the manufacturer and author, but its most distinguished representatives are of the female line—the two Commodores, Oliver Hazard Perry and Matthew C. Perry. Another descendant of the pioneer was the late Judge Peckham, who perished in the Ville du Havre disaster. But in Rhode Island annals there have been many who were eminent either in small communities or in large ones.

The sketches which Mrs. Robinson gives are often enlivened with anecdotes or curiosities of domestic life in past times, and readers who are not immediately interested in the family would find them interesting. One such relates to a woman known locally as Queen Esther. She lived in the last century, and her home was on Point Judith. She lost her husband early and thus became a woman with business on her hands. We are told that "when mounted on her high-spirited Narragansett pacer, proudly traveling through the Narragansett country the people would almost pay her homage." When the title to her lands was in dispute in court she went to court herself, where the Judge invited her to a seat near his own. She won her case and in consequence of getting the better of the opposition lawyer in a retort (not printable, however,) "became quite a heroine in the courts of law."

Contemporary with her is an account of the contents of a large house and farm. Each room had andirons, shovel, and tongs. On the premises was an apothecary shop. In a large open attic were kept looms, spinning wheels, and combs. One of the buildings was a fulling mill with presses, shears, and plates to finish cloth that had been woven in the house. A storehouse contained a barrel of logwood for dyer's purposes. There also was kept a side of leather awaiting the coming of the itinerant shoemaker, who made a year's supply of shoes for the whole family. Nathaniel Hazard, who died in 1820, lost one of his hands when young by the accidental discharge of a gun. A cork hand which he used he learned to manage with great skill. Many persons, including the lady he promised to marry, knew nothing about it. After his marriage he enjoyed the joke of showing his wife how the hand he had offered her was removable.

LITERARY NOTES.

—The Autumn announcements of Houghton, Mifflin & Co. fill a pamphlet of twenty-two pages. Here are some of the items: "Christianity and Social Problems," by Lyman Abbott; "Friar Jerome's Beautiful Book," in an edition de luxe, and "Judith and Holofernes," practically a new work by T. B. Aldrich; "Talks on Writing English," by Arlo Bates; the works of Burns, edited by William E. Henley and T. F. Henderson; "A Year in the Fields," and "Whitman; a Study," by John Burroughs; "Authors and Friends," by Mrs. James T. Fields; an illustrated edition of John Fiske's "American Revolution;" "The Story of Aaron" and "Sister Jane," by Joel Chandler Harris; "Talks About Autographs," by George Birkbeck Hill; "George Fox," by Thomas Hodgkin; the letters of Victor Hugo; "The Country of the Pointed Firs," by Sarah Orne Jewett; "Some Memories of Hawthorne," by Rose Hawthorne Lathrop; "The Life of John Wellborn Root," by Harriet Monroe; "Chapters from a Life," by Elizabeth Stuart Phelps; a holiday edition of Thoreau's "Cape Cod" and "Nature's Diary," compiled from the writings of Thoreau, Burroughs, Torrey, Emerson, Holmes, Lowell, and others.

—Roberts Brothers will issue on Sept. 1 the following: "The Puritan in England and New-England," by Ezra Hoyt Byington, D. D.; "Emily Dickinson's Poems," third series, edited by Mabel Loomis Todd; "The Lesser Bourgeoisie," by Honoré de Balzac; two new "Keynotes Series," "Day Books," chronicles in good and evil, by Mabel E. Wotton, "In Scarlet and Grey," by Florence Henniker, with "The Spectre of the Real" by Thomas Hardy and Florence Henniker; "My Lady's Heart," a story, by Ellis Markoe, and "Old Colony Days," by May Alden Ward.

—Several new volumes in the "Heroes of the Nations Series" have been arranged for. Spencer Wilkinson is to write on Moltke and the military supremacy of Germany; J. W. Hedlam a sister book dealing with Bismarck and the rise of the German Empire. Daniel O'Connell and the revival of National life in Ireland are the theme of a volume which Robert Dunlop has in hand. Mr. Oman of Oxford is to write on Marlborough, Charles Firth on Cromwell, and O'Connor Morris on Hannibal. Sir Herbert Maxwell's monograph on Robert Bruce is almost ready in this series.

—Two new volumes from Louis Becke are promised. One is a long story written by him in collaboration with Walter Jeffery, dealing with an incident in the Pacific. The second is a volume of short stories.

—Mrs. Oliphant has in press a new novel, entitled "The Unjust Steward," and Mr. Molesworth has one called "Philippa."

—Mr. Fitz Gerald's remarkable book detailing his experience "Climbing in the New-Zealand Alps" has gone to a second edition. From The Critic we learn that Mr. Fitz Gerald is "the son of a gentleman formerly well known in this city, where for years he occupied a house at the southeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Twelfth Street. His sister, Caroline, (Lady Edmund Fitzmaurice,) who contributes an appendix on the flora of the Southern Alps of New-Zealand, is the author of 'Venetia Victrix,' (1880,) a promising volume of poems, frankly imitative of 'My Friend Robert Browning,' to whom is was dedicated. Mr. Fitz Gerald has organized a new expedition, and in the Autumn will attempt to scale Aconcagua—a twenty-four-thousand-foot peak in the Chilean Andes. The Swiss guide Zurbriggen, who saved him from a tremendous fall in New-Zealand, will accompany him, and so will a son of Mr. Gosse, the English critic, who will be the naturalist of the party."

—Mr. Baring-Gould has a new work in press entitled "Darts or Idylls." In the Dartmoor country the author has his home.

The volume is really much more than "a collection of genealogical data, more or less complete, concerning the Hazard family." It is properly a genealogy, arranged by generations, crowded with names and dates and provided with a full and apparently adequate index. It is obvious that with the later generations, and especially the very latest, nothing like completeness has been attempted. The reason for this, of course, came not from lack of material, but seems rather to have been due to a decision not to deal at any length with those born in recent years, or within a generation. In this respect the book differs strikingly from most genealogies, for in them the latest generations are far the most crowded. In this work the latest (the tenth) fills only a part of one page. Even the ninth calls for only twelve pages, and the seventh fills more than the eighth.

—Austin Dobson has in press a third series of "Eighteenth Century Vignettes," containing essays entitled "Exit Rosclus," "Grosley's 'Londres,'" "The Adventures of Five Days," and "The Officina Arbuteana." Two papers are devoted to the libraries of Fielding and Dr. Mead. Matthew Prior forms the subject of another.

—The second volume of Prof. Flinders Petrie's history of Egypt is nearly ready. He expects to publish four more volumes eventually.

—The illustrations in the new edition of Carlyle, which Mr. H. D. Traill is editing, promises to be particularly interesting.

—The final volume of Mr. Wallace's revision of Chambers's biography of Burns is now in preparation. Mr. Wallace gives in this volume a critical estimate of the poet.

—James Bryce's "Impressions of South Africa" will be issued in the Autumn in book form.

—At recent London sales the following prices were obtained: Sir R. Burton, "Arabian Nights Entertainments," with the supplemental nights, sixteen volumes, 1885-88, £26 10s; Sir E. Landseer, "Works," 200 plates, artist's proofs, in two volumes, £22 16s; T. Rowlandson, "Loyal Volunteers of London and Its Environs," 1796, with the eighty-seven plates colored and heightened with gold and silver, very fine copy from the library of the Duke of Gloucester, to whom the book is dedicated, £27 10s; Gould, "Birds of Australia," with the supplement, eight volumes, original subscriber's copy, 1848-69, £130; S. Shaw, "History of Staffordshire," 1798, £15; C. Saxton, "Maps of England and Wales," 1579, thirty-four highly colored maps, but not quite perfect, £25; an eighteenth century Hornbook mounted on a thin piece of oak, shaped with a handle and covered with a sheet of transparent horn, £10; an interesting collection of musical portraits and concert tickets, altogether 231 prints, mounted in two volumes, £54; a scrapbook containing a quantity of portraits of the Georgian period, many in proof states and printed in colors, £30 10s; an illuminated Persian manuscript of Firdousi, "The Shah Nahmeh," on 612 leaves, with ninety-five highly finished miniatures in the text and ten fully illuminated pages, A. D. 1628, £29 10s; Mrs. T. E. Bowdich, "Fresh Water Fishes of Great Britain," 1828, with forty-seven beautifully drawn plates in gold, silver, and colors, £40 10s., and "Musée Français et Musée Royal," Paris, 1808-15, in six volumes, £11.

—The Critic has made up its numbers from January to June of this year and presents them in one volume. Furnished as it is with a carefully prepared index, all books of merit published in the United States or elsewhere find their appropriate places here. The notices of books are honest and depend on merits. The "Educational Notes" and the "Current Comment" are always abreast of the times. A certain space is devoted to music and art. There is a department in which questions find their responses.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

THE GOLDEN ROCK. By Lieut. R. H. Jayne. 12mo. New-York: American Publishers' Corporation. 50 cents.

MOBY DICK; OR, THE WHITE WHALE. By Herman Melville. 12mo. New-York: American Publishers' Corporation. Paper, 50 cents.

THE PROMISE OF THE AGE. By Charles Augustus Keeler. 12mo. Paper.

A HISTORY OF AURICULAR CONFESSION AND INDULGENCES IN THE LATIN CHURCH. By Henry Charles Lea, LL. D. Vol. III. Indulgences. Large octavo. Philadelphia: Lea Brothers & Co.

EUNICE QUINCE. A New-England Romance. By Dane Conyngham. 12mo. New-York: Lovell, Caryell & Co. Paper, 50 cents.

THE KING'S DAUGHTERS. By Mrs. Ellen E. Dickinson. 12mo. New-York: American Publishers' Corporation. Paper, 50 cents.

THE WHITE JACKET; OR, THE WORLD IN A MAN-OF-WAR. By Herman Melville. 12mo. New-York: American Publishers' Corporation. Paper, 50 cents.

THE CUBAN LIBERATED; OR, SAVED BY THE SWORD. By Robert Rexdale. 12mo. New-York: American Publishers' Corporation. Paper, 50 cents.

OMOO. A Narrative of Adventures in the South Seas. A Sequel to "Typee." By Herman Melville. 12mo. American Publishers' Corporation.

AS THE WIND BLOWS. A novel. By Eleanor Merron. 12mo. New-York: American Publishers' Corporation. Paper, 50 cents.

JILL. A LONDON FLOWER GIRL. By L. T. Meade. 12mo. New-York: American Publishers' Corporation. Paper, 50 cents.

THE STORY OF ELECTRICITY. By John Munro. 18mo. New-York: D. Appleton & Co.

THE KING'S REVENGE. By Claude Bray. 12mo. New-York: D. Appleton & Co.

MARCH HARES. By Harold Frederic. 16mo. New-York: D. Appleton & Co.

LIFE AND SPEECHES OF WILLIAM J. BRYAN AND ARTHUR SEWALL. Edited by J. S. Ogilvie. With introduction by Col. A. C. Fisk. New-York: J. S. Ogilvie Publishing Company. Paper, 25 cents.

CAMPING IN THE CANADIAN ROCKIES. An Account of Camp Life in the Wilder Parts of the Canadian Rocky Mountains, together with a Description of the Region about Banff, Lake Louise and Glacier, and a Sketch of the Early Explorations. By Walter Dwight Wilcox. 8vo. New-York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $4.

THE HASTINGS CHESS TOURNAMENT, 1895. Containing the Authorized Account of the 230 Games Played, August-September, 1895, with Annotations by Tillsbury, Lasker, Tarrasch, Steinitz, Schiffers, Teichmann, Bozeleben, Blackburn, Gunsberg, Tinsley, Mason, and Albin, and Biographical Sketches of the Chess Masters. Edited by Horace F. Cheshire. 8vo. New-York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, $1.75.

BEYOND THE BANK OF MIST. A Poem. By Isaac Riley Baldy. 12mo. Buffalo: The Peter Paul Book Company. $1.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

THROUGH THE SUBARCTIC FOREST. A Record of a Canoe Journey from Fort Wrangel to the Polly Lakes and Down the Yukon River to the Bering Sea. By Warburton Pike. Large octavo. New-York: Edward Arnold.

THE EVOLUTION OF AN EMPIRE. A Brief Historical Sketch of the United States. By Mary Platt Parmele. 12mo. New-York: William Beverley Harison.

CINDER-PATH TALES. By William Lindsey. 16mo. Boston: Copeland & Day. $1.

WHAT IS AN HONEST DOLLAR? By Fairplay. 12mo. Boston: Laird & Lee. Paper, 15 cents.

FIFTY LUNCHES. By A. Kenney-Herbert. 16mo. New-York: Edward Arnold.

THE RISE OF A NEW DEMOCRACY: HANS GLOUCK vs. WILLIAM McKINLEY AND OTHERS. 16mo. Buffalo: The Peter Paul Book Company. Paper, 25 cents.

MR. QUAY CATCHES A TARPON.

But the Big Fish Made It Very Lively for Him.

From The Philadelphia Inquirer, Aug. 25.

"I have not been so near death since the war," said Senator Quay yesterday, "as I was last week, after catching that 263-pound tarpon off the Florida coast."

"How was that?" asked Senator Penrose, who, with Judge Durham, ex-Sheriff Connell, Senator Thomas, and a number of other anti-combine leaders, had gathered to discuss politics.

"It was this way," said Senator Quay, with his quiet smile. "I hooked the tarpon and made ready for a long struggle to land him. Curiously enough, he did not adopt the usual tactics of running to sea, but began a series of somersaults out of the water. He jumped out about fifteen times, sometimes going up twelve feet. In five minutes he had quit, and I pulled him alongside the boat, where he lay quietly. Then I noticed that I had a very poor hold on him with the hook, and the boatman jabbed his gaffhook into him. Immediately he resumed activity as he was hauled aboard.

"We were in a little fourteen-foot skiff, and the tarpon at once took possession. He jumped up and down at a furious rate, knocked me over, and nearly broke my leg; then he jumped up and hit the gunwale of the boat and tipped it over until the water poured in. If it had not happened that at the same time he knocked the boatman down, who fell on the other edge of the boat and partially righted it, we should have all been in the water.

"The tide was running out very fast, and if we had turned over, the boat would have drifted to sea, and we should have certainly drowned. I got to one end of the boat and managed to right it, but the tarpon kept jumping up and down, and I expected him to break the boat in two. Fortunately, he got caught under the seats, which confined him, but his struggles continued, and I thought he would certainly break the seats and capsize the boat.

"Fortunately, he died too soon for this. All this happened in a short time, but they were anxious moments, and I am free to say that I was never so scared in my life."

"Then you went home, I suppose," remarked Senator Thomas.

"No," said Senator Quay, with a quiet smile. "We started for another tarpon."

One Tombstone for Four.

Letter to The Nashville (Tenn.) Banner.

Last Winter, while wandering through the rural districts of South Georgia, I chanced upon a family graveyard, in Telfair County, of unique character. There were three graves side by side. The central one was marked by a head and foot board, made of thin slabs of marble. The headboard, divided into three divisions, was engraved as follows: The first, or top, division, "John Allen, a Just Man."

The second division was engraved, "First Wife."

The third division was similar to the second, only the hand pointed to the grave on John's right, and was engraved, "Second Wife."

These three completed the legends on the headboard immortalizing John Allen as a just man. The hasty reader may think John Allen had better written "a frugal man." Again, the footboard for the father is made a headboard for the son by engraving on it, "Son." I have given things as they actually exist, except that the name of John Allen is substituted for the real.

Woman Candidate in Colorado.

From The Denver (Col.) Republican.

Miss Grace E. Patton, whom the Democratic State Convention nominated for Superintendent of Instruction, is a professor of English literature at the State Agricultural College and is known all over the State as a lecturer and writer.

Worried About Small Change.

From The Dayton (Ohio) Herald.

A friend informs us that he heard two men discussing the financial question on one of our streets yesterday, and one of them said: "I won't vote for this gold standard. If it wins, what'll we do for small change?"

PRACTICAL TALKS ABOUT SILVER.

Bryan Talking Again.

Bryan has "struck his old gait again." He has quit "making believe" he is a statesmen, and once more is before the people in his accustomed rôle of demagogue, talking rubbish about the oppression of the poor by the rich, the cruel sufferings inflicted on the toiling masses by the heartless millionaires, and the miserable condition of the laboring classes growing out of their subjection to the goldbugs. When he was in New-York he tried his skill at argument, and convinced the world that he could argue about as well as one of our longshoremen.

Nobody ever made a worse mess of the silver question, speaking from the standpoint of a free-coinage man, than Bryan made of it in his Madison Square Garden speech. He proved everything he didn't want to prove, and demonstrated the absurdity of every point on which he laid particular stress. As a matter of course, they hustled him out of town, turned him back from a Down-East talking trip, shipped him up the Hudson, and, I am told, urged him as soon as he should complete his letter of acceptance, to go West to Lincoln, Neb., and stay there.

But, pshaw! they couldn't cork up the man. It was inevitable that he would get to speechmaking again. It was also inevitable that when he should resume his stumping he would appear in his old rôle of demagogue rather than in the new one of alleged statesman.

I presume that from now until election day we shall have to take daily doses like those Bryan has been giving us since he began speaking Saturday at Madalin, in this State. Bryan's chances in the Presidential contest depend on his ability to stir up discontent, to array one portion of the American people against another. If his chances were bound up with the one issue of silver, they wouldn't be worth considering. But he comes proclaiming a new dispensation. Coxey says Bryan is the reincarnation of Christ, and Bryan is willing anybody shall believe it who wants to, assuming that the man who believes it will vote for him. The real question in this campaign is whether the American people can be taken in and humbugged.

Some of us who passed our early days in the country have vivid recollections of fakirs who used to set whole towns wild with their talks about shoeblacking, stomach bitters, toothache cures, and corn and wart extractors. I remember well one man, with a voice very much like Bryan's, who, as soon as he had gathered a crowd about him, would open up with the question, "Is thèy any gentleman in this crowd who has a large corn or a wart?" His great success as a fakir lay in his ability to get the big men of the town into his wagon to submit their warts and corns to his manipulation and medicine. Once in my home town he persuaded the Episcopal minister to climb up into the wagon and bare his foot.

"You're a minister, ain't you?" the fakir demanded, as he held up the clerical corn to the view of the public, having extracted it with his customary skill.

The clergyman, who had become very much ashamed of himself, barely nodded an assent.

"Baptist, Methodist, Congregational, Catholic or Episcopal?" persisted the fakir.

"For heaven's sake, let me out of this wagon!" the clergyman cried, and he tore on his stocking and, jumping, shoe in hand, to the ground, started on the dead run for home.

It was quite plain to me that Mr. Parker—that was the minister's name, I think—had no business in the fakir's wagon. But he was an emotional creature, and I reasoned it out that before he knew what he was about he had yielded to the persuasive powers of the corn doctor. Had he been invited to present himself and his corn in the public square for treatment at a fixed date several weeks ahead he would have spurned the invitation.

Several times since the campaign opened I have been reminded of the incident to which I have just referred. There seems to me to be an analogy between the corn doctor of my boyhood days and Bryan, the silver curist of to-day.

The corn doctor got his money by quick work. He had no long campaigns. Into a town at noon and out of it before daybreak. He never cared to breakfast in a town where the night before he had used his knife and nostrum. He invariably left behind him a community which was not at all slow to discover that it had been befooled and humbugged.

What Bryan gets he gets by quick work. He offers nothing that will stand the test of time. If one day he makes a good impression in a town by his gift of gab, his elocutionary frills, and his oratorical mannerisms, he may be sure that the next day the effect of his speech will be discounted as men look over what he said as it appears in cold type in the daily newspapers.

As a sound-money man, I strongly hope that Bryan will not cease talking until election day. The more he talks the more evident will become to the people of intelligence that the man is a lightweight. The only occasion when he tried to say something—I refer, of course, to the New-York meeting—he failed miserably and perhaps gave himself a political deathblow. He apparently has resolved for the balance of the campaign to be Bryan instead of trying to be Thomas Jefferson, Alexander Hamilton, Abraham Lincoln, and the Boy Orator of the Platte, all four in one.

Let him be Bryan. It still lacks two months and more of election. Let him be Bryan every day, and let all the papers print every word he says. Every one of his speeches will be a campaign document that he made Saturday at Madalin and those he has made since then at other points in New-York.

As a matter of course, a good many of us are getting tired of his nonsense about the wrongs the masses have to endure on account of the gold standard. We are getting weary waiting for him to say what he means by such foolishness. We have challenged him time and time again to tell us why wage earners want fifty-cent dollars when they just as well can have dollar dollars. He hasn't answered that rather important question. We have asked him to tell us why, if a man has $500 in a savings bank he would become better off if his deposit should be cut down 50 per cent. through the establishment of the silver standard. He has given us no satisfaction on this point. Nor has he told us what he means by his harrowing talk about the wrongs inflicted on the common people by the bondholders, multi-millionaires, and goldbugs.

The longer Bryan sticks to the stump the wider will the impression spread that he has no relish for particulars. The people already are "on to him," as they themselves put it. They see that he steers clear of the vital questions the advocates of sound money put to him. They see that, while he is ready at all times to declaim and to orate, he never is ready to get down to the merits of the financial question and "talk business."

WAGE EARNER.

Fall River Mill Dividends.

From The Providence Journal, Aug. 24.

At some time in a remote past the factories of Fall River must have earned fully as much as anybody suspected, and it is probable that the sum total was considerably larger than it was generally assumed to be. At all events, most of the companies were fortunate enough to accumulate surplus accounts which have not petered out as yet, and it is no secret that managers have drawn on them heavily. There are occasions when the familiar complaint to the effect that the mills are doing little or nothing must be taken with a grain of allowance. Agents mean that they are not doing as well as they ought to, perhaps. But that has not been the case of late. There has been no profit in the business, and many concerns have been operated at a loss. Nevertheless, stockholders have been receiving dividends as regularly as though there were no overproduction or underconsumption, and even the discovery of Mr. Bryan has not robbed them of fair returns. During the last three months thirty-eight companies, representing a capital of $22,133,000, have paid to owners $276,950, an average of 1.25 per cent. on the investment. As usual, the mills that have passed are either small and antiquated, or they are engaged on a product for which there has been no demand and have consequently been unable to provide for an emergency like the present, but there are only ten of them all told.

WAYNE SITUATION MIXED

HORTON LIKELY TO BE DEFEATED FOR A RENOMINATION.

The Machine Not Ready to Declare Its Preference, but Acting in a Way to Displease the Friends of the Assemblyman—Many Democrats Will Refuse to Support the Chicago Ticket—German Farmers Oppose the Idea of Free Coinage.

LYONS, N. Y., Aug. 26.—Assemblyman George S. Horton of Wolcott two weeks ago considered himself sure of a renomination for a fourth term. Nearly all of the delegates to the nominating convention were chosen when delegates were elected to the convention which named the Wayne representatives to the State Convention. The regular organization, or, as it is more often called, the "Lyons ring," controlled a large majority of these caucuses, and as Horton was supposed to be the choice of Justice Dunnell and the other county leaders, his renomination was accepted as a settled fact.

But developments since that time have raised suspicion that the ringleaders have determined that Horton's candidacy would prove too heavy a load for the machine to carry, and that he will be set aside at the convention. The candidacy of Marvin I. Greenwood of Newark gives probability to this report. Greenwood long has been a prominent machine Republican. He held the office of District Attorney twenty years ago, and has served frequently as a delegate to State Conventions. Greenwood is said to be backed by ex-Sheriff Richard P. Groat, who is closely allied to Dunnell in politics, and is supposed not to make any move without consulting him.

The only other candidates are Dr. James W. Putnam of Lyons and Addison W. Gates of Macedon. The latter served in the famous Legislature of 1881, which defeated Conkling and Platt for re-election to the Senate. Putnam and Gates nominally have the delegations from their own towns, but neither one is likely to be nominated. Dr. Putnam is an anti-machine man, but was given the delegation from his town by the Lyons leaders in order to avoid a contest in the caucus.

The chief argument made against Horton is that three terms is the extreme limit of service in the Assembly which any Wayne County Republican can expect. There is now but one member of Assembly for the whole county, with any number of ambitious Supervisors and aspiring country lawyers clamoring for the honor from year to year.

Personally, however, Horton has a large following, and will be supported warmly in the convention, even if the ring declares against him. In that event, he will be likely to have whatever delegates Lieut. Gov. Saxton can influence, as the bitter feeling between Saxton and the Dunnell-Groat organization is liable to break out anew at the slightest provocation. Greenwood probably will receive the powerful aid of State Committeeman Barnet H. Davis of Palmyra, the State Game and Fish Commissioner. Davis is said to be desirous of succeeding John Raines as the Senator for the Ontario-Wayne district in 1898. To this end he is stifling the ambitions of all other Palmyra aspirants for office. Horton, if re-elected to the Assembly this year, undoubtedly will be a candidate for Senator, and will expect the support of the Wayne machine.

Even if renominated, Horton is likely to have a lively campaign, for the Democrats probably will nominate Supervisor Lewis H. Clark of Sodus, an independent Republican and free-silver man, who will poll some Republican votes.

The Republican County Convention will meet Sept. 8. Both County Clerk Ledyard S. Cuyler and County Treasurer Richard T. Ellison are candidates for re-election. Both are faithful followers of the machine. It is said that Clement R. Sherwood, editor of The Lyons Republican, is slated for Chairman of the Republican County Committee, in place of William Kreamer. The village of Lyons has had no Assemblyman in years, and when the honor shall come to the county seat town at some future time, Mr. Sherwood's chances will be very good.

On the Democratic side, interest centres not in nominations for local offices, or in National politics, but rather in the fierce contest between the two local factions. This has been going on for several years, and two full Democratic County Committees, with contested delegations to State Conventions, have been the rule rather than the exception. In the June caucuses, the Cleveland elements, led by Postmaster Daniel V. Teller of Lyons and Edwin K. Burnham of Newark, seemed to have the best of it, but the Hill faction, led by Charles H. Ford of Clyde, succeeded in unseating Teller's delegation at Saratoga.

The result turned on a narrow majority in the Lyons caucus, which the Ford people claimed that Teller had not won fairly. Teller's delegates were placed on the temporary roll through the influence of State Committeeman John Flannigan of Canandaigua, who, for some reason, is more friendly to Teller than to his natural allies in Wayne County. But the convention itself recognized the Ford delegation as regular. The same fight will now be gone through with again. Chairman Brix of the Hill County Committee, has called the caucuses for Sept. 1. If the Ford faction wins the county, or gets the seats at the Buffalo Convention, John Flannigan may fall of re-election to the State Committee, since the district consists only of Wayne and Ontario, each having three delegates.

It doubtless was with the view of gaining the influence of Senator Hill over the successful Wayne County faction that Flannigan refused to allow the recent Ontario County Convention to declare for Bryan and Sewall in advance of Senator Hill's declaration and the Buffalo Convention. A motion to indorse the Chicago ticket was tabled in that convention by a vote of 42 to 18.

In Wayne County the Democratic leaders are paying little attention to Bryan's chances. Some have even failed to declare their adherence to the ticket. In each of the large villages of Palmyra, Newark, Lyons, and Clyde, enough Democratic opponents of Bryan will be found to give the Indianapolis ticket a considerable support. Dr. Darwin Colvin of Clyde is one of the best-known Democrats who refuses openly to support Bryan. There is a large German Democratic element in Lyons which is against Bryan, as are the Germans, as a rule, throughout Western New-York. Five McKinley Democrats are reported from Ontario, and eight Democrats in Williamson who favor another Democratic ticket.

There unquestionably is a considerable amount of free-silver sentiment among Wayne County Republican farmers, especially in the northern tier of towns bordering on Lake Ontario. If the probable Bryan vote were to be measured by the noise that the free-silver men of Rose, Sodus, Huron, Butler, and adjacent towns are making, McKinley's plurality in Wayne would be greatly reduced. The most prominent of the Republican converts to free silver is Oscar Weed of Huron, a farmer, who served in the Assembly in 1882-3. Other silver Republicans are Thaddeus W. Collius of Lyons, a former County Judge; Harvey Barnes and Smith Paine of Rose, ex-Supervisor D. B. Flint of Huron, and Charles Covell of Rose, an ex-Superintendent of the ePoor.

It is not certain, however, that all of these former Republican office holders will support Bryan. The voting strength of the Republican free-silver men is quite as much an unknown quantity as is the amount of defection from Bryan among the Democrats. It is fair to assume that one will offset the other. The Populists never have polled many votes in Wayne, their strength dwindling from 161 in 1892 to 34 last year. In 1888 Mr. Harrison had 2,729 over Mr. Cleveland, which was reduced to 2,290 four years ago. In 1894 Gov. Morton polled 3,236 more votes than Senator Hill, while last year Palmer's plurality was 3,002. The normal Republican plurality in Wayne is about 2,500, and, allowing for considerable defection among Republican farmers, it seems probable that Mr. McKinley's plurality will at least equal Mr. Harrison's of four years ago.

A recent joint debate in a schoolhouse at Sodus Point will serve to show how loosely party lines are now drawn in Wayne County. The chief speaker for the gold standard was Edmund Fills, the Democratic manager of the Parsons malthouse, while the free-silver advocate was J. M. Proseus, a well-known Republican.

Conditions in Seneca County do not differ radically from those existing in Wayne. Democratic defection from Bryan is more marked, especially in Seneca Falls. E. S. Sackett, a Democratic Justice of the Peace, of that town, and Dr. F. G. Seaman, a lifelong Democrat, have declared for McKinley, while George O. Daniels and Josiah T. Miller, both leading Democratic business men, will oppose Bryan and will probably support the nominees of the coming convention of the National Democratic Party. Dr. Seaman is one of the Coroners of Seneca County. In Waterloo, also, there is the same dissatisfaction among Democrats over the result of the Chicago Convention that prevails in every populous village of this section.

Outside of Waterloo and Seneca Falls there are few large villages in Seneca, and an effort is being made to secure Bryan converts among the Republican farmers. Local Democrats claim that there is much free-silver sentiment among the Republicans of Covert, Romulus, Junius, Fayette, and Ovid. Seneca differs from its sister counties in the fact that its farmers are to quite an extent Democrats. They are the men who have kept the county a "fast-anchored isle" of Democracy until very recently, when it began to give Republican majorities. Of its nine towns, four—Fayette, Ovid, Romulus, and Tyre—are so reliably Democratic that they even gave Hill pluralities over Morton in the tidal wave of 1894. In addition, Mr. Cleveland carried Covert and Seneca Falls four years ago, but he lost Waterloo and carried the county by only 87 plurality. In 1888, when the Democrats carried six towns, including both Waterloo and Seneca Falls, Mr. Cleveland's plurality was 129. Since 1892 the old Republican factional fight between W. L. Sweet and A. M. Patterson has been patched up, and the Platt men are now in entire control. In both 1894 and last year Waterloo and Seneca Falls gave Republican pluralities, turning over the county to that party. Gov. Morton's plurality was 351, and Palmer's last year was 117.

The drift in Seneca County for several years has been toward the Republicans, and with the certainty of a light vote for Bryan in the two large villages, it will require a phenomenal number of silver Republicans to give him the county. The Populist vote in Seneca amounts to nothing, never having reached 100. The Republicans appear to be right in claiming Seneca as safe for McKinley.

GEN. DODDS'S RECALL.

Various Theories to Explain It, but None of Them Satisfactory.

Gen. Dodds, who, not long ago, was appointed Commander in Chief of the French forces in Indo-China, has been recalled. He received the notification just six weeks after he reached his post. M. Gerville-Réache, one of the Colonial Deputies, asked the Minister of the Navy, at a recent sitting of the Chamber, the reason for this action, which, he said, was a cruel reflection on an officer of high standing and merit, on the brilliant commander who led the Dahomey expedition with a courage and success that the recent Madagascar campaign has only more fully accentuated.

Admiral Besnard, in his answer to M. Gerville-Réache, declared that the decision taken by the Ministry of M. Meline was no personal reflection upon Gen. Dodds, whose great valor and high military merit were fully appreciated by the Government. The recall, he said, had been sent from entirely different reasons. The Cabinet, after a careful consideration of the question connected with the administration of Tonquin and Cochin-China, had come to the conclusion that it was for the best interests of these colonies to put the Brigadier Generals, who commanded them, under the authority of a Division General. The Government having come to this decision, Gen. Bichot received the command of all the forces in Indo-China, and Gen. Dodds was recalled to France, as he could not be a subordinate officer after having been the Commander in Chief.

This answer was regarded as unsatisfactory by M. Gerville-Réache, who, in his reply, said the excuse that Gen. Dodds could not serve in a subordinate position was not to be considered a valid reason for recalling him from Indo-China. Since the Government desired the forces there to be under the command of a General of Division, it had a splendid opportunity to reward Gen. Dodds for his distinguished services by promoting him to the higher rank. This would have been no more than what was due to the conqueror of Dahomey.

M. Gerville-Réache's reply was received with much applause in the Chamber of Deputies, where the injustice done to Gen. Dodds was highly resented.

From a political point of view, the recall of Gen. Dodds seems to have been a mistake, for it cannot fail to have a demoralizing effect upon the Colonial Department. Nobody will think the excuse made by the Minister of the Navy a sufficient one. For, even as a Brigadier General, Gen. Dodds could perfectly well have retained the chief command in Indo-China. Gen. Reste, who was Gen. Dodds's predecessor in the East, was a Brigadier General, and this did not prevent the nomination of Gen. Dodds.

Some other reason must have prompted the recall, and what it was has been puzzling the Parisian press. Henri Rochefort says, in The Intransigeant, that the Government fears the increasing popularity of Gen. Dodds, and is afraid of finding in him a second Boulanger. But if this is true it would have been better to leave Gen. Dodds in Tonquin; he is far more likely to become dangerously popular in France than there, particularly after the action of the Government.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

MODERATELY ACTIVE GRAIN MARKETS AND LOWER PRICES.

Free Foreign Selling and Lower Western Markets — Wheat at the Close Was Steady—Corn Was Lower and Fairly Active—Provisions Quiet and Easier—Cotton Was Active and Lower—Coffee More Active and Higher.

With lower Western markets and fair foreign selling, there was considerable business in grain through switching between September and December, with prices ¼c. lower, but showing steadiness at the close. Provisions were quiet and a shade easier with the West. Cotton was again active and feverish, with a net loss of 26 to 28 points, and crop conditions better. Coffee was more active and closed higher on a rush to purchase near the close.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat—No. 2 red, in elevator	Nominal.
Oats, No. 2, in elevator	20¾@ 20¾
Corn, No. 2 mixed	29 @30
Flour, straights, Spring	$2.85 @$3.30
Flour, straights, Winter	3.20 @ 3.35
Cotton, middling, uplands	8 5-16@
Wool, Ohio and Pennsylvania X	18 @ 20
Pork, mess	7.25 @ 8.25
Lard, Western steam	3.75 @
Beef, family	7.50 @ 8.50
Butter, creamery, fancy	16 @ 16½
Sugar, granulated, fancy	4.50@ 5
Coffee, Rio No. 7	10½@
Cheese, State, full cream, new	5 @ 5¼
Copper, lake	10.65 @11.00
Lead	2.65 @ 2.70

WHEAT—Contracts were moderately active and irregular, with early prices ½c. up on foreign buying, only to decline ¾c. with the West, and rally ½@¾c on late foreign buying, closing steady at the loss, with considerable switching between September and December at 2⅝@3 1-16c difference. Spot was ½c. lower and closed firm on a fair export demand. Sales, 990,000 bushels, including 32,000 bushels No. 1 hard Duluth, 40,000 bushels No. 1 Northern Duluth and 16,000 bushels No. 2 do. on private terms. Quotations at the close: No. 2 red, 6c over September, free on board, No. 1 hard Duluth, 2¾c over September, free on board, afloat, No. 1 Northern New-York at 1¾c over September free on board, afloat, and No. 1 hard Duluth, 5c over September, free on board, afloat. Average spot prices of wheat, including 402,616 bushels, receipts, 155,475 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 180,175 bushels.

CORN—Contracts opened weak and declined ½@¾c on reports of fine weather, free receipts, lower West, and foreign selling, with a fair trade. Spot was in good export demand at ½@⅝c decline. Sales, 216,000 bushels, including 160,000 bushels No. 2 mixed at 1⅝@2¾c over September, free on board, afloat, and 16,000 bushels No. 2 yellow on private terms. Receipts, 228,850 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 486,687 bushels. Clearances, Boston, 220,220 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 573,132 bushels.

OATS—Contracts were dull and steady at ⅛@¼c decline, following other grain. Spot were in light jobbing demand at easy prices. Sales, 224,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, in elevator, at 20¾c; No. 2 white, delivered, at 21c; No. 2 white, clipped, at 24c; No. 3 white, clipped, at 24c; No. 2 mixed, 20¾@20¾c; rejected white, 19c; rejected mixed, 17½c. No. 2 Chicago, 21½@21¾c; track mixed, 18@23c; track white, 20¾@26c for 20,000 bushels. Receipts, 70,900 bushels; exports, 80,297 bushels.

FUTURE SALES.

WHEAT.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
August	.....	.....	63⅞
September	1,085,000	63¼@64⅜	63⅝
October	15,000	64⅝@65	64⅝
November	.....	.....	66⅜
December	1,587,000	66 7-16@67⅜	66⅞
May	.....	.....	70¾
Total	3,085,000		

CORN.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
August	.....	.....	28¾
September	215,000	28¾@27⅞	28⅜
October	185,000	27½@27¾	27½
December	45,000	29 @29⅜	29
May	80,000	31¼@31⅝	31½
Total	475,000		

OATS.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
August	.....	.....	20¾
September	10,000	20¾@...	20¾
October	.....	@...	20¾

FLOUR—Market shows additional strength on Spring grades, with inquiry fair. Sales, 11,200 bbls, including 2,100 bbls City Mills on private terms, 4,100 bbls for export and 3,000 bbls at $3.30@$3.65, 2,300 bbls Winter straights at $3.30@$3.40, 500 bbls clears at $3.25, and 1,200 bbls Southern grades at $3.25. Arrivals, 6,871 bbls and 16,100 sacks; exports, 1 bbl, 44,905 sacks; stock, 1,554,988 bbls and 1,000 sacks.

RYE FLOUR—Quiet and steady at $2.25@$2.75.

BARLEY—Dull and nominal, feeding quoted at 27½c. cost, freight, and insurance, for new, and 31c. for old.

RYE—State entirely nominal, Western at 39¼c, free on board. No. 1, 38c, free on board.

FLAXSEED—Quiet and steady at 73¼c. cost, insurance, and freight.

OATMEAL—Fairly active and steady. Wire quaker Rolled oats, $3.15@$3.60; cut, $3.55@$4; ground, $3.40@$3.60; No. 3 pearled barley, $1.60.

FEED—Quiet and easy. We quote 40, 60, and 80 lb 45@50c; middlings, 57½@62½c; sharps, 60@65c; rye feed, 50@52½c.

OILS.

COTTONSEED—The market drags along upon a steady basis. No especial vitality is expected until something is learned of the seed supplies and the ability of the mills to pay the prices upon which seed is quoted. A fair estimate of material supplies and to decide the future values of the old oil in stock. Since the Texas mills sold a little while since a little of the new crude ahead at 14@15c. in bulk, they have been unwilling to negotiate further. While some of the mills at Texas seaport towns are reported in a position to name a rate on future deliveries while well cleaned out of the old oil. In New-York a moderate export business is taking place and as well a distributing business, which latter includes a number of small lots for the Eastern States for local spinning trade. Sales, here, 700 bbls prime yellow in lots at 23c.

LARD OIL was in moderate demand and steady at 36@41c for prime city....LINSEED OIL was quiet at 31@32c for American and 50c for Calcutta.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Both lard and bacon suffered a little in price through the continued liquidation of September pork, but the declines were light at around. January pork did not weaken in price as much as the earlier options with $1.32½ per bbl the difference paid in clearing the September option at that month. The exporters were quiet all around, excepting in hog products, for which there was more interest from French shippers. Chicago estimated its hog receipts for to-day as 24,000 head.

LARD—Easier with the hog values and reacted 2½ points, as affected by the pork deal, especially on the reserved export demand, with September there at 3.30@3.35, closing at 3.32½; October at 3.37½@3.40, closing at 3.40; asked; December closed 3.52½, nominal; January at 3.65@3.75, closing at 3.72½c. Here cash was down to 3.75c, nominal, while 2 tanks were sold at 3.47½. Spot September option at 3.65c. City steam was easy, sales of 75 tes at 3.45c and 250 tes, irregular packages, at 3c. Refined was quiet. Continent, 4.15c; South American at 4.70c; Brazil, kegs, 5.35c; compound at 3¾@4¼c.

PORK—At the West September and October option went off 1½@3c, while January was down only 7½@9c, this made the difference in transferring contracts from September to January fully $1.35 per bbl, against $1.25@$1.30 the day before. It was not expected that the packers would attempt a radical movement until the September option was eliminated. August there closed at 8.42½; September was at $8.35@$8.50, closing at $8.42½; October at $8.45@$8.60, closing at $8.52½; January at $6.75@$6.80, closing at $6.77½. Here there was a better export demand at lower prices, with 600 bbls mess taken....Quotations: Mess, in job lots, $7.25@$8.25; family mess, $10@$11; short clear, $8.50@$10.

BACON—The trading in short ribs was light, while prices were down in part 5 points, with at the West. August closing at $5.15, nominal; September was at 5.17½@5.17½, and $5.17½ bid; October sold at 5.22½@5.25, January sold at $3.40@$3.45.

CUTMEATS—In city meats there was less done by reason of firmer holdings. Sales of 30 bxs rib bellies, 13 to 15 lb average, at 5c, and 50 bxs clear bellies at 5¼c; city-pickled bellies 12-lb average, 5¾c; 10-lb average, loose, 5¾c bid; pickled hams, 9@9¾c; pickled shoulders, 5½c.

BEEF—Was offered in wee, prices, while under slack attention from English shippers....Quotations: Packet, $5.50@$7.50; do, in tierces, $9.50@$10; family, $7.50@$8.50; extra mess, in barrels, $5.50@$6.50; city extra India mess, in tierces, $8.50@$10; as to quality.

BEEF HAMS—Had freer demand from smokers. Sales of 250 bbls here at $15.50, $14 quoted at the West and $15@$15.50 here.

HOGS—Were here at easier prices....Bacon, 4½c; 180 lb, 4¾c; 160 lb, 4¾c; 140 lb, for 120 lb, 5¼c; pigs, 5¾c. Receipts at the West, 51,058 head; same time last year, 45,504 head. Chicago receipts, 25,000 head; active; light average firm; other averages steady to 5c lower; $2.60@$3.00; left over, 2,500 head. Cincinnati receipts, 3,725 head; slow; $2.50@$3.60. St. Louis receipts, 5,390 head; 5c lower, $2.90@$3.40. Omaha receipts, 3,000 head; steady; $2.65@$3. Milwaukee receipts, 1,943 head; $2.70@$3.40. Kansas City receipts, 7,000 head; weak to 5c lower; $3@$3.30. Indianapolis receipts, 5,000 head; steady; $3.20@$3.60.

TALLOW—The market had strengthened to 3¾c for city, at which there was some export business under way, presumably for France, and 200 hhds (some say 300 hhds to 400 hhds) closed at 3¼c, rumored, although direct reports had it that a question of freight room was hindering the closing of the deal. For country made small sales at 3@3¼c, as to quality. The London auction sales showed three-quarters out of 2,200 casks offered and sold and 3d at 2d advance. The Chicago market was strong, with 3½c bid for prime packers.

STEARINE—In oleo stearine another 1,000,000 pounds, making 2,000,000 pounds altogether, were taken for the West for export at 3¾c, rumored all for France. In New-York 4c was bid, at which offerings were reserved. For lard stearine a quiet and nominal market at 4½c for Western and 4¼c for city. In oleo oil a sale of 100 tes outside, on private terms.

COFFEE.

Contracts made an advance of 10@25 points near the close, on a rush of buying orders and scarcity of sellers, with an increase in the business for the day. Havre was unchanged and Hamburg dull at partly ½ pfennig advance....Spot Rio dull at 10¾c for No. 7. Sales, 5,500 bags Maracaibo, 1,704 bags Porto Cabello, and 150 bags Savanilla, on private terms....Opening Call, 11 A. M.—August, 500 bags at 10.20c; September, 250 bags at 9.85c; December, 250 bags at 9.30c; total, 1,000 bags. Half-hour Call—Closing Call—August, 750 bags at 10.20c, 250 bags at 10.25c, 500 bags at 10.30c; September, 750 bags at 9.95c, 750 bags at 10c, 1,000 bags at 10.05c; December, 1,250 bags at 9.35c, 750 bags at 9.40c, 250 bags at 9.45c, 1,750 bags at 9.50c, 1,000 bags at 9.55c, 500 bags at 9.40c, 500 bags at 9.45c, 500 bags at 9.50c; May, 250 bags at 9.35c, 1,000 bags at 9.40c, 500 bags at 9.55c; July, 500 bags at 9.35c; total, 13,000 bags. Exchanges—60 points paid to exchange 500 bags of December for September. Total for day, 15,000 bags....Closing Prices—January, 9.45@9.50c; February, 9.45@9.50c; March, 9.45@9.50c; April, 9.45@9.50c; May, 9.50@9.55c; June, 9.45@9.55c; July, 9.45@9.55c; August, 10.15@10.25c; September, 10.05@10.10c; October, 9.70@9.75c; November, 9.50@9.60c; December, 9.45@9.50c.

COTTON.

Contracts declined rapidly and closed at 26@28 points lower, on reports of rains throughout the South, with Liverpool selling freely and depressing prices, while New-Orleans was 25@26 points off. The close was steady, with a fair covering trade in local account....Spot was neglected at 3-16c decline, with 2,000 bales delivered on contract....Middling Gulf, 8 7-16c. The sales for future delivery, the highest and lowest prices, and the closing prices for the day were as follows:

Month.	To-day's Closing rates.	Extreme—Highest.	Lowest.	Sales.
August	7.79@7.81	8.00	7.93	2,800
September	7.67@7.68	7.90	7.67	7,100
October	7.71@7.75	7.98	7.72	30,500
November	7.68@7.69	7.93	7.67	14,000
December	7.73@7.74	8.00	7.71	102,600
January	7.77@7.78	8.03	7.75	115,400
February	7.81@7.82	8.06	7.84	2,500
March	7.85@7.87	8.11	7.84	10,500
April	7.89@7.91	8.14	7.90	3,400
May	7.93@7.94	8.17	7.93	5,300
Total				284,100

Net receipts at all ports to-day, 13,121 bales, against 635 bales same time last year.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BEANS AND PEAS—General trade was a little quieter to-day but receivers are holding all the advantage previously secured, and the market is firm for most varieties. Strictly choice marrow are not obtainable below $1.20. Medium are selling mainly at $1.02½@$1.05, and the choice top of the white-bean crop cannot be bought for less than $1.05, though some very good lots of Michigan are obtainable at $1. White kidney still dragging heavily. There is not much inquiry for yellow eye. Exporters have paid $1.10 for further lots of red kidney, but there is not very much stock offering at the moment at that. California lima continue in buyers' favor. Green peas exceedingly dull. We quote: Beans, domestic marrow, choice, per bushel, $1.20; do, do, medium, $1@$1.05; do, pea, $1.02½@$1.05; do, white kidney, $1.20@$1.25; do, red kidney, $1.05@$1.10; do, yellow eye, $1.15@$1.17½; do, turtle soup, $1.45@$1.50; do, lima, California, $1.60@$1.62½; green peas, bbls, 70c@72½c; do, bags, 65@67½c; do, Scotch, bbls, 75c; do, bags, 72½c.

BUTTER—Fancy in fair demand and firm....Western creamery, 11½@16½c; extra, 16½c; State creamery, 11½@16½c; State dairy, 10@15c; Western imitation creamery, 10@12½c; do, factory, 7½@11½c; do, dairy, 9@12c.

CHEESE—A free offering, with a limited business....State, large, full cream, 5@8½c; small, new, 6@8½c; part skims, new, 2@5c.

EGGS—Fair receipts; choice fairly active and steady....State, 12½@16c; Western, 12½@15c; 1c. case, 25c@$2.50.

FRUITS—FRESH—Fancy table apples are in moderate supply and selling promptly at rather full figures. Fancy stock put up for shipping trade also sells promptly, but all medium and low grades are dull and irregular. Pears in active demand and firmer. Bartlett occasionally realize $4 25@$4.50, though most sales from $4 down. Yellow fancy peaches have sold at $4.50@$5, though average offerings small and selling at about $3@$3.50. Flemish Beauty firm for clean, but most stock more or less cloudy. Few Clapp's Favorite or other varieties arriving. Peaches in limited supply and firm. Railroad and Delaware 39,490 pks of Delaware and Maryland. Demand was active and offerings sold well in ranges quoted. Plums increasing in supply, and fancy large sold well, but small drag. Greest in large receipts from Delaware and Maryland, Delaware and Niagara sold mainly from 75c to $1, and black kinds 75@85c per case. A few fancy Delaware and Niagara still command $1.12@$1.25. A carload of Western New-York Concord in large baskets is in the city. Huckleberries about out of market. Huckleberries mostly soft and poor and not bringing much. Fancy muskmelons in active demand but common varieties green, except for sick, in full supply. Watermelons gradually improving under light arrivals. Only 4 carloads arrived to-day, and a few fancy large brought a shade more than quotations. We quote: Apples, prime to fancy, per bbl, $1.50@$2; do, common, per bbl, 50@$1.25; pears, Bartlett, per bbl, $2.50@$4.50; do, per keg, $1.25@$1.75; do, Seckel, per bbl, $3@$5; do, Clapp's Favorite, per bbl, $2.50@$3.50; do, Flemish Beauty, per bbl, $2@$3; do, per keg, $1@$1.50; peaches, Southern, per bbl, $2@$2.50; do other common varieties, $1.75@$2.25; peaches, Delaware and Maryland, fancy yellow, per basket, 70@90c; do, fancy red, 65@75c; do, average fruit in lines, 50@65c; do, common, 30@45c; do, green, per basket, 5@8c; do, per crate, 60c@$1.25; do, per carrier, $1@$2.25; plums, per basket, 20@50c; grapes, Delaware and Niagara, per case, 75c@$1; do, Concord, Worden, and Moore's Early, same per basket, 40@50c; do, Champion, 40@50c; do, Delaware, per small basket, 12@15c; do, black kinds, per large basket, 13@15c; do, per small basket, 5@8c; blackberries, per quart, 4@7c; huckleberries, per quart, 5@7c; muskmelons, Southern, per bbl, $2@$3; do, Rocky-ford seed, 75c@$1.50; do, Jersey Lind and Gen. per bbl, $1@$3.50; do, Christina, $1@$2.50; do, Anne Arundel, $1@$1.50; do, Baltimore, per crate, 50@75c; watermelons, per carload, per 100, $15@$20; do, per 1,000, $7@$22. DRIED—The movement in all kinds of domestic dried fruits is very light, as usual at this season of year. Not very many new evaporated coming forward as yet, and no settled prices. Trade for the season of year is not very large by a small way. There is still pressure to unload some of the lower grades sun-dried apples in very light supply, but have a correspondingly light demand. Raspberries, blackberries, and huckleberries in very poor, but there is not business enough to establish very reliable figures. Other small fruits continue dull. California apricots steady. Prunes rather easy, particularly for inferior qualities. We quote: Apples, evaporated, 1895, fancy, per lb, 5½@5¾c; do, prime to choice, 4@5c; do, common to fair, 2¾@3¾c; do, sun-dried, sliced, Southern, 2003c; do, coarse-cut, Southern, 2¼@2½c; do, State and Western, 2½@3¼c; peaches, Southern, peeled, 3@6c; raspberries, evaporated, 1895, 14@14½c; cherries, 1896, 9½c; do, 1895, 8c; huckleberries, 1896, 7½@8c; do, 1895, 6¾@7½c; blackberries, 6c; apricots, California, 1896, 7½@9c; prunes, as to size and quality, 2½@6c.

POULTRY—ALIVE—Receipts to-day, 13 carloads Western. Chickens are in active demand and very firm at 7c, except a few poor Western, which have to sell at 6c. Fowls in some accumulation, though still held at 10c, and we hear of no sales lower. Roosters steady. Turkeys scarce and firm. Choice ducks and geese in better demand but poor stock, especially ducks, neglected. Pigeons steady. We quote: Spring chickens, local and Western, per lb, 10@11c; do, Southern, 10½c; fowls, per lb, 10c; roosters, per lb, 6c; turkeys, per lb, 10@11c; ducks, Western, per pair, 60@75c; do, Southern, 40@50c; geese, Western, per pair, $1@$1.25; do, Southern, 75c@$1; pigeons, per pair, 15@20c. DRESSED—While supplies of Western fresh-dressed poultry are fairly liberal to-day, the stock to come the balance of the week is not considered large, and, with fair demand, holders are steady and confident in their views on the basis of 10½@11c for choice chickens and dry-picked fowl. Scalded fowl about steady at 10@10½c. Near-by chickens firmly held for choice at 12@13c, but average grades are slow, and range down to 11@12c. Eastern and Long Island Spring ducks in fair request, and held steady. Western ducks in moderate supply, but rarely desirable. Eastern geese in moderate demand and supply. Old turkeys scarce and firm. The few small lots of Spring turkeys arriving are generally small, and continue to sell slowly at irregular prices. Tame squabs plenty, dull, and irregular. We quote: Turkeys, young, inlxed weights, 11@12c; Spring chickens, Philadelphia, dry-picked, selected, 15@16c; do, ordinary, 11@14c; do, Pennsylvania, 11@15c; do, Western dry-picked, choice 12½@14c; do inferior, 9@10c; do Western scalded, choice, large, 10½@11c; do, inlxed, weights, 9½@10c; fowls, Western dry-picked, choice, 10½@11c; do, scalded, choice, 10c@10½c; old cocks, 6@6½c; Spring ducks, Eastern and Long Island, 12@13c; do, Pennsylvania and Virginia, 9@11c; do, Western, 7@9c; old ducks, Western, 5@8c; Spring geese, Eastern, 12@14c; squabs, per dozen, $1@$1.75.

VEGETABLES—Potatoes easy; quiet; liberal supply....Potatoes, Long Island, 87c@$1.12½; Jersey, 75c@$1; sweets, $1.25@$1.50; cabbage, per 100, $2@$3; onions, per bbl, $1.25@$2.50; tomatoes, per box, 10@30c; cucumbers, per 1,000, $1.25@$2.50; corn, per 100, 25c@$1; peas, per bag, 50c@$1.75.

GROCERIES.

MOLASSES—Choice in very moderate offering; demand limited; steady....New-Orleans, centrifugal, ordinary to fair, 12@20c; do, open kettle, fair to prime, 27@34c; Puerto Rico, 28@34c; Barbados, jobbing, 25@27c.

RICE—Moderate demand; prices well sustained....Domestic, ordinary to prime, 2¾@4¾c; choice to fancy, 5@5¾c; head, 6c; Patna, 4@4¾c; Japan, 4@4¾c; Java, 3¾@3½c; rice bran, 50@60c.

SUGAR—Raw was held firmly, but without demand, for the day....Refined in light demand at steady prices....Raw sugar, muscovado, 89° test, 3c; molasses sugar, 89° test, 2¾c; centrifugal, 96° test, 3¾c....Cutloaf, 5¾c; powdered, 5c; granulated, 4¾@5c; standard A, 4¼c; off A, 4 7-16@4¼c; softs, 3¾@4¾c.

TEA—The auction sale of 8,004 pks was at barely steady prices, including: Moyune—114 pks pks Imperial, 13½@36c; 347 pks Gunpowder, 26@10c. pks Imperial, 9@13½c; 347 Gunpowder, 30@10c. Pingauey—128 pks Young Hyson, 8@7¾c; 2 pks Imperial, 8¾@8½c; 2,006 pks Gunpowder, 22@ 6¾c. Japan—328 pks Congou, 17¾@6¾c; 90 pks India & O. Pekoe, 18@11½c. Oolong—381 pks Fco Chow, 9@7½c, 1,021 pks Amoy, 8@6½c; 2,890 pks Formosa, 28½@12c.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HAY AND STRAW—Receipts are quite moderate, and, with a fair demand, former prices are well sustained. New hay is rapidly increasing in supply, and selling from 85c down as to quality. Old straw about all in consumers' hands. We quote: Hay, prime, new, per 100 lb, 65@85c; do, prime, old, 90@92½c; do, No. 3 to No. 1, 65@ 87½c; do, shipping, 60@65c; do, trash, 35@40c; do, clover and clover mixed, 60@70c; do, salt, 45 @50c; straw, long rye per 100 lb, 65@80c; do, short rye, 50@55c; do, tangled rye, 45@50c; do, wheat and oat, 30@35c.

HOPS—Demand moderate; prices continue easy....Quoted: New-York State, crop of 1895, choice, 7@7½c; common to prime do, 3@6c; Pacific coast, crop of 1895, choice, 6@6½c; common to prime, 3@5½c.

HIDES—Dry hides steady on light offerings; trading slow....Dry Buenos Ayres, selected, 25 to 30 lb, 16c; Montevideo, selected, 20 to 25 lb, 16c; do, Texas, selected, 24 to 30 lb, 11c; wet-salted, Havana, as they run, 25 to 30 lb, @6¾c.

LEATHER—Home demand confined to small lots; export trade moderate....Buenos Ayres, nonacid, heavy to light, 20@21c; do, seconds, 18@19c; acid, light to heavy, 20@23c; union, light to heavy backs, 20@27c; seconds, 24@25c; oak seconds, 26 @27c; bellies, 14@15c.

METALS—At the Metal Exchange tin was dull at 18.25@18.35c. Copper quiet at 10.65@11c. Lead quiet at 2.65@2.70c. Spelter quiet at 3.65@3.75c.

NAVAL STORES MARKETS.

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE—Market quiet and prices steady....Southern, regular, 24c; machine-made, barrels, 24½c.

RESIN—Demand slow at unchanged prices....Common to good strained, $1.57½@$1.60; E, $1.70 @$1.75; F, $1.82½@$1.85; G, $1.85@$1.87½; H, $1.92½; I, $1.95; K, $2.05; M, $2.07½; W G, $2.25@$2.30; W W, $2.45@$2.50.

WILMINGTON, Aug. 26.—Resin firm; strained, $1.32½; good strained, $1.37½. Spirits of turpentine steady; machine, 23c; irregular, 21c. Tar steady at $1.05. Crude turpentine quiet; hard, $1.20; soft, $1.55; virgin, $1.65.

CHARLESTON, Aug. 26.—Turpentine dull; nothing doing. Resin firm; B, C, $1.25; D, E, $1.30; F, $1.30; G, $1.35; H, $1.40; I, $1.45; K, $1.50; M, $1.55; N, $1.60; window glass, $1.70; water white, $1.75.

SAVANNAH, Aug. 26.—Spirits of turpentine firm at 22½c; sales, 1,040 bbls. Resin firm at $1.35.

FREIGHTS.

Room on berth source and in active demand at firm rates....Engagements: To Antwerp, 5 loads grain at 3⅞d, and 6 loads at 4d; to Marseilles, 4½ loads grain at 3s....Charters included: Dutch steamer, (rclet,) 18,000 quarters grain, Virginia to picked ports in United Kingdom or Rotterdam, 2s 9d, berth terms, September; British steamer, 13,000 quarters grain, Baltimore to Rotterdam, 2s 9d, berth terms, September; British steamer, 16,000 quarters grain, Baltimore to Rotterdam, 2s 9d, 10 days; Denmark, 24, September; British steamer, logwood, Port-de-Paix to New-York, private terms; German bark, 573 tons, general cargo, hence to Brisbane, at or about £1,200; bark, 683 tons, general cargo, hence to Port Natal, private terms; Spanish gaff, lumber, Appalachicola to Las Palmas, $10.50, Spanish gold; three British ships and three British barks, grain, San Francisco to Cork for orders, to the United Kingdom, Havre, Antwerp, or Dunkirk, 25s 6d; Italian bark, grain, same voyage, 25s 9d; British bark, grain, same voyage 27s 6d; Norwegian bark, (previously,) lumber, Pensacola to Buenos Ayres, $12.25 net; schooner, salt, Turk's Island to New-York, 5½c; schooner, 440 tons, general cargo, hence, St. Kitts, at or about $1,350, American gold, and port charges, schooner, lumber, Jacksonville to Demerara and Berbice, $7, and Berbice port charges; bark, phosphate rock, Charleston Harbor to Baltimore, $2.10; schooner, dry cypress, Palatka to New-York, at or about $4.75; schooner, coal, Baltimore to Galveston, $1.90; schooner, coal, Newport News to Charleston 65c; two schooners, coal, Philadelphia to Norfolk, 50c; schooner, coal, Philadelphia to Johns Point, 50c; schooner, coal, Baltimore to New-York, 55c; schooner, coal South Amboy to Salem, 50c.

CHICAGO PRODUCE MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Aug. 26.—The September liquidation in wheat was still in progress to-day to the decided detriment of prices, and to the discouragement of holders generally. As the prospects of an immediate material advance grows more improbable, the zeal to sell shows a corresponding ratio of enlargement. Fine weather, disappointing Liverpool cables, and good Northwestern receipts—435 cars, against 246 cars last Wednesday, and 697 a year ago—all tended to infuse an easy tone at the opening to-day. Until the posting of the export clearances, aggregating 891,103 bushels, which caused a temporary spell of firmness, the course of prices was downward. After the effect of the clearances disappeared, another decline set in, which, toward the close, was checked by shorts covering, a moderate recovery then taking place. Receipts at Chicago were 87 cars, and 291,903 bushels were withdrawn from store. Closing Paris cables were 20 to 45 centimes lower for flour, and 15 to 30 centimes lower for wheat. Antwerp was unchanged, and Berlin ¼ mark lower to ⅜ mark higher. December wheat opened from 60¾c to 60⅝c, declined to 59⅝c, closing at 59⅝@59¾c, ¼@⅜c under yesterday. Cash wheat was ¾@⅞c per bushel lower. Receipts at principal Western points, 795,675 bushels; shipments, 606,688 bushels. Receipts at Eastern points, 209,175 bushels; shipments, 402,616 bushels.

CORN—Corn closed under decline, because of the weakness of wheat. That was simply all there was to this market, no news calculated to cause interest being received, and business continuing in the stagnant condition so prevalent during the August season. Receipts, 317 cars, and 119,700 bushels were withdrawn from store. Liverpool cables were ¼d lower. Export clearances were liberal at 754,132 bushels. May corn opened at 25⅝@26c, and, after selling between 26⅛@26⅜c, closing at the inside, but under yesterday. Cash corn was ⅛c per bushel lower. Receipts at principal Western points, 567,716 bushels; shipments, 359,439 bushels. Receipts at Eastern points, 486,567 bushels. OATS—Speculative trading was light, as was the case in the other markets existed in oats. An undertone of confidence and strength asserted itself in this market, and prevented too free an exhibition of sympathy with wheat and corn. Receipts were 217 cars, and 76,500 bushels were withdrawn from store. May oats closed a shade over yesterday. Cash oats were very steady, prices being about the same as yesterday.

RYE—Was quiet and steady, in sympathy with the demand slow to-day. The market was, therefore, steady. Receipts were 13 cars. On the regular market No. 2 sold at 32½, and No. 3 at 29c. Futures were quiet and steady. September sold at 32c, and December at 34½c.

BARLEY—Was easy for old and slow for new. The quality of the latter showed some improvement. Receipts were 11 cars. New barley ranged from 25c to 30c, and old from 35c to 40c.

TIMOTHY—Was steady. Prime cash, $2.60, nominal; August, $2.55, nominal; September sold at $2.47½. Country lots ranged from $2 to $2.45. Prime clover, cash, $7, nominal; October, $8.25, nominal.

PROVISIONS—September pork began the session by marking a new low record for itself, $5.40 per bbl. Hogs were lower this morning, which fact was another depressing consideration. January pork closed 7½c lower; January lard, 2½@5c lower, and January ribs a shade lower.

Estimated receipts for to-morrow: Wheat, 150 cars; corn, 500 cars; oats, 300 cars; hogs, 23,000 head.

FREIGHTS—Vessel room was in good demand at 1½c for wheat, 1¼c for corn to Buffalo, and 1¼c for corn to Midland.

HIDES—Were steady.

The leading futures ranged as follows:

Articles.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
Wheat, No. 2—				
Aug.	55⅝@56⅛	56⅜@..	55⅜@..	55⅜@..
Sept.	59¼@59⅝	60⅛@..	59⅝@..	59⅝@59¾
Dec.	60⅜@60¾	61¼@..	60⅛@..	60¼@60⅝
Corn, No. 2—				
Aug.	21¼@21½	21¾@..	21 @..	21 @21½
Sept.	21¼@21½	21¾@..	21 @..	21 @21⅜
May	25⅞@26	26 @26½	25⅝@25¾	25¾@..
Oats, No. 2—				
Sept.	16 @..	16¼@..	15⅜@..	16 @..
May	19 @..	19¼@..	18⅞@19	19 @19¼
Mess Pork, per bbl—				
Sept.	$5.50	$5.50	$5.35	$5.42½
Oct.	5.60	5.60	5.40	5.52½
Jan.	6.87½	6.82½	6.75	6.77½
Lard, per 100 lb—				
Sept.	3.32½	3.35	3.30	3.32½
Oct.	3.40	3.40	3.37½	3.40
Jan.	3.70	3.75	3.70	3.72½
Short Ribs, per 100 lb—				
Sept.	3.17½	3.17½	3.12½	3.15
Oct.	3.22½	3.25	3.22½	3.22½
Jan.	3.40	3.45	3.40	3.42½

Cash quotations were as follows: Flour was steady; hard wheat, Spring patents, were quotable at $3.25@$3.45, in wood; hard wheat, bakers', $2@$2.25, in sacks; rye flour, $1.80@$1.90, in wood; new, no arrivals. $1.60@$1.70; other prices unchanged. No. 2 Spring wheat, 55¾@56½c; No. 3 Spring wheat, 52@54¼c; by sample; No. 2 red, 60¼@62c; No. 2 corn, 21@21⅝c; No. 2 oats, 16@16⅜c; No. 2 rye, 32c; No. 2 barley, 33@34c; nominal; No. 1 flaxseed, 66@67½c; prime timothy seed, $2 60, nominal; mess pork, per bbl, $5.50; lard, per 100 lb, $3.32½@$3.35; short ribs sides, (loose,) $3.15@$3.25; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) $3.75@$4; short clear sides, (boxed,) $3.50@ $3.62½; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.18; sugars, cutloaf, $5.37; granulated, $4.15; standard A, $4.70. Linseed Oil, as quoted by the National Linseed Company—Raw, 33c; boiled, 32c.

Articles.	Receipts.	Shipments
Flour, bbls	12,859	7,109
Wheat, bushels	144,448	201,146
Corn, bushels	419,223	188,870
Oats, bushels	472,947	227,980
Rye, bushels	9,200	.....
Barley, bushels	29,637	5,005

On the Produce Exchange to-day the butter market was firm; extra creamery, 16½c; firsts, 14½@15½c; seconds, 11@13c. Eggs were firm; fresh stock, 12@12½c per dozen.

STATE OF TRADE.

MINNEAPOLIS, Aug. 26.—The local market opened lower and held easy without a heavy break. September opened ½c lower, at 52¾c, rallied to 53c, breaking to 52¼c, and again rallying to a close at 52⅝c, showing a net decline from yesterday of ⅜c. December opened a fraction higher, at 55⅝c, broke to 55⅜@55¾c, and closed at 55⅝@55¾, a loss of ⅜c from yesterday. Cash Wheat—Elevators were more liberal buyers of new spot No. 1 Northern, and paid a premium of 4@1c over September; new No. 2 Northern and No. 3 were traded at 1½@2c under new No. 1 Northern for the former and 2½@3c under for the latter. Millers were not keen after No. 1 Northern, old, paying 2c premium over September. No. 2 Northern and No. 3 old changed hands at ⅝c and 1¼@2c under No. 1 Northern, respectively. Receipts, 198 cars; shipments, 23 cars. On track: Old No. 1 hard, 55½c; No. 1 Northern, 55¼c; No. 2 Northern, 54c; new No. 1 hard, 54¾c; No. 1 Northern, 53¾c; No. 2 Northern, 52¾c. Flour—Patents, $3.10@$3.40; export and domestic bakers', $1.95@$2.65; production, 42,000 bbls; shipments, 40,263 bbls. Millstuffs—Bran, in bulk, quoted at $8.75; shorts, $4; middlings, $6.75.

BUFFALO, Aug. 26.—Spring wheat, good inquiry; limits quoted higher; No. 1 hard, spot, 63¾c; No. 1 Northern, 61c; Winter wheat quiet; No. 2 red, in store, 64¼c; no grade, track, 40@ 50c. Corn scarce; demand light; No. 2 yellow, 29c; No. 3 do, 28¾c; No. 2 corn, 27¾@27¾c; No. 3 corn, 27@27½c, on track; No. 2 yellow, 25¾c, in store. Oats scarce; firmer; No. 2 white, 24c, in store and on track; No. 3 white, 20c; No. 2 mixed, 18c; No. 3 do, 16@17c, on track. Canal freights steady; wheat, 3¾c; corn, 3¼c; oats, 2¾c; barley, 3c; rye, 2¼c; flaxseed, 3¾c. Receipts—Flour, 60,000 bbls; wheat, 85,000 bushels; corn, 320,000 bushels; oats, 310,000 bushels; rye, 48,000 bushels. Shipments by rail—Flour, 51,000 bbls; wheat, 14,000 bushels; corn, 322,000 bushels; oats, 80,000. Shipments by canal—Wheat, 116,760 bushels; corn, 8,100 bushels; oats, 108,000 bushels; rye, 17,000 bushels; flaxseed, 85,000 bushels.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Aug. 26.—Wheat in store weak and unsettled, and prices fluctuated considerably under the varying influences of outside reports. December opened at 60¼c, fell to 59½c, rallied to 60c, and fluctuated within these extremes, closing at 59¾c

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

THE CHARACTER OF STOCK SPECULATION STILL UNCHANGED.

The Volume of Business Small and Prices Lower—Sharp Declines in Baltimore and Ohio and Illinois Steel—Hilton, Hughes & Co.'s Failure Not a Surprise to the Financial Community—Further Decline in Exchange—Gold Imports.

WEDNESDAY—P. M.

There was no change in the general character of the stock market to-day. The volume of business was small, the transactions amounting to only 101,362 shares. Prices sagged during the morning, improved slightly in the afternoon, and closed generally lower than yesterday. There were exceptional declines in Baltimore and Ohio of 2¾ points, in Illinois Steel of 5 points, and in Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis of 1¼ points.

The Hilton, Hughes & Co. failure was known early in the day, and created no surprise. The firm has been under suspicion many times in the past three years, and its downfall has been looked for on practically every occasion of stringency. It is doubtful if the announcement had any influence whatever upon the market. Foreign exchange continued heavy, the actual demand rate falling to $4.84¾. It was announced that $500,000 additional gold had been ordered from abroad, and the fact that bills were offered for delivery ten days hence was interpreted as foreshadowing a continuance of the import movement. The money market was practically unchanged. Commercial paper was described as easier, although nothing was done at less than 8 per cent. Call money was bid up to 10 per cent. just before the close, although 8 per cent. was the highest recorded transaction. Some of to-day's hesitancy was due to an impression that Mr. McKinley, in his letter of acceptance, might not speak out as clearly on the currency question as honest-money men expect him to do. One of the most hopeful factors in the situation is the enormous engagements of wheat for export.

The decline in Baltimore and Ohio stock to 12¾, the lowest price it has ever touched, on sales of 3,220 shares, was supposed to be the result of liquidation for the account of some one who has had access to Expert Little's report. It is well known that this report has been in the hands of the Reorganization Committee for more than a month, but its contents are jealously guarded from the public. It is even intimated that the report is not to be made public, the information it contained having been collated only for the use of the committee. The decline in Illinois Steel brings that stock down to 35, which is a pretty low price for a dividend payer.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was firm. Call loans were made at 7@10 per cent. One last loan was made at 6 per cent.

The time money market was firm at 6 per cent and 1 commission for all dates. Commercial paper quotations were unchanged, with choice paper offered at 8@10 per cent.

Clearing House exchanges to-day, $70,233,868; balances, $4,084,011; Sub-Treasury, debit balance, $449,000.

Money on call in London 1½ per cent.; discount rate of the open market, 1 per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 66¾@67¼. To-day's sales were of 38,000 ounces at 66⅞@67¼.

The commercial price of bar silver was 66⅞@67¼ per ounce. Mexican silver dollars were quoted at 53@53½.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 4,624,241 fine ounces of silver bullion, against which 1,624 certificates for outstanding circulation, 1,750 bars and 400 Treasury notes are held.

Quoted on call in London at 30 11-16d per ounce.

The following is an approximate statement of the gold movement at this port:

Exports from Jan. 1 to date	$50,625,748
Imports for same period	10,985,852
Net exports	$39,642,816
Net exports to date, 1895	24,229,288
Net exports to date, 1894	71,666,948
Net exports to date, 1893	24,486,456

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was dull and weak, with a freer offering of commercial bills. Nominal rates were $4.84 for sixty days and $4.85¾ for demand. Actual rates were $4.83¾@$4.83¾ for sixty-day bills, $4.84¼@$4.84½ for demand, $4.84¾@$4.85 for cable transfers, and $4.82@$4.82¼ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.22½ for long and 5.20 for short; reichsmarks at 94¾ and 95¾, and guilders at 40¾ and 40⅝.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—$1.15@$1.50 discount. Boston—5/16c discount. San Francisco—Sight, nominal; telegraphic transfers, 10c. New Orleans—Commercial, 50c premium; bank, $1.50 discount. Savannah—Buying, 1/16c discount; selling, par. Charleston—Buying, ⅛ discount; selling, par.

RAILWAY BONDS.

Railway bonds were very dull and generally lower. The principal changes were:

ADVANCED.

Atl. Sys. Mfg. 8s....1 | L., N. A. & Chi. con...1

DECLINED.

Ill. S. & S. & A. 5s...1½ | Met. Elevated 2d....2¾
Lake E. 1st con....3 | N. Pac. 1st 2¾
L. & N. unif. 4s....1 | Wabash deb., B.....1½

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Government bonds were steady. The only change was an advance of ¾ in the 4s, 1907, coupon. The sales were $4,500 4s, 1907, registered, at 105¾@104¾; $3,500 do. coupon, at 106¾; $22,000 5s, 1925, coupon, at 113⅝@113⅞, and $1,000 6s, coupon, at 108½. The following were the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1891	91½	..
4s, r., 1907	104¾	105¼
4s, c., 1907	106	107
4s, r., 1925	112¼	113
4s, c., 1925	112⅞	113
5s, r., 1904	108½	109½
5s, c., 1904	108½	109½
Currency 6s, 1896	100	..
Currency 6s, 1898	102	..
Currency 6s, 1897	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1836	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1897	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1898	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100	..

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	300	Metropolis	400
American Exchange	160	National Union	200
Central National	120	New-Amsterdam	190
City	520	New-York	220
Commerce	195	New-York County	410
Continental	130	Nat. Bank of N. A.	125
Fifth Avenue	2,700	Park	250
First Nat. of N. Y.	100	Phenix	100
Fourth National	190	Republic	135
Gallatin National	280	Seaboard National	170
Hanover	300	Second National	425
Irving	140	Seventh National	100
Lincoln National	160	Shoe & Leather	90
Manhattan	297	State of New-York	105
Market & Fulton	200	U. S. National	175
Mechanics'	185	West Side	275
Merchants'	180	Western National	109

There was a sale of 10 shares of State of New-York at 106.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were weak in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Atchison, ⅛, to 80⅜. Declined—Erie first preferred, ⅜, to 27. Erie, ⅜, to 12; Illinois Central, ⅜, to 89; St. Paul, ⅜, to 65⅝; Louisville and Nashville, ¼, to 39, and Canadian Pacific, ¼, to 58⅞. New-York Central sold at 94, and Reading at 3½. British consols declined ⅛, to 110 7-16 for money and 110⅛ for the account.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.
American Cotton Oil pf	41½	41½	41½	41½	+ ½	40½	41¾	100
American Spirits Mfg.	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	..	4¾	5	225
American Spirits Mfg. pf.	15¾	15¾	14¾	14⅞	..	14	16	50
*American Sugar Refineries	104	104⅜	103⅝	104	— ⅛	104	104½	25,100
American Tobacco	56⅜	56⅞	56⅛	56⅝	— ⅛	56¾	57	300
American Tobacco pf	92¾	93	92½	93	..	93	97	115
At., T. & S. F., all in. pd.	9⅞	10	9⅞	10	..	9⅞	10¼	1,250
At., T. & S. F. pf.	15⅞	16⅛	15⅝	15¾	— ¼	15½	16	340
Baltimore & Ohio	15	15	12¾	13	— 2	12¾	13¼	3,220
*Bay State Gas	12	12	12	12	— ½	12	16	400
*Brooklyn Rapid Transit	20	20	20	20	..	19¾	20½	100
Chi., Bur. & Q.	58⅝	58⅝	57½	57⅝	— ⅞	57½	57⅝	8,605
Chicago Gas	51⅞	51⅞	50⅜	51¼	— ¼	51⅛	51⅜	2,050
Chi., Mil. & St. P.	65⅞	66¾	62⅞	63½	— ⅜	62¾	63⅝	10,610
Chicago & Northwestern	92⅜	92⅞	91⅞	92¼	+ ⅜	92⅜	93	1,250
Chicago, Rock Island & P.	53⅝	53⅝	52⅜	52⅝	— ½	52½	52⅝	1,450
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L.	21½	21⅝	21⅜	21⅜	— ⅛	21	22	118
Colorado Fuel & Iron	16	16	16	16	..	15½	16	200
Columbus & Hocking Coal pf.	40½	40⅝	40½	40⅝	..	41	..	20
Delaware & Hudson	118¾	118⅝	116½	116⅝	..	116	116¾	12
Delaware, Lack. & West.	146½	146⅝	146½	146⅝	— ½	144	146¾	175
Denver & Rio Grande pf.	38	38	38	38	— ½	37½	38½	100
General Electric	23	23¼	22¾	23	— ⅛	22⅞	23¼	2,650
Homestake	34	34	34	34	..	34	..	20
Illinois Steel Company	39½	39½	35	35¼	— 5	36	39	576
Lachelle Gas	18½	18⅝	18½	18½	+ ½	18	19	300
Lake Erie & Western	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅜	13⅝	14½	100
Lake Erie & Western pf.	60	61	60	61	— ½	59	61	250
Lake Shore	180½	180½	179¾	180⅛	+ ⅛	179½	181	450
Louisville & Nashville	37⅞	38¼	37⅞	37⅞	— ⅜	37⅞	38	4,840
Louis. N. A. & Chi.	2¼	2¼	1	1⅝	+ ⅛	1⅝	1⅞	925
Louis., N. A. & Chi. pf.	5	5	4	4	— 1	5	5⅝	825
Manhattan Consolidated	77	77¾	70¾	77	+ ⅛	76⅝	77	1,910
*Metropolitan Traction	88	88	88	88	— ½	86	88	120
Minnesota Iron	45	45	45	45	— 2	44½	..	200
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf.	20	20¼	20	20¼	+ ¼	19¾	20¾	220
Missouri Pacific	15⅜	15⅝	15¼	15⅜	— ⅛	15¼	15⅝	570
*National Lead Company	18	18	18	18	..	17	17½	50
*National Lead Company pf.	80	80	80	80	..	76	78	1
New-Jersey Central	90⅛	90⅝	90¼	90¼	..	90¼	91¼	10
New-York Central	90½	90¾	90¼	90¼	— ⅜	90¼	90½	640
New-York, Lack. & West.	108	108	108	108	+1	..	..	100
N. Y., Sus. & West.	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	+ ⅛	6¾	7¼	100
North American	3⅞	4⅛	3⅞	4⅛	+ ⅛	3¾	4¼	350
Northern Pacific, all in. pd.	9¼	9¼	9	9	— ⅛	8⅞	9⅜	300
Northern Pac. pf., all in. pd.	15¾	15⅞	13⅝	15⅜	— ¼	15¼	16¼	120
Pacific Mail	17¼	17⅜	17	17⅜	— ⅛	17⅛	17½	1,020
Phil. & R. ad. 2d in. pd.	6¼	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	— ⅛	6¼	6⅝	5,070
Phila. & Reading 1st	12¼	12¼	12	12	— 1¼	12	13¼	420
Pullman Palace Car Company	139	139	139	139	— 1	138	142	130
St. Louis Southwestern pf.	7½	7½	7½	7½	..	7¼	8¼	100
Southern Railway	6⅞	7	6⅞	7	+ ⅛	6⅝	7	1,000
Southern Railway pf.	18⅜	18⅜	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛	18	18½	253
Tennessee Coal & Iron	16¼	16⅜	16⅛	16⅜	+ ⅛	16⅛	16⅞	510
Texas Pacific	5½	5½	5¼	5¼	— ¼	5	6½	215
Union Pacific, D. & G.	4⅝	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜	..	4⅜	6	250
Union Pacific, Denver & Gulf	1¾	1¾	1¼	1¼	..	1¼	1¾	100
United States Leather pf.	43	43¼	42¾	42¾	— ⅝	42¾	43⅜	1,840
United States Rubber pf.	70½	70½	70½	70½	..	69	71	2
Wabash	5	5	5	5	..	4⅞	5¼	200
Wabash pf.	12	12⅜	12	12	..	12	12¾	795
Western Union Telegraph	74⅜	75¼	74⅜	75	— ⅜	75	75⅝	15,654
Wheeling & Lake Erie	5⅝	6⅛	5⅝	5⅝	..	5⅝	5¾	2,110
Total sales								101,362

*Unlisted.

Silver.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.
Bullion certificates	66¾	67⅛	66¾	67⅛	+ ⅜	66⅝	67⅛	38,000

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.
Comstock Tunnel	.07	.07	.07	.07	..	..	..	200

Bonds.

Am Spirits M Co 6s	63	N Y Cent 1st coup	115
	1,000		2,000
	5,000		5,000
	5,000		5,000
Atch, Top & San Fe	61		111
gen 4s			9,000
	4,000		9,000
Atch, Top & San Fe	71¾		110
adjustment 4s			5,000
	8,000		5,000
	5,000		111
Austin & N'w'n 1st	25⅜	North Pac cons 5s	82
	6,000	Tr Co ctfs assented	19,000
Brooklyn Un Gas 5s	30½		5,000
	3,000		10,000
Canada So 1st gld	100¾	North Ry of Cal 5s	81½
	1,000		10,000
Chesa & O con 6s	105	Oregon Short Line 6s	102
	1,000		1,000
	2,000		1,000
	6,000		100
Ches & O gen 4½s	100¼	Oregon Short Line 6s	100¾
	1,000	Trust Co certfs	1,000
	1,000		1,000
	2,000		5,000
	1,000		5,000
Chi, B & Q cons 7s	131½		10,000
Chi, Bur & Quincy	111½	Phila & Reading	54
		1st pref inc	1,000
		Trust Co certfs	5,000
		2d instlmt pd	15,000
Nebraska ext 4s	93¾		5,000
Chi & E Ill cons	83½		5,000
	2,000		5,000
Chi & Erie 1st	18		5,000
	5,000		10,000
Chi, R I & P ext 5s	103¾		5,000
	1,000		5,000
Chi, R I & P ext 5s	57		2d pref inc
	5,000		Trust Co certfs
	1,000		2d instlmt paid
Chi, St. L. & N O 5s	112		31 pref inc
	22,000		Trust Co certfs
Col. 1st Val & Tol 5s	80		23 instlmt paid
	8,000		1,000
Del., Lack & West 7s	132½		10,000
	2,000		5,000
Ft W & D C 1st	40½	Phila & Rdg gen 4s	81½
Trust Co certfs		Tr Co ctfs assented	5,000
	1,000		15,000
Mex & Pac 1st 5s	70¾		1,000
	3,000		8,000
Gal, Har & San An	10	Pitts, Ft W & C 2d	128
Mex & Pac 1st 5s	70¾	Pitts & Wm 1st	5,000
	3,000		5,000
Lacledde Gas L Co of St L	86	Rio Grande Wn 1st	6,000
	1,000	St Paul, M & M 1st	106
L S & M S 1st con	107	Dakota extension	3,000
	2,000	North Pac 1st reg	5,000
Lehigh & N-B con	102	Oregon Short Line 6s	100
Assented		Trust Co certfs	1,000
	5,000		1,000
Louisville & Nashville	102		1,000
Unified Gold 4s	87	Southern Ry 1st 5s	11,000
	7,000		11,000
Lo, N A & Chi cons	93½		5,000
	5,000		5,000
Lo, N A & Chi G M	73		5,000
	1,000		1,000
Mich Cent con 7s	125	Wabash Deb Ser B	1,000
	5,000		1,000
Mo, Kan & East 1st	82	West Shore gld 4s	2,000
	10,000		10,000
Mob & Ohio new 6s	113		10,000
	3,000		1,000
Mob & Ohio G M 4s	61	West'n U Col Tr 5s	1,000
Total sales			$475,000

THE BOSTON MARKET.

BOSTON, Aug. 26.—The local market has been exceedingly dull, and prices have in consequence receded somewhat. A thousand shares of Old Colony stock, which was offered at public auction to-day, was purchased at 170, 5 points below the last Stock Exchange sale, by a representative of the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad. The other railway shares were steady, but quiet. Copper shares were fairly active, with a downward tendency. Montana opened at 74½, and closed there. Spot copper in London declined ⅛, to 47⅜, the market being without feature. Money on Clearing House was in fairly good supply at 5 per cent.

Messrs. J. S. Bache & Co., 47 Exchange Place, New-York, report closing quotations received from F. R. Comley & Co. as follows:

LAND STOCKS.

	Wednesday. Bid.	Wednesday. Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Tuesday. Asked.
Anniston City	..	22	..	22
Boston Land	3½	..	3	..
Building	..	4	..	3½
East Boston	3	..	2	..
West End	1½	..	1½	..

TELEPHONE STOCKS.

American Bell	138½	..	..	100
Erie	55	..	55	..
Mexican	65	..	65	..
New-England	92	..	..	93

MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS.

Dominion Coal	67¾	73½	68½	69½
Dominion Coal pf	80	82	..	82
General Electric pf	55	60	55	60
Illinois Steel	36	40	41	43
Lamson Store Service	13¾	17½	13½	17
Pierce Butler Rubber	19	..	19	19½
Westinghouse Electric	47½	49	..	..
Westinghouse Elec. 1st pf	..	..	48	49
Bay State Gas	7⅛	7⅞	6¾	7

RAILROAD STOCKS.

Boston & Albany	204	205	204	205
Boston & Lowell	..	203½	..	203½
Boston & Maine	152	153	152	153
C. J. & S. S.	87	90	86	87
C. J. R. & S. Y. pf	95	98	..	..
Fitchburg	84½	85	..	..
Fitchburg pf	..	..	..	85½
N. Y., N. H. & H.	164	164½	..	..
Old Colony	173	..	174	175
West End	64	65	64	65
West End pf	86½	..	86½	..

MINING STOCKS.

Allouez	25	..	25	..
Atlantic	16	16¼	16	16½
Boston & Mon	74	74½	74½	74⅞
Butte & Boston	1½	..	1½	..
Calumet & Hecla	300	..	300	..
Franklin	8	..	8	..
Kearsarge	9½	10	9½	10
Merced	6	7	5¼	5⅝
Osceola	23½	23½	22	23
Pioneer	3¾	..	3¾	..
Quincy	105	106	..	106
Tamarack	70	..	70	..
Wolverine	5¾	..	5¾	6

*BONDS.

R. & M. R., Mt. N. ext. 6s	100	102½	..	..
C. J. R. & S. Y. c. t. 5s	50	..	..	105
East. 1st 6s	..	..	..	70
K. C. C. & S. 1st 5s	..	..	..	70
F., E. & M. V. 1st 6s	..	65	..	..
Mexican Central con. 4s	..	..	63½	..
Mexican Central 1st inc.	..	..	10	..
Mexican Central 2d inc.	..	..	5	7
N. Y. & N. E. 1st 7s	..	..	117	..
N. Y. & N. E. 1st 6s	..	..	111	..
Rutland 1st 6s	90½	..	90	..
W. E. & R. 5s	100	..	100	..
B. U. Gas 1st 5s	75	..	76½	77¼
B. U. Gas 2d 5s	..	..	58	60

UNLISTED.

Fort Wayne Elect	1	2	1	2

*And accrued interest.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Oil & Ref.	35¾	35¾	35¾	35¾	400
Am. Sug. Refs.	103¾	104⅝	103¾	104	10,510
Am. Tobacco	56⅝	56⅝	56⅜	56⅝	20
Atl. Top. & S. F.	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	800
Balt. & Ohio	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	50
Chicago Gas	51⅞	51⅞	50⅞	51	610
Chi., R. I. & P.	53¾	53⅝	52½	52⅝	1,710
Chi., Bur. & Q.	58½	58⅝	57⅝	57⅝	4,040
Chi., Mil. & St. P.	63½	63½	62½	63¼	7,730
Ches. & Ohio	12½	12½	12½	12½	10
Chi. Electric	22½	22½	22½	22½	20
Louis. & Nash.	37⅞	38	37¼	37¾	1,820
Manhattan	76⅞	77	76¼	77	180
Mo. Pacific	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	40
Phil. & Rdg.	6¾	6¾	6½	6¾	660
U. S. Leather pf.	42⅝	43¼	42⅝	42⅝	100
Wheel. & L. E.	5½	5½	5½	5½	100
West. Union	74⅝	75½	74	74⅞	2,270
Total sales					31,130

Bonds.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Ches. & Ohio 4s	66¾	66¾	66	66	$3,000
P. & R. 1st pf. inc.	23	23	23	23	27,000
Southern Ry. 5s	79¾	79¾	79½	79½	1,000
Wabash 1st	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾	2,000
Total sales					$35,000

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Brunswick	.20	.20	.20	.20	7,000
Mount Rosa	.11	.11	.11	.11	200
Ophir	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	100
Portland	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	100
Pharmacist	.08	.08	.08	.08	1,000
Total sales					8,500

Wheat.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Sept. option	56¾	56¾	55⅞	56	903,000
Dec. option	60¼	60¼	59⅝	60	530,000

PHILADELPHIA MARKET.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 26.—The market today was dull and weak. Prices fluctuated from ¼ to 1¼, the latter in Metropolitan Traction. Sales were made mostly in odd lots. The specialties were neglected. The steam road stocks are about the same as last night. The close was dull.

Dick Brothers & Co., 30 Broad Street, New-York, report closing prices as follows:

	Wednesday. Bid.	Wednesday. Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Tuesday. Asked.
Baltimore Traction	15	15½	15¼	15½
Cambria	36	..	35	..
Chestaw	4¾	5	5	5¼
Elec. Stg.	21¼	22	21¼	22
Elec. Stg. pf.	24	25	24	25
Electro-Pneumatic	¼	½	¼	⅝
Hestonville	..	45	..	46
Hunt. & B. T.	20	..	..	22
Hunt. & B. T. pf.	49½	50	49	49½
Ins. Co. of N. A.	20	..	20¼	..
Lehigh Navigation	38	39	38	39
Lehigh Valley	28	28½	28	29
Metropolitan Traction	87¼	88	89	90
Northern Pacific	8½	9	9	9¾
Northern Pacific pf.	15¾	16	15¾	16¼
Pennsylvania	49¾	50¼	50	50¾
Penn. Light, H. & P.	10	10¼	10¾	10¾
Penn. Light, H. & P. pf	12	12¾	12¼	12½
Penn. Steel	..	..	20	..
Penn. Steel pf.	..	..	40	..
Phila. Traction	62⅝	62¾	62⅝	62¾
Reading	3¼	3¼	3¼	3⅜
Union Traction, $10 pd.	11	11¼	11¼	11⅜
United Cos. of N. J.	233	..	233	..
United Gas Imp.	62¾	63¼	62¾	63
W. N. Y. & P.	1¾	2	1¾	2
Welsbach	38½	39½	38½	39½
Welsbach of Canada	..	1⅞	..	1½
Welsbach Comm'l	15	16	15	..
Welsbach Comm'l pf.	55	..	55	58

BONDS.

Indianapolis 5s	78	..	..	78
N. J. Con. 6s	..	..	77	..
Newark Pass. 6s	..	..	..	100
People's Trac. 5s	91¼	92¼	..	92
Union Trac. Amer. certs.	42	43	43¾	43¾

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

(Reported by Messrs. Tobey & Kirk, 8 Broad Street.)

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit Co.	92	..
American Bank Note	33½	35½
American Grocery 1st	..	40
American Surety Company	..	200
American Typefounders' Company	25	38
Atlantic Mutual '96 scrip	103	105
†Atlantic Trust (new)	175	183
Bond & Mortgage Guarantee Company	155	165
†Boston & New-York Air Line	5	10
Boston & New-York Air Line pf.	60	104
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	..	105
†Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	100	105
†Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	101	..
†Broadway Surface 1st 5s	107	..
†Broadway Surface 2d	90	104
†Brooklyn City Railroad	157½	160
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	61	66
Brooklyn Elevated	..	5
Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	..	100½
†Buffalo Street Railway 1st	100	104
Buffalo Street Railway stock	60	62½
Celluloid Company stock	..	55
*Central & South American Telegraph	105	115
Central Cross-Town	100	..
Central Park, North & East River	105	102
Central Trust Company	..	1020
Chicago & Northern Pac. R. R. stock	1	10
Cin., Jack. & Mack. R. R. 1st	80	..
Commercial Cable Company stock	125	145
Coney Island Jockey Club stock	35	..
Consolidated Car Heating stock	25	30
Consolidated Gas of New-Jersey	..	21
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stock	..	75
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	97	101
Continental Trust	168	175
†Cramps' Shipyard stock	42	52
Detroit, Hillsdale & S. W. R.	85	95
*Dry Dock, East B'way & B. R. R.	..	166
†Dry Dock, East Broadway & Battery 5 per cent. scrip	..	101
Edison Electric Ill. of Brooklyn	90	95
Eighth Avenue Railroad	325	335
Ensley Land Company	¾	1¾
Equitable Gas Company of New-York	180	190
Farmers' Loan & Trust Company	740	..
Fidelity & Casualty Company	400	..
Fort Wayne Gas stock	78	81
Fort Wayne Gas 1st 5s	83	86
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av.	50	60
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 1st	109	..
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 2d	..	97
Fourth National Bank	160	175
Gallatin National Bank	295	308
Garfield National Bank	450	..
Gold & Stock Telegraph	90	103
Grand Rapids Gas stock	50	55
Grand Rapids Gas 1st	..	87
Guaranty Trust Company	..	400
Hide & Leather National Bank	83	..
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	63	68
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling bonds	92	97
Herring-Hall-Marvin	3	5
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.	15	22
†Hoboken Land Improvement Co. 5s	100	..
Hudson River Telephone stock	43	53
Importers & Traders' National Bank	525	540
Indianapolis Gas stock	..	123
Indianapolis Gas 1st	97	100
Indianapolis Gas 2d	75	85
Ind. Nat. & Ill. Gas Co. 1st 6s	72	75
International Ocean Telegraph	99	..
Iron Steamboat	3	5
Kearney & Richardson	..	40
Kings County Traction	..	40
Knickerbocker Trust Company	180	185
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	..	86
Lafayette Gas stock	..	81
Laverty Safety Company	90	100
Little Rock & Memphis R. R. 6s	15	23
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas 6s	70	75
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock	59	63
Lorillard Company pf.	100	103
†Madison Square Garden stock	14	..
†Madison Square Garden 2d	..	72
Mahoning Coal Railroad pf.	100	..
Manhattan Trust Company	140	150
Mechanics' National Bank	185	193
Memphis Taxing Dist. 6s, 1667	105	..
Memphis Taxing Dist. 6s, 1915	107	..
Mercantile Trust Company	405	..
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	105	..
Metropolitan Trust Company	275	300
Mexican Nat. Eastern 1st & L. Co. 6s	..	60
Michigan-Peninsular Car Company	..	11
Michigan-Peninsular Car Company pf.	..	48
Mich.-Pen. Car Co. 5 p. c. bonds	80	85

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY

BANKS.

Merchants' National Bank
CAP. AND SURPLUS, $3,000,000. 42 Wall St.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR. $8,500,000.
58 Liberty St. and 35 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,950,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National
291 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,125,000.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
A. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Sc'y.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

New-York Real Estate Trust Company of N. Y.
Interest paid on Deposits, 30 Nassau St.

The State Trust Co.
100 Broadway.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

BANKERS' CARDS.

Simon Borg & Co.,
BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New-York.

INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

FINANCIAL.

Reorganization of
Northern Pacific Railroad Co.,
Under Plan and Agreement dated March 16, 1896.
25 Wall Street, New-York,
August 1, 1896.

Notice is hereby given that all holders of certificates of deposit of stock, either common or preferred, of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, under the said Plan and Agreement, who have failed to make payment of any installment of cash, payable as hereinbefore called under said Plan, and who shall not before September 15, 1896, make payment of all sums due thereunder, together with six per cent. interest thereon from the several dates when such sums were due and payable, and also a further sum equal to one-quarter per cent. upon the par value of the stock deposited, will upon September 15, 1896, without further notice or action, cease to have any rights or to be entitled to any benefits under the said Plan and Agreement in respect of any such stock or certificate. In every such case the stock deposited and the cash heretofore paid in respect thereof will vest in and belong to the Reorganization Managers, and may by them be used for any of the requirements of carrying out the said Plan and Agreement, and no certificate holder then in default as aforesaid will be entitled to the redemption of such certificate, or to the return of any stock thereby represented, or to have any further interest or rights in respect thereof.

Payments hereunder may be made at our office, as above, or at the office of Drexel & Co., Fifth and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia, or of the Deutsche Bank, Berlin.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
Reorganization Managers Northern Pacific Railroad Company, under said Plan and Agreement.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
Reorganization Certificates for
PHILADELPHIA AND READING
RAILROAD COMPANY'S
First, Second, and Third Preference Income Bonds, Deferred Income Bonds, Stock.

NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA, AND LONDON,
August 15, 1896.

The sale of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad under decree of foreclosure of the Circuit Court of the United States having been ordered to take place September 23d, 1896, all holders of the above-described reorganization certificates are notified that the third installment, viz.:

$50.00 per $1,000 bond on First, Second, and Third Preference Income Bonds,

$2.50 per share on stock,

$10.00 per $1,000 bond on Deferred Income Bonds, being one-quarter of the entire assessment on such bonds and stock deposited under the Plan, is hereby called for and is payable at either of our offices on SEPTEMBER 4, 1896, and all holders of such bonds and stock are required to pay said installment on or before that date. Their reorganization certificates must be presented at the time of making such payment, so that same may be indorsed thereon.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
23 Wall Street, New-York.
DREXEL & CO.,
Fifth and Chestnut Streets,
Philadelphia, Penn.
J. S. MORGAN & CO.,
22 Old Broad Street, London.

KNICKERBOCKER
TRUST CO
234 FIFTH AV., COR. 27TH ST.
BRANCH, 66 BROADWAY.
CAPITAL.....$1,000,000.00
DESIGNATED LEGAL DEPOSITORY
FOR STATE, CITY, AND COURT MONEYS.
Interest Allowed on Time Deposits.
Checks pass through N. Y. Clearing House.
Acts as Executor, Guardian, or Administrator of Estates, and as Receiver, Registrar, Transfer and Financial Agent for States, Railroads, and Corporations.
Money Loaned on Bond and Mortgage.
Separate Department with
Special Facilities for Ladies.
ROBERT MACLAY, President.
CHARLES T. BARNEY, Vice President.
JOSEPH T. BROWN, 2d Vice President.
FRED'K L. ELDRIDGE, Secretary.
J. HENRY TOWNSEND, Asst Secretary.

American
Bank Note Stock
WANTED BY
TOBEY & KIRK,
NO. 8 BROAD ST.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

UNION TYPEWRITER CO. STOCK.
WM. WILLIS MERRILL,
419 Produce Exchange.

AUCTION SALES OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO., Auct'rs,
will sell at auction THURSDAY, AUG. 27, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room, 59 to 65 Liberty St.
For account of whom it may concern.
50 shares The National Casket Co., $100 each, (hypothecated.)

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,289 Broadway, 324 Street.
Open daily from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

FAINT PRAISE FOR MILLAIS.

His Popularity Due to the Fact that His Pictures Excite No Thought.

From The Saturday Review.

How Millais would have filled the office of President of the Royal Academy we do not care to inquire. His fame is sufficient, and he himself is now indifferent to it. His illness followed so shortly upon his appointment that he had no opportunity of attempting its duties. But of one thing there is little doubt—of no President of the Royal Academy since Sir Joshua Reynolds could it have been unhesitatingly said at such a moment as this that he would not only continue to fascinate our own generation, but that the charm of his work must last so long as English art is valued or cared for.

Unlike the other pre-Raphaelites, the larger number of his pictures are really popular, really enjoyed by the great mass of the people. We have had no cult of Millais as we have had of Rossetti, of Wagner; of artists half enjoyed, half affected, by people who have not the taste and knowledge to really understand them. The popularity of Millais, however, sprang from very opposite sources.

Like Tennyson, he was largely popular because he had done, especially in his later years, much work which requires neither fine taste nor recondite knowledge to understand. But he was popular also for a reason the very reverse of that which rendered Rossetti incomprehensible to the great mass of our countrymen—he was, in the best sense of the word, English. A certain tenderness of feeling and honesty of expression, which from the time of Chaucer downward has been one of the peculiar characteristics of the best English art, distinguish his finest work. When Emerson called Rossetti exotic, he put his finger upon one of the many traits which separate him from Millais. Not only was Rossetti of Italian blood, but he moved in an inner world of his own, profoundly self-reliant, as only a man of genius can be. Millais, however, moved, even in his pre-Raphaelite days, in the outer, natural world, and was, on the contrary, infinitely impressionable. Millais who painted like Van Eyck and who afterward came to paint like Velasquez, Millais who appealed to the esoteric taste of Mr. Ruskin and who afterward appealed to the general public, presents a very vexed problem to the critic who is less insular in his tastes than that writer and more fastidious than the world at large.

Millais at his best, perhaps, is neither the painter of "Isabella" or "The Pot of Basil," domineered by Rossetti and Holman Hunt, nor Millais the successful painter of pictures which served indifferently to attract a crowd at the Academy or to advertise a soap, but in such pictures as the "Eve of St. Agnes," in such drawings as that of a girl in a crinoline reading a love letter, which has lately been exhibited in London, Millais is seen to be entirely himself, a human creature, a true artist, who reflects all that is best in the English character; unduly swayed neither by profounder minds than his own nor by considerations which were unworthy of him.

To distinguish, in this perplexed personality, the artist from the successful Academician cannot be done in a passing notice. We only desire now to recognize in the great artist which, in his better moments, he undoubtedly was, and to congratulate the Royal Academy that, for a second time in the annals of their foundation, they have had a painter of genius for their President.

Want It to be Worth What It Says.

From The Philadelphia Ledger.

"There are some unemployed men," opines The Washington Post, "who would rather have a fifty-three cent dollar than no dollar at all." There are some others who would still rather have half a dollar and three cents—then they would know just what they had.

DIVIDENDS.

HECKER-JONES-JEWELL MILLING CO
207 Produce Exchange, Aug. 12, 1896.
DIVIDEND NO. 16.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a quarterly dividend of Two Per Cent. on the preferred stock of the Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling Company, payable September 1st, 1896, to stockholders of record at closing of the transfer books. Transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M. August 20, and opened at 9 A. M. September 16.

The interest on the first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds of the Company, due September 1st, 1896, will be paid by the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, corner of Clinton and Montague Streets, Brooklyn.

THOMAS A. McINTYRE, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN COAL COMPANY,
NO. 1 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 10th, 1896.

The Board of Directors of the American Coal Company of Allegany County, Md., have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four Per Cent. upon the capital stock of the company, payable at this office on Tuesday, September 15th, 1896.

GEORGE M. BOWLEY, Secretary.

THE ATCHISON, TOPEKA & SANTA FE RAILWAY CO.

Coupons No. 22, due Sept. 1, 1896, from Chicago and St. Louis Railway Company First Mortgage 6 per cent. Bonds, will be paid on and after that date upon presentation at the office of the Company, No. 59 Cedar St., New-York City.

H. W. GARDINER, Asst. Treas.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 25, 1896.

MOBILE & OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY,
Treasurer's Office, Mobile, Ala., Aug. 24, 1896.—Coupon No. 102, due Sept. 1, 1896, of the General Mortgage Bonds of this Company will be paid, on presentation, at the Gallatin National Bank, No. 36 Wall St., New-York, on and after that date.

HY. TACON, Treasurer.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR COMPLETION OF IMPROVEMENTS and repairs at the U. S. Naval Hospital, Brooklyn, N. Y., in accordance with the plans and specifications, dated April 5, 1895, and making good the defective work done under contract dated July 9, 1895, as shown by Board's report dated June 16, 1896, using the materials on hand for that purpose. Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., August 26, 1896. Under authority conferred by the Honorable Secretary of the Navy, sealed proposals are hereby invited and will be received at this Bureau until one o'clock P. M., MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1896, at which time and place the proposals will be publicly opened for completion of improvements and repairs in accordance with plans and specifications, which may be seen on application to Bureau of Medicine and Surgery Navy Department, or the Medical Officer in charge of the U. S. Naval Hospital at Brooklyn, N. Y. Proposals must be in duplicate, sealed, and addressed to the Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., and the envelope indorsed "Proposals for Completion of Improvements and Repairs." Bidders are expected to visit the hospital and inform themselves fully as to the work and obtain any additional information they may desire. Each proposal must be accompanied by a certified check in the sum of $1,000, and responsible sureties in a penal sum equal to 50 per centum of the bids will be required for the faithful performance of the contract. J. R. TRYON, Surgeon General and Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery.

ARMY BUILDING, WHITEHALL ST., NEW-York City, Aug. 19, 1896.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received here until 12 o'clock noon, AUG. 31, 1896, and then opened, for supplying about 25,000 gallons of mineral oil, as per specifications, and schedule, which will be furnished on application to the undersigned. Preference will be given to articles of domestic production or manufacture, conditions of quality, and price, (including in the price of foreign products equal the Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals, or any part thereof. Envelopes containing proposals should be marked "Proposals for Mineral Oil," and addressed to JAS. M. MOORE, A. Q. M. Gen'l, U. S. A.

NOTICE.—Estimates for furnishing and delivering stationery and printed and lithographed forms, &c., under Contract No. 542; for removal of piers at the foot of Bethune and West 11th Streets, North River, under Contract No. 543; for furnishing and putting in place rip-rap stone, under Contract No. 544, and for furnishing and delivering about 700 tons of anthracite coal, under Contract No. 548, will be received by the Department of Docks until 12 o'clock noon, September 1, 1896. For full particulars see City Record. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

PROPOSALS FOR CAST-IRON PROJECTILES.—Ordnance Office, War Department, Washington, August 20, 1896.—Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received here until 3 o'clock P. M., MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1896, and then publicly opened, for furnishing the Ordnance Department, U. S. Army, with 950 cast-iron projectiles for field, siege, and seacoast cannon, more or less. Bids will be received for all or for part of the foregoing. Information furnished upon application to Brig. Gen. D. W. FLAGLER, Chief of Ordnance.

NOTICE — ESTIMATES FOR PREPARING for, paving and repaving the newly made land in the vicinity of Piers new 53, 54 and 55 North River with granite or Staten Island syenite blocks, laying crosswalks and building the necessary drains or sewers and appurtenances, under contract No. 545, will be received by the Department of Docks until 12 o'clock noon Sept. 8, 1896. For full particulars see City Record. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

GOVERNORS ISLAND, N. Y., AUGUST 24, 1896.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received here until 10 A. M., September 29, 1896, and then opened, for constructing Quartermaster's Stable. Information furnished here. Envelopes containing proposals should be marked "Proposals for Stable," and addressed Capt. W. S. PATTEN, Q. M.

PROPOSALS FOR DREDGING AT EAST DUBUQUE and in Galena River, Ill.—U. S. Engineer Office, Rock Island, Ill., August 14, 1896.—Sealed proposals will be received here until 12 o'clock noon, AUG. 31, 1896, and then opened, for supplying about 25,000 gallons of mineral oil, as per specifications, and schedule, which will be furnished on application to the undersigned.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

CHAMBERS, TALBOT WILSON.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against TALBOT WILSON CHAMBERS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 148 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 24th day of November next.—Dated New-York, the 8th day of May, 1896. JOHN C. LAN, Attorney for Executor, Nos. 54 and 58 Pine Street, New-York City. my7-law6mTh

DE HAAS, MAURITS F. H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MAURITS F. H. DE HAAS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the law office of Jacob S. Van Wyck, No. 234 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 1st day of July, 1896. MAURITS F. H. DE HAAS, Administrator, with the will annexed. JACOB S. VAN WYCK, Attorney for Administrator, 234 Broadway, N. Y. City. jy2-law6mTh

FOX, JOSEPH C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH C. FOX, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 20 Nassau Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 31st day of October, 1896.—Dated New-York, the eighth day of April, 1896. ROBERT C. FOX, Sole Administrator. JOSEPH P. OSBORNE, Attorney for Administrator, No. 20 Nassau Street, New-York City. ap9-law6mTh

GRANT, ANNA E.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANNA E. GRANT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, in the office of Walter Cox, No. 29 West Forty-second Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 16th day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 8th day of April, 1896. ADA SCHMALHOLZ, Executrix. LE ROY W. FAIRCHILD, Executor. JOHN B. GREEN, 32 Broadway; WILLIAM READ HOWE, 120 Broadway, Attorneys. mh5-law6mTh

GRANT, JAMES.—The people of the State of New-York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Charlotte Louisa Grant, Charles Grant, John B. Grant, Mary Thompson, Jane Rawson, Margaret Grant Scott, Frederic G. Miller, Anne W. Bolton, Elizabeth H. G. Logan, James Grant Miller, Charles Eldon Miller, William H. Sloane, and Scott Sloane, all the above being of full age and of sound mind, except said Margaret Grant Scott, wife of unsound mind, and to all persons interested in the estate of JAMES GRANT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin or otherwise, send greeting: You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, at the County Court House in the City of New-York on the thirteenth day of October, 1896, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Frederick Grant as executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are incompetent or under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian if you have one, or if you have none to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New-York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New-York, the 21st day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

CHARLES EDWARD SCOTTER, Attorney of Executor, Office and Post Office address, 7 Nassau St., N. Y. au27-law6mTh

HASBROOK, COERTLAND AINSLIE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against COERTLAND AINSLIE HASBROOK, late of Refugio, Texas, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 80 Nassau Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 31st day of October, 1896.—Dated New-York, the eighth day of April, 1896. ROBERT C. FOX, Sole Administrator. JOSEPH P. OSBORNE, Attorney for Administrator, No. 20 Nassau Street, New-York City. ap9-law6mTh

KUHN, IRA LA FORGE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against IRA LA FORGE KUHN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business at the office of Walter Cox, No. 29 West Forty-second Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the fifteenth day of September next.—Dated New-York, the fifth day of March, 1896. ADA SCHMALHOLZ, Executrix. LE ROY W. FAIRCHILD, Executor. JOHN B. GREEN, 32 Broadway; WILLIAM READ HOWE, 120 Broadway, Attorneys. mh5-law6mTh

PHILLIPP, FRANCIS J. A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANCIS J. A. PHILLIPP, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, in the office of John Fennel, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 4th day of February next.—Dated New-York, the 4th day of August, 1896. WILLIAM PHILLIPP, EDWARD PHILLIPP, Administrators. JOHN FENNEL, Attorney for Administrators, 280 Broadway, New-York City. au6-law6mTh

ROE, ELIZABETH L.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH L. ROE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 115 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of October, 1896.—Dated New-York, July 23rd, 1896. HARRY W. SIMPSON, Assignee. FRELING H. SMITH, Attorney for Assignee, 115 Broadway, N. Y. City. jy23-law6mTh

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Hon. Abraham R. Lawrence, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York in and for the City and County of New-York, made on the 18th day of July, 1896, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM B. WHEELER and EMILE GUILLAUDEU, copartners, lately doing business in the City of New-York, under the firm name of W. B. Wheeler & Company, to present the same, with the vouchers therefor, duly verified, to the subscriber, the assignee of said W. B. Wheeler & Company, for the benefit of creditors, at his place of transacting business, No. 115 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of October, 1896.—Dated New-York, July 23rd, 1896. HARRY W. SIMPSON, Assignee. FRELING H. SMITH, Attorney for Assignee, 115 Broadway, N. Y. City. jy23-law6mTh

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Hon. Abraham R. Lawrence, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York in and for the City and County of New-York, made on the 18th day of July, 1896, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM B. WHEELER, lately doing business at No. 66 Broadway, in the City of New-York, to present the same, with the vouchers therefor, duly verified, to the subscriber, the assignee of said W. B. Wheeler, at his place of transacting business, No. 115 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of October, 1896.—Dated New-York, July 23rd, 1896. HARRY W. SIMPSON, Assignee. FRELING H. SMITH, Attorney for Assignee, 115 Broadway, N. Y. City. jy23-law6mTh

ELECTION NOTICE.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
Albany, July 29, 1896.

To the Clerk of the County of New-York:

Sir: Notice is hereby given, that, at the General Election to be held in this State on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November next, (November 3d,) the following officers may be lawfully voted for, to wit:

Thirty-six Electors of President and Vice President of the United States.

A Governor in the place of LEVI P. MORTON.

A Lieutenant Governor in the place of CHARLES T. SAXTON.

An Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals in the place of IRVING G. VANN, whose term of office will expire on the last day of December next.

A Representative in the Fifty-fifth Congress of the United States for the Seventh Congressional District, composed of the County of Richmond and the First and Fifth Assembly Districts of the County of New-York.

A Representative in the Fifty-fifth Congress of the United States for the Eighth Congressional District, composed of the Second, Third and Seventh Assembly Districts of the County of New-York.

A Representative in the Fifty-fifth Congress of the United States for the Ninth Congressional District, composed of the Fourth, Sixth, and Eighth Assembly Districts of the County of New-York.

A Representative in the Fifty-fifth Congress of the United States for the Tenth Congressional District, composed of the Ninth, Thirteenth, and Fifteenth Assembly Districts of the County of New-York.

A Representative in the Fifty-fifth Congress of the United States for the Eleventh Congressional District, composed of the Tenth, Twelfth, and Fourteenth Assembly Districts of the County of New-York.

A Representative in the Fifty-fifth Congress of the United States for the Twelfth Congressional District, composed of the Eighteenth Assembly Districts of the County of New-York.

A Representative in the Fifty-fifth Congress of the United States for the Thirteenth Congressional District, composed of the Seventeenth and Nineteenth Assembly Districts of the County of New-York, and that portion of the Twenty-first Assembly District lying to the centre of Fifty-ninth Street and that portion of the Twenty-second Assembly District below the centre of Seventy-ninth Street in the City of New-York.

A Representative in the Fifty-fifth Congress of the United States for the Fourteenth Congressional District, composed of the Nineteenth Assembly District of the County of New-York that portion of the Twenty-first Assembly District between the centre of Fifty-ninth Street and the centre of Seventy-ninth Street, and that portion of the Twenty-second Assembly District below the centre of Seventy-ninth Street in the City of New-York.

A Representative in the Fifty-fifth Congress of the United States for the Fifteenth Congressional District, composed of that portion of the Twenty-first Assembly District between the centre of Seventy-ninth Street and the centre of Eighty-sixth Street; that portion of the Twenty-second Assembly District above the centre of Seventy-ninth Street of the City of New-York, and the Twenty-third Assembly District of the County of New-York.

A Representative in the Fifty-fifth Congress of the United States for the Sixteenth Congressional District, composed of the Twenty-fourth Assembly District of the County of New-York and the City of Westchester.

NOTE.—The words "Assembly District," when used in this notice, shall be understood to refer to Assembly Districts as constituted at the time of the passage of Chapter 290, Laws of 1892.

County and District Officers also to be elected for said County:

Thirty-five members of Assembly.

A Coroner in the place of THEODORE K. CUTHILL, appointed by the Governor to fill a vacancy.

All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.

At the said General Election there is to be submitted to the people for the purpose of voting thereon, the following amendment to section seven of article seven of the Constitution, relating to the forest preserve:

§ 7. The lands of the State, now owned or hereafter acquired, constituting the forest preserve as now fixed by law, shall be forever kept as wild forest lands. Except as hereinafter provided by this section, they shall not be leased, sold or exchanged, to be used by any corporation, public or private, nor shall the timber thereon be sold, removed, or destroyed. The Legislature may authorize the leasing for such term as it may by law fix, of a parcel of not more than five acres of land in the forest preserve to any one person for camp and cottage purposes. The Legislature may also authorize the exchange of lands owned by the State situate outside the forest preserve for lands not owned by the State situate within the forest preserve. The Legislature may also authorize the sale of lands belonging to the State, situate outside the forest preserve, and which, when so purchased, shall become part of the forest preserve.

Given under my hand and seal of office of the Secretary of State, at the city of Albany, this twenty-ninth day of July, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six.

JOHN PALMER,
Secretary of State.

State of New-York, City and County of New-York, ss.:

I, HENRY D. PURROY, Clerk of the said city and county, and Clerk of the Supreme Court of said State for said county, do certify that I have compared the preceding with the original notice of election, to be held November 3, 1896, and which is filed and recorded in my office, and that the same is a correct transcript therefrom, and the whole of such original.

In witness whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed my official seal this 31st day of July, 1896.

[Seal.] HENRY D. PURROY, Clerk.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Aug. 29 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

THURSDAY.—At 4 AM for Europe, per steamship Columbia*, via Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg.

SATURDAY.—At 12:15 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Bretagne" via Havre, at 6 AM for Ireland, (letters only,) per steamship Lucania" via Queenstown, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per Lucania";) at 7 AM (supplementary 8 AM) for Europe, per steamship New-York*, via Southampton; at 8 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Spaarndam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Spaarndam";) at 8 AM for Genoa, per steamship Ems, (letters must be directed "per Ems";) at 10 AM for Scotland direct, per steamship Circassia, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Circassia";) at 11 AM for Norway direct, per steamship Norge, (letters must be directed "per Steamship Norge, PRINTED MATTER, &c.—German steamers sailing on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays take printed matter, &c., for Germany, and specially addressed printed matter, &c., for other parts of Europe. White Star steamers on Wednesdays take specially addressed printed matter, &c., for Europe. Cunard steamers on Saturday take printed matter, &c., for Great Britain and Ireland, and specially addressed printed matter, &c., for other parts of Europe. American and French Line steamers take printed matter, &c., for all countries for which they are advertised to carry mail.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

THURSDAY.—At 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Bermuda, per steamship Orinoco; at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Nassau, N. P., and Santiago de Cuba, per steamship Santiago.

FRIDAY.—At 2:30 AM for Newfoundland, per steamship Assyrian, from Philadelphia; at 11 AM for St. Thomas and St. Croix, via St. Thomas, also for Maracaibo, per steamship Curacao.

SATURDAY.—At 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for St. Marc, and Santa Marthas, per steamship Yumuri; at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Jamaica, and Greytown, per steamship Alvena, (letters for Costa Rica must be directed per Alvena";) at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island, Cape Haitien, Gonaives, and Jeremie, per steamship Alps; at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tobasco, and Yucatan, per steamship Saratoga, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Saratoga.")

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7 AM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7 AM. †Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Olympia, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Aug. 27 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii, per steamship City of Rio Janeiro, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Aug. 28 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, dressed only,) per steamship Miowera, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after Aug. 15 and up to Sept. 1 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of China, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Sept. 7 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia are forwarded via Europe.) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Alameda, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Sept. 12 at 7:30 AM. 11 AM. and 6:30 PM. (for with British mails for Australia.)

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. †Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.
Post Office, New-York, N. Y., Aug. 21, 1896.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
FROM NEW-YORK,
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.

I. cab., $90 and upward; II. cab., $45 and upward.
Lahn, Tu., Sept. 1, 10 AM | Spree, Tu., Sept. 22, 10 AM
Havel, Tu., Sept. 8, 10 AM | Lahn, Tu., Sept. 29, 10 AM
Trave, Tu., Sept. 15, 10 AM | Havel, Tues., Oct. 6, 10 AM
Saale, Sat., Sept. 5, 10 AM | Aller, Sat., Sept. 19, 10 AM
Return tickets available from Mediterranean or from Bremen, London, or Havre.

MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
TO GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.
Ems, Aug. 29, 10 AM | Werra, Sept. 19, 10 AM
Kaiser, Sept. 12, 10 AM | Fulda, Sept. 26, 10 AM
OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.
LOUIS H. MEYER, 45 S. 3d St., Phila., Penn.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO. | HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
Express steamers from New-York to Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples, and Genoa.
*Columbia, Oct. 24, 11 AM | †Werra, Oct. 31, 10 AM
†Werra, Oct. 31, 10 AM | †Fulda, Nov. 14, 10 AM
*A. Victoria, No. 7, 11 AM | *Kaiser, Nov. 21, 10 AM
Regular steamers—Genoa direct—First Cabin, $50.
Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, Cherbourg, London, and Southampton.
North Ger. Lloyd S. S. Co., Ostrichs & Co., Gen. Agts., 2 Bowling G., N.Y. | Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N.Y.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE,
TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS
Line from New-York to
Plymouth (London) Cherbourg, Paris, & Hamburg.
Normannia, Sept. 8, 10 AM | Bismarck, Se. 17, 10 AM
A. Victoria, Sept. 10, 7 AM | Columbia, Sept. 24, 7 AM
1. Cab., $60 and upward; II. Cab., $45 & upward.
PLYMOUTH-LONDON, 4½ h.
Free of Charge by Special Train. CHERBOURG-PARIS, 6¼ h.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE,
37 Broadway, New-York.

American Line.
NEW-YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London—Paris.)
Sailing 10 A. M.
NEW-YORK.....Aug. 29 | PARIS.....Sept. 16
ST. LOUIS.....Sept. 2 | NEW-YORK.....Sept. 19
ST. PAUL.....Sept. 9 | ST. LOUIS.....Sept. 23

Red Star Line to Antwerp.
Sailing Every Wednesday.
Noordland, Sept. 2, noon | Kensington, Sep. 16, noon
Friesland, Sept. 9, Noon | Westernland, Sep. 23, Noon
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Piers 14 & 15 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green

CUNARD LINE.
TO LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.
Lucania, Aug. 29, 9 AM | Umbria, Sept. 19, 1 PM
Etruria, Sept. 5, noon | Lucania, Sept. 26, 9 AM
Campania, Sept. 12, 9 AM | Etruria, Oct. 3, noon
From Pier 40 North River, foot Clarkson St.
EXTRA SAILING.
AURANIA.....Tuesday, Sept. 1, 11 A. M.
From Alhan-State Line Pier, foot of W. 42d St.
For freight and passage apply at company's office, 4 Bowling Green.
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

ANCHOR LINE.
Steamships sail every Saturday at noon.
FOR GLASGOW AND LONDONDERRY.
From Pier 54 N. R., Foot West 22d St.
Anchoria.....Aug. 29 | Ethiopia.....Sept. 19
Ancona.....Sept. 5 | Furnessia.....Sept. 26
Cabin, $45; 2d Cabin, $30; steerage, $24.50 & $25.50.
S. S. City of Rome, Aug. 29, 2 P. M.
Cabin, $60 and up; 2d cabin, $40; steerage, $25.50.
HENDERSON BROTHERS,
General Agents, 7 Bowling Green, N. Y.

FRENCH LINE.
COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.
DIRECT LINE TO HAVRE, PARIS, FRANCE.
LA BRETAGNE, Rupe..Sat., Aug. 29, 8 A. M.
LA BOURGOGNE, Lebocuf..Sat., Sept. 5, 9 A. M.
Parlor-seat and stateroom accommodations. Special Train Havre-Paris, (or vice versa,) seats $1.00 extra.
A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

WHITE STAR LINE.
Germanic, Sept. 2, Noon | Germanic, Sept. 30, Noon
Teutonic, Sept. 9, Noon | Teutonic, Oct. 7, Noon
Britannic, Sept. 16, Noon | Britannic, Oct. 14, Noon
Majestic, Sept. 23, Noon | Majestic, Oct. 21, Noon
No Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers.
Pier 45 North River. Office, 29 Broadway, N. Y.
H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

JAPAN-CHINA.
PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO.....Sept. 3, 3 P. M.
CITY OF PEKING, via Honolulu.Sept. 21, 3 P. M.
DORIC.....Oct. 3, 3 P. M.
CHINA.....Oct. 8, 3 P. M.
For freight, passage, and general information apply at

CHEERS FOR JOE HARRISON

HIS WIN AT WAVERLY CREATES AN OUTBURST.

Fine Finishes Characterize the Sport at the Cycle Race Meet of the Atalanta Wheelmen of Newark—Some Bad Falls in Which Bones Are Fractured—South Brooklyn Young Men Capture Prizes, and Roome Also Wins.

Some very interesting racing atoned slightly for the poor judgment displayed by the Atalanta Wheelmen in starting their postponed meet at 3:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon. There was a big, good-natured crowd on hand at Waverly Park, N. J., to witness the sport, but nobody relished leaving the track at 7 o'clock, and many departed before the final event. The programme was a long one, and the commencement should have been scheduled for an earlier hour.

A feature of the sport was the close finishes made in several of the contests. The novices especially made things hum. In the final, six of the contestants drew the finish so fine that the judges had to deliberate before giving their decisions. "Joe" Harrison won the one-mile open from a fine field, and was cheered so long that the unlimitated thought he was the world's champion. He is easily the most popular rider in Jersey.

The young racing men of the South Brooklyn Wheelmen were much in evidence during the afternoon. M. C. Tattan of that club scooped in first prize in the race for novices, while W. F. Bennett and Tattan established an undisputable claim to first and second prizes, respectively, in the half-mile handicap. W. C. Roome, the Jersey City crack, proved to be in fine trim by landing first over the tape in the one mile 2:25 class contest. The tandem race was very interesting, as also was the mile for triplet teams. In this the Vim Club representatives made all the running, and won by three-quarters of a length from the Riverside team. Harrison had to ride too hard in the first part of the final of the two-mile handicap, and at the end was "baked" and unable to land among the first three.

Several falls marred the complete success of the meet. E. E. Bennett of Brooklyn had to be carried to the dressing room on a stretcher. Announcer Burns was instructed to tell the people that he was only suffering from the shock occasioned by the fall. His collarbone was broken, and he appeared to be injured internally. William Bromley of Kearny, N. J., also had a bad fall, and was carried from the track. J. H. Lake of the Harlem Wheelmen suffered a fracture of the left arm in one of the "spills." The summaries follow:

ONE MILE FOR NOVICES.

First Heat—C. T. Gunn, A. W., first; J. G. Akerlind, Elizabeth, second; C. W. Casgue, L. W., Brooklyn, third. Time—2:44 1-5. Second Heat—F. Firth, C. W., Harrison, first; S. S. Baldwin Bloomfield, second; J. Cuttle, Rahway, third. Time—2:43 1-5. Third Heat—A. Van Horton, Morristown, first; C. B. Granberry, P. W., New-York, second; H. C. Hedeman, Rahway, third. Time—3:12 2-5. Fourth Heat—A. Michel, Jersey City, first; M. C. Tattan, South Brooklyn, second; Joseph Bolton, East Orange, third. Time—3:03 4-5.

FINAL HEAT.

M. C. Tattan, South Brooklyn Wheelmen	1
F. Firth, Harrison, N. J.	2
H. C. Hedeman, Cain's Corney Roadsters	3

Time—2:32 4-5.

Inches only separated the prize winners.

ONE MILE OPEN.

First Heat—Joseph Harrison, Harlem Wheelmen, first; W. C. Roome, Jersey City, second; C. De Reimer, Elizabeth, third; Timothy G. Hughes, Paterson, allowed in final for pacing. Time—2:24 3-5. Second Heat—F. Varley, Newark, first; E. C. Humphrey, Hackensack, second; W. E. Mosier, Riverside W., third. Time—2:26 1-5. Third Heat—B. L. Johnson, Asbury Park, first; J. Jasper, Bayonne, second; W. H. Ross, Kings County W., third. Time—2:26 4-5.

FINAL HEAT.

"Joe" Harrison and "Bert" Ripley, Harlem W.	1
W. C. Roome and J. Jasper, Jersey City	2
A. S. Junkkind and J. G. Krum, Riverside W.	3

Time—2:25 5.

Won by five lengths, with two lengths between second and third.

ONE MILE, 2:25 CLASS.

First Heat—M. A. Shannon, Tourist C. C., first; W. C. Roome, Jersey City, second; J. T. Allen, Liberty W., third. Time—2:24. Second Heat—H. F. Varley, Newark, first; E. C. Humphrey, Hackensack, second; W. E. Mosier, Riverside W., third. Time—2:26 1-5. Third Heat—B. L. Johnson, Asbury Park, first; J. Jasper, Bayonne, second; W. H. Ross, Kings County W., third. Time—2:26 4-5.

FINAL HEAT.

W. C. Roome, New-Jersey A. C.	1
J. T. Allen, Liberty W.	2
J. Jasper, New-Jersey A. C.	3

Time—2:23 3-5.

Won by four lengths, with half a length separating second and third.

Half-mile trial against time by W. H. Ross, Kings County W. Time—0:66 1-5. This beats the track record.

One Mile Exhibition, Paced.—Won by "Bert" Ripley, Tourist C. C. Time—2:01.

Two-Mile Handicap.—Joseph Harrison, Harlem W. (scratch); first; H. C. De Reimer, Elizabeth, (170 yards), second; C. J. Bird, Elizabeth, (80 yards), third; J. E. Buehler, New-York, (240 yards,) fourth; C. J. Leibold, Riverside W., (90 yards,) fifth. Time—4:46 4-5. Second Heat—W. E. Mosier, Riverside W., (130 yards,) first; H. F. Varley, Brooklyn, (140 yards,) second; H. F. Lochrs, Elizabeth, (110 yards,) third; H. C. Hedeman, Rahway, (160 yards,) fourth; J. J. Gregory, Jr., Newark, (130 yards) fifth. Time—5:03 1-5. Third Heat—W. C. Roome, New-Jersey A. C., (20 yards,) first; J. T. Allen, Liberty W., (50 yards,) second; J. A. Forney, Asbury Park, (150 yards,) third; William Weller, A. W., (120 yards,) fourth; Joshua Cuttle, Rahway, (160 yards,) fifth. Time—4:41 1-5.

FINAL HEAT.

J. J. Gregory, Newark, (130 yards)	1
J. A. Forney, Asbury Park, (150 yards)	2
C. J. Bird, Elizabeth, (80 yards)	3

Time—4:46 4-5.

Won by three-quarters of a length.

SPECIAL INVITATION TRIPLET RACE.

One Mile.

George Coffin, "Bert" Ripley, and William Weller, Vim Bicycle Club. 1

J. T. Beam, Joseph Judge, and F. Nagle, Riverside Wheelmen. 2

R. E. Hovey, L. V. Mockridge, and Thomas Hughes, Harlem Wheelmen. 3

Time—2:00 2-5.

Won by a length, with four lengths separating second and third.

The officials of the meet were as follows: Referee—Frederick J. Kerr, President A. C. C. of New-Jersey; Judges—P. Anthony Brock, President M. A. C. C.; Waldo Fuller, President L. I. A. of C. C.; Charles Norwood, Tourist Cycle Club; John F. Fitch, Riverside Wheelmen; J. S. Holmes, Jr., Orange, N. J. Timers—W. J. Linihan, Vice President A. A. U. of the United States; L. D. Varian, Orange Athletic Club; Robert Stoll, N. Y. A. C. Scorer—C. B. Vaughan, Atalanta Wheelmen. Assistant Scorers—J. W. Halsey, A. W.; C. T. Dougherty, A. W. Chief Umpire—R. Bryor, Tourist Cycle Club. Umpires—H. Fosdick and Frank R. Bennett, Hackensack Wheelmen; J. H. Flake and E. Stout, Union County Roadsters; J. W. Crooks and George W. Halsey, Jr., Vim Bicycle Club; W. S. Titsworth and F. J. Pope, Crescent Wheelmen, Plainfield. Starter—E. D. Huntoon, Tourist Cycle Club. Clerk of Course—W. A. Drabble, Atalanta Wheelmen. Assistant Clerks of Course—F. A. Cadiz and H. M. Rhodes, R. A. C.; E. W. Pierson and L. N. Thorne, A. W. Competitors' Steward—Frank Allsopp, A. W. Marshal—J. W. Poinier, Vim Bicycle Club. Announcer—Frederick W. Burns. Surgeon—Dr. A. M. Mills, A. W.

CHAIRMAN GIDEON'S BULLETIN.

This Week's Batch of Suspensions and Race Meets Granted.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Aug 26.—The following League of American Wheelmen weekly bulletin was issued to-day by Chairman Gideon of the Racing Board:

Declared professionals by vote of Racing Board under Article IV., Section 7 of by-laws: Ralph Sanberg, Port Huron, Mich.; Charles R. Newton, Stafford Springs, Conn.; L. N. Walleston, 910 Harrison Avenue, Boston, Mass.; Alvan T. Fuller, 76 Cross Street, Malden, Mass.; J. S. Morse, Cambridgeport, Mass.; J. C. Wettergreen, Ferry Street, Malden, Mass.; E. A. McDuffee, 47 Woodville Street, West Everett, Mass.; A. R. Ives, Meriden, Conn.; W. R. Munro, Woodward Avenue, New-Haven, Conn.; W. A. Gunther, 22 Hoyt Street, South Norwalk, Conn.; W. J. Daubenspeck, Allentown.

Under Clause F, Amateur Rule.—R. W. Crouse, Allentown; Louis A. Rutcroll, 216 York Street, Camden, N. J.; A. A. McLain, Aurora, Ill.; L. B. Arnold, Woonsocket, R. I.; Carl J. Swenson, 67 Trask Street, Providence, R. I.; Herman H. Leopold, Bridgeport, Conn.; W. G. H. Knight, Hoosac, Mass.

Declared Professionals by Vote of Board, Acting Under Article IV., Section 7, of By-laws.—A. J. Hammond, Lynn, Mass.; Joseph Nadeau, Washington Street, Keene, N. H.; W. E. Shaw, Meriden, Conn.; John Decker, Ashley Falls, Mass.; Jack Conklin, Arlington, N. J.; W. P. Neville, Newark, N. J.; John McAmbley, 7 Jefferson Street, Bradford, Penn.; Gus Larson, Des Moines, Iowa; George W. Buck, Jr., Hamline, Minn.; W. Palmer Ross, New-York, under Clause A; F. H. Jacobs, Grand Rapids, Mich., Clause F, vote of Racing Board; Glen P. Thayer, Grand Rapids, Mich., Clause D, vote of board; W. C. Stevens, Rockford, Ill., Clause D, vote of board; Frank Love, Selma, Ala., Clause F; Everett S. Whittemore, Jacksonville, Fla., Clause B; Louis Coburn, St. Louis, Mo., Clause 1; C. E. Denman, Omaha, Neb., Clause B; H. S. Muentefering, Omaha, Neb., Clause D; W. C. Buchanan, Lincoln, Ill., own request; Bert Maley, Marshall, Mo., own request; George Bates, El Paso, Texas, Clause D; George L. Bates, Springfield, Mass., own request; L. Londgren, Milford, Mass., Clause D; Arthur L. Gump, Weatherly, Penn., Clause D; M. Rouse, Weatherly, Penn., Clause D; C. Steigerwalt, Weatherly, Penn., Clause D; T. J. Trumbore, Weatherly, Penn., Clause D; R. O. Sendel, Weatherly, Penn., Clause D; Mr. Preesnell, Weatherly, Penn., Clause D; Mr. Metzgar, Weatherly, Penn., Clause D; William S. Ray, Chester, Penn., own request; John M. Cousinsil, Philadelphia, Penn., own request; John S. Sheridan, Germantown, Philadelphia, Penn., own request; W. H. Sexton, Jr., Brockton, Mass., Clause C; Daniel S. Johnson, Jr., College Point, N. Y.; Clause D; L. J. Codberry, New-Orleans, La., Clause 1; George N. Adams, Jacksonville, Ill., Clause B; Peter Price, sterling silver mounted Cambridge, Mass. own request; W. H. Tarbell, Manchester, Mass., Clause B; Albert Haight, North Cmil, N. Y., Clause D; Charles Hadnell, Newark, N. J., Clause D.

Suspended Pending Investigation—C. J. Lewis, Northampton, Mass., and Fred H. Palmer, Foxcroft, Me.

Suspensions Removed—T. O. Hall, Los Angeles, Cal.; Thomas McAbee, Los Angeles, Cal.; Percy Bullock, Philadelphia; Penn.; W. J. Driscoll, Andover, Mass.; C. S. Bottin, Providence, R. I.; David Turner, Taunton Mass.; Samuel Young, New-Orleans, La.; L. H. Tucker, Syracuse, N. Y., and Albert Balch, North Cmil, N. Y., and Charles Hadfield, Newark, N. J.

Suspension placed upon Verdox Westgate, Taunton Mass., has been reduced to expire Sept. 10.

Suspension placed upon the riders at races of St. George's Athletic Club, New-York, July 25, have been removed. Also riders at Bloomsburg, Penn., races, Aug. 5.

SUSPENDED.

For riding in professional races, while under temporary suspension—F. W. Palmer, Rome, N. Y., for sixty days from Aug. 19.

For competing in amateur races after becoming a professional—George Sayers, El Paso, Texas, for ninety days from Aug. 15.

For riding in unsanctioned races—R. Hagadone, Ed Marshall, P. Sorenson, Devere Ballard, Will Shea, Frank French, Frank Ford, Jake Yderstad, Ed. M. Lee, Fred Olson, ——— Burns, M. J. Torrison, Walter Noel, and Henry Cooper, Ashland, Wis.; —— Wachsmith, Bayfield, Wis., and L. E. Holton, H. C. Gadke, Jack Cully, R. T. White, and G. A. Holton, Omaha, Neb., for thirty days, from Aug. 20.

For riding in a race to which he was not entitled—W. H. Sexter, Jr., Brockton, Mass., for thirty days from Aug. 21.

For double entry—Harry W. St. John, Jersey City, and Joseph Stivers, New-Rochelle, N. Y., for sixty days from Aug. 18.

For competing in unsanctioned races—William Lynch, Manchester, N. H., and Walter Hart, Nashua, N. H., for thirty days from Aug. 12.

For competing in unsanctioned races after warning—William Ellis, Clarence Stringer, and William Wuestenfeld, Elgin, Ill., for ninety days from Aug. 13. For competing in unsanctioned races under an assumed name—Fred Seymour, Elgin, Ill., for one year from Aug. 19. For competing in unsanctioned races—W. Moffet, H. Ballman, William Sungstracke, Edward M. Burns, Edward Roenicke, W. G. Gundersdorf, Cecil Hasbrough, W. F. Hoffman, W. Mittelsdorf, F. W. Traeger F. Matthew, H. Vorwath, and William Preuss, Guttenberg, N. J., for thirty days from Aug. 20.

By vote of the board, Mr. E. R. Smith is appointed official handicapper for Minnesota, vice E. A. Blodquist.

H. J. Courtin, 39 Carondelet Street, New-Orleans, La., is appointed official handicapper for Louisiana.

Suspension placed on L. D. Cabanne, St. Louis, Mo., has been reduced to expire Sept. 1, 1896.

Tandem Association, Louisville, Ky., July 4, 1896, by Duckworth and Mitchell have been accepted as follows: Flying start, unpaced, against time, one-third mile, 0:35; one-half mile, 0:56; two-thirds mile, 1:17.

A fine of $50 has been placed on Thomas Cooper and E. C. Bard for misconduct on the track at Louisville, riders to stand suspended until paid.

SANCTIONS GRANTED.

Sept. 5—I. M. Bridges, Chicago, Ill.

Sept. 7—Muscatine Trade and Labor Association, Muscatine, Iowa.

Sept. 8—Davenport Fair and Exposition, Davenport, Iowa.

Sept. 17, 18, 19—Inter-Ocean Wheel Club, Sioux City, Iowa.

Sept. 2, 10—Rock Roads Cycling Club, Rock Rapids, Iowa.

Sept. 7—Young Men's Christian Association, Bay City, Mich.

Sept. 3—National Cycle Exhibition Company, Chicago, Ill.

Sept. 3—Chemung County Agricultural Society, Elmira, N. Y.

Sept. 4—Gouverneur Athletic Club, Gouverneur, N. Y.

Sept. 7—St. Mary's Church, Auburn, N. Y.

Sept. 7—Holley Athletic Association, Holley, N. Y.

Sept. 7—Schenectady County Wheelmen, Schenectady, N. Y.

Sept. 7—Grand Junction Wheelmen Club, Grand Junction, Col.

Aug. 28—Hornellsville Farmers, Hornellsville, N. Y.

Sept. 3—J. E. Rider, Portsmouth, N. H.

Sept. 17, 18—Rutherkill Valley Ind. Soc., Manchester County, Vt.

Sept. 7—Rovers' Wheel Club, New-Haven, Conn.

Sept. 7—Marshalltown Cycle Club, Marshall, Iowa.

Sept. 15—Floyd County Agricultural and Mechanical Association, Charles City, Iowa.

Sept. 1, 2—A. C. Burgdorff, Carlinville, Ill.

Sept. 23, 24, 25—Ida County Fair Association, Ida Grove, Ill.

Aug. 29—La Grange Cycling Club, La Grange, Ill.

Aug. 27, 28—Knoxville Cycling Club, Knoxville, Iowa.

Sept. 5—P. L. Egelof, Dubuque, Iowa.

Aug. 29—Irving Park Cycle Club, Chicago, Ill.

Sept. 12—Elgin King Pleasure Club, Elgin, Ill.

Aug. 31—Minnesota State Fair, Hamline, Minn.

Sept. 18, 19—Minnesota Driving Club, Hamline, Minn.

Aug. 29—Palatine Athletic Club, Palatine, Ill.

Sept. 25—Bloomington Bicycle Club, Bloomington, Ill.

Sept. 4, 5—Nashville Athletic Club, Nashville, Tenn.

Aug. 27—Jacksonville Wheelmen, Jacksonville, Fla.

Aug. 27, 28—Nody Smokey, Somerset, Ky.

Aug. 29—Young Men's Christian Association, Marion, Ind.

Sept. 7—Association Wheels, Canton, Ohio.

Sept. 28—Jackson Cycle Club, Jackson, Tenn.

Sept. 29—Association Wheelmen, Cleveland, Ohio.

Sept. 7—Associated Wheelmen, Cleveland, Ohio.

Sept. 23—Morris County Exposition Company, Council Grove, Kan.

Aug. 29—Algonquin Tennis Club, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Sept. 5—Theodore Wynkoop, Catskill, N. Y.

Sept. 7—Townsend Wright, Amityville, N. Y.

Sept. 7—Osvegatchie Tribe, Camden, N. Y.

Sept. 7—Great Neck League, Great Neck, N. Y.

Sept. 24, 25—Cuba Fair and Racing Association, Cuba, N. Y.

Sept. 1, 2, 3—Fred B. Groves, Lewiston, Me.

Sept. 7—Ancient Order of Hibernians, Taunton, Mass.

Sept. 7—John A. Crich, Naugatuck, Conn.

Sept. 7—Westerly Baseball Company, Westerly, R. I.

Sept. 7—Young Men's Association, Dunkirk, Mass.

Sept. 7—Ancient Order of Hibernians of North Adams, North Adams, Mass.

Sept. 7—Keene Catholic Society, Keene, N. H.

Sept. 7—New-Britain Wheel Club, Berlin, Conn.

Sept. 26—Southbridge Bicycle Club, Southbridge, Mass.

Sept. 30—Brockton Agricultural Society, Brockton, Mass.

Oct. 1, 2, 3—Brockton Agricultural Society, Brockton, Mass.

Sept. 19—Kenoza Cycle Association, Haverhill, Mass.

Sept. 7—Charles E. Lowell, South Framingham, Mass.

Aug. 28—Worcester Cycle Club, Worcester, Mass.

Aug. 29—Southbridge Athletic Association, Southbridge, Mass.

Sept. 10—G. W. Fisher, Huntingdon, Penn.

Sept. 19—Apollo Bicycle Club, Apollo, Penn.

Aug. 29—F. H. Hertzler, Carlisle, Penn.

Sept. 3, 4—Hazleton Driving Park, Hazleton, Penn.

Aug. 29—J. L. Bower, Phoenixville, Penn.

Sept. 24—F. M. Dampman, Philadelphia, Penn.

Sept. 7—South Orange Field Club, South Orange, N. J.

Sept. 14—Sanitary Pressers' National Union, Trenton, N. J.

Sept. 7—O. S. Bunnell, Willow Grove, Penn.

Aug. 27—Century Wheelmen, Philadelphia, Penn.

Sept. 1—Cuban Press Meet, Wilmington, Del.

Sept. 5—Mahanoy City Wheelmen, Mahanoy City, Penn.

Sept. 10—Central Cycle Club, Bradford, Penn.

PRIZES FOR PARADERS.

Metropolitan Cyclists Have Another Chance to Win Trophies.

An extraordinary list of prizes has been made up for a bicycle parade on Staten Island on Saturday, Sept. 12. The list is the largest ever announced for a parade in this section and includes articles of considerable value and usefulness. The event has been planned by the Richmond County Fair and Horse Show. A large majority of the participants are expected from this city, and for that reason the line will be formed at St. George near the ferryhouse.

The procession will start from that point along the north shore to West Brighton, where the show grounds are situated. The reviewing stand will be within the inclosure, and here the judges will make the awards.

The Marshals will be Orville M. Nicholls, Augustine F. De Jonge, J. Judson Worrell, Frank C. Janssen, and Robert T. P. Fiske. For assistants they will have August Quack, John Morton, Ernest Zentgraf, Albert E. Hadlock, Welles C. Creighton, Harry Clark, Oscar Flahr, Charles E. Hoyer, L. Snediker, Jr., Frederick Tiedeman, William Robedee, Seaton H. Rich, R. Van Danenberg, Walter Graef, J. F. Bourne, George Bechtel, Arthur O. Ford, Dr. E. Hillyer, and Daniel P. Libby.

A list of the prizes and the competitions follows:

1. Uniformed Clubs from New-York.—Number and uniform to count. A handsome silk embroidered banner.

2. Uniformed Clubs from Brooklyn.—Number and uniform to count. A handsome silk embroidered banner.

3. Uniformed Clubs from New-Jersey.—Number and uniform to count. A handsome silk embroidered banner.

4. Uniformed Clubs from Staten Island.—Number and uniform to count. A handsome silk embroidered banner.

5. Regimental and Naval Bicycle Corps.—Silk ornamental banner.

6. Most Graceful Tandem Riders, Lady and Gentleman.—Two prizes. Handsome cabin-top bag for lady and dress-suit case for gentleman.

7. Most Graceful Tandem Riders, Gentlemen.—Two prizes. Two pairs of solid gold and diamond sleeve links.

8. Most Graceful Lady Rider.—Two prizes. First prize, sterling silver-mounted reticule; second, sterling silver-mounted Gorham bicycle bomb.

9. Most Graceful Gentleman Rider.—Two prizes. First prize, ribbon fob and seal, gold buckle; second, sterling silver cigarette case.

10. Most Appropriate Gentleman's Costume.—Three prizes. First prize, sterling silver chatelaine and ornaments; second, sterling silver court-plaster case; third, sterling silver bicycle plate.

11. Most Appropriate Gentleman's Costume.—Three prizes. First prize, sterling silver mounted pocketbook and cardcase; second, solid gold brooch pin.

13. Best Decorated Wheel and Costume, Gentleman.—Wheel 60 per cent., costume 40 per cent.—Two prizes. First prize, sterling silver mounted cardcase; second, sterling silver match safe.

16. Most Original Costume, Lady.—Two prizes. First prize, solid gold and turquois watch chain, second, sterling silver soap box.

17. Most Original Costume, Gentleman.—Two prizes. First prize, a gold-mounted stylographic pen; second, sterling silver cigarette case.

18. Most Grotesque Costumes, Tandem Gentlemen.—Two prizes. Shamrock pins and umbrellas.

19. Most Grotesque Costume, Single, Gentleman.—Two prizes. First prize, pair of solid gold and diamond sleeve links; second, bicycle watch and holder.

20. Most Graceful Juvenile Rider, Girl.—Three prizes. First prize, sterling silver photograph frame; second, sterling silver bonnet brush; third, sterling silver bicycle plate.

21. Most Graceful Juvenile Rider, Boy.—Three prizes. First prize, Hunt saddle; second, Banner lamp; third, sterling silver bicycle plate.

Night Race Meet Officials.

Some excellent sport is expected at the night bicycle races to be held at the Olympia track, One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street and Lenox Avenue, this evening. The events to be contested, for which diamonds and gold stop watches will be offered, are all at short distances, a guarantee that the racing will be short and snappy. The seating capacity at the track is about 3,000, and the management has decided to charge a uniform rate of 50 cents for general admission to any part of the grounds. Riders can reach the track via Central Park and along Lenox Avenue, while the general public can take the Sixth or Ninth Avenue elevated road, Broadway, Lexington or Lenox Avenue cable cars, or Fordham and Morris Heights cars. The following officials will serve: Referee—Will R. Pitman, member of the State Racing Board. Judges—James P. Haight, Harlem Wheelmen; George L. McCarthy, Denver Wheel Club; Charles P. Staubach, Manhattan Bicycle Club; William Young, New-York Athletic Club. Timers—Dixie Hines, President Quill Club Wheelmen of America; William M. Altman, Lincoln Cycling Club, Chicago; Robert Stoll, New-York Athletic Club; P. Anthony Brock, President of the Metropolitan Association of Cycling Clubs. Scorers—Henry Strugnell, Wilson County Wheelmen; G. Raymond Nichols, New-York; C. H. Dean, New-York; Fred Hildebrandt, Jr., New-York County Wheelmen; M. B. Macfarlane, Quill Club Wheelmen of America; Edward Ols, Tank Cyclers. Clerk of Course—J. Frank Burland, Brooklyn Bicycle Club. Assistant Clerks of Course—Adolph Stahl, Tank Cyclers; R. B. Morrison, Harlem Wheelmen; Thomas A. Roe, Harlem Wheelmen. Starter—Samuel D. Sec. Announcer—Frederick W. Burns, Hermit Bicycle Club. Umpires—Robert Dye, Logan Wheelmen; E. A. Rogers, Riverside Wheelmen; W. H. Nash, South Brooklyn Wheelmen. Marshal—C. H. Weeks, Riverside Wheelmen. Competitors' Steward—William Shanley. Official Reporter—J. Harvey Lawrence, New-York. Official Handicapper—A. G. Batcheldor.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

Cyclists wishing to join the League of American Wheelmen will be furnished with application blanks and necessary information by addressing Cycling Department of THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

—Interest is growing in the mile race for the police State championship, which will be one of the big events at the annual Fall meet of the New-York Division, League of American Wheelmen, at Manhattan Beach on Labor Day. Secretary Muschenheim of the Race Committee of the South Brooklyn Wheelmen, which club is arranging the details, says the indications are that the entry list will be a highly representative one. All entries should be sent to him at Room 1,426, 159 Nassau Street, this city.

—A. G. Batcheldor will serve as referee at the Mercury Wheel Club's meet in Flushing on Saturday. The Long Island championship, which is expected to be the feature of the meet, will have such men in it as Henshaw, the Greater New-York champion; B. T. Allen, Samuel Brock, C. T. Earl, G. Bennett Smith, "Nat" Roe, H. K. Roe, F. W. Richt, W. T. Goss, and E. J. Clark. The entries close to-day with E. Andrews, Jr., 76 Park Place, this city.

—The race meet to be held by the Middlesex Athletic Club of Spottswood, N. J., on Saturday promises to be a great success. About 125 entries have been received. Stages will meet all trains at Old Bridge. Those who go by way of New-Brunswick can take the electric cars, which run every fifteen minutes from that place. The races will begin at 2 o'clock sharp.

—The Vim Bicycle Club of Newark has arranged the following club runs: Aug. 30, Gifford s. S. I.; Sept. 6, Pompton Plains; Sept. 13, Tuxedo Park; Sept. 20, New-Brunswick; Sept. 27, Tarrytown.

—The regular club run of the Century Wheelmen for next Sunday will be to Hastings, starting from the old clubhouse, 310 West Fifty-third Street, at 9 o'clock.

—The Valley Stream course on Long Island will be the scene of the Kings County Wheelmen's ten-mile road race on Sept. 12.

Murphy's Fine Shooting.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Aug. 26.—A number of prominent wing shots were attracted to Hollywood Park this afternoon by a match for $250 a side between Edgar Murphy of Long Branch and T. W. Morfey of Paterson. Each man shot at 200 birds. The conditions were 21 yards' boundary, 30 yards' rise. The birds were a fast lot, and were aided in their flight by a brisk east wind, which swept over the grounds. Murphy surprised himself and friends by his remarkable shooting. On the first round of 25 birds he grassed every one, and missed only one in the second. In the third round he made another clean score. Three were missed in the fourth. When 100 birds had been shot at, Murphy had a score of 96 killed, breaking the record by one bird. He missed 8 in the last hundred. His total score was 188 killed.

The best previous record was 177, made by Mr. Murphy four years ago in a match with Oakley Thorne. Morfey also did some fine shooting. His total score was 180 kills, missed 20. Considerable money changed hands on the result. As much as $200 was often bet on a single bird.

CANADA'S CHALLENGE CUP

DEFEATED VENCEDOR BY 26 SECONDS IN THE SECOND RACE.

The Vencedor Finished First, but Had to Allow the Canadian Boat Nearly Four Minutes—A Good Breeze Favored the Yachts and They Made Fast Time—The American Boat Lost Through the Bad Judgment of Her Skipper.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Aug. 26.—After an exciting contest, the Canada won her second race from the Vencedor to-day by the narrow margin of 26 seconds, corrected time, and with it captured the beautiful Toledo Challenge Cup, the international yachting championship of the lakes, and 60 per cent. of the fifteen-hundred-dollar purse offered by the citizens of Toledo.

The race was sailed in a fine 20-knot breeze, which ranged from southwest to west, and, while the Vencedor actually beat the Canada 3 minutes 31 seconds, over the course, and proved herself a wonder in a breeze, she had to allow the Royal Canadian yacht a handicap of 3 minutes 57 seconds.

In spite of the Canada's big allowance, the Vencedor would have beaten her but for the fact that her skipper made a number of unnecessary tacks on the way to the home mark in the first round and finally overstood it, losing nearly two minutes, which ultimately caused the American yacht's defeat. The Canadians are naturally elated over their victory, but it is understood that one prominent lake yachtsman on this side of the border will immediately challenge for the cup, and that another race is almost certain for next season.

A ball was tendered the visiting yachtsmen, their families and friends to-night by the International Yacht Race Association of Toledo, at Pythian Castle. During the ball the challenge cup and draft for $1,500, representing the purse to be given the racing crews, were presented to Commodore Jarvis of the winning yacht by President Lock of the association. The $500 silver trophy is a large bowl-shaped cup, goldlined, and supported by an eagle with spreading wings alongside a recumbent lion. The inscription on the bowl is:

"Presented by the International Yacht Race Association. Won by ——, 1896."

There was a fine breeze from the southwest in the early morning, and hundreds of yachtsmen who were getting tired of light breezes and postponed races took heart again, and cheerfully paid their way on the score or more of excursion steamers which lay along the docks of the muddy Maumee River.

The racers had preceded the spectators, and were both trying their canvas off the starting line when the flotilla of yachts and excursion steamers arrived. The Vencedor, as usual, had her club topsail up, while Skipper Jarvis, on the Canada, after setting the same sail, took it in, and set his working topsail. Because the stake buoy set to leeward had not been set, the start was postponed half an hour, and it was 11:20 before the hoisting of the British ensign in the Sigma's rigging announced that the start would be made in ten minutes.

Both skippers commenced to manœuvre for position, and as usual Capt. Barbour got the Vencedor over the line first. The course was five miles to leeward and return, sailed over twice, twenty miles in all. The Vencedor's crew broke out their balloon jibtopsail and set their spinnaker to port as they crossed, while the Canada, which was fifteen seconds behind, set her big jibtopsail instead of a balloonер. Skipper Jarvis commenced to luff the Canada in order to blanket the Vencedor, but the Chicago boat for once failed to be trapped, and slowly but surely drew ahead of the little black flyer from across the border.

She soon had a lead of an eighth of a mile, and just before they reached the first mark the wind hauled to the westward, and with it came a dash of rain which drove every one to cover. It did not dampen the spirits of the spectators, however, as the Vencedor was loudly cheered as she rounded first at 12:09, followed by the Canada at 12:10:20.

The Vencedor instantly went on the port tack as she rounded, while the Canada held straight for the home mark on the starboard tack. The Vencedor, after a two-minute hitch to port, followed the Canada's example, and a few moments later flew by the Canada to windward. It looked like Vencedor's race now, as she was footing faster under her jib and staysail than the Canada was, who had a small jibtopsail up as well.

As the mark was in sight now, and the Canada, which was the leeward boat, was almost heading for it, every one was surprised when the Vencedor made another extra hitch off to port at 12:45, and still another at 12:57:05, while the Canada held her original starboard tack until 12:57, and then came about to port and made the mark in one tack. The Vencedor, while she beat the Canada around, overstood the mark and lost all she had gained on the way down, which caused her to lose the race eventually. Their times at this mark were: Vencedor, 12:59:15; Canada, 1:00:41.

It was now a broad reach on the starboard tack to the outer mark, and as the wind increased to nearly twenty-two miles an hour, the Vencedor drew away again. The wind grew so strong that both yachts took in their balloon jibtopsails, and they were timed as they rounded, as follows: Vencedor, 1:33:30; Canada, 1:36:10.

From here it was a close reach on the starboard tack with small jibtopsails to the finish, where, after one of the most exciting contests ever seen on the lakes, the Canada won by twenty-six seconds, corrected time. Their times at the finish were: Vencedor, 2:11:04; Canada, 2:14:35. The summary:

	Start.	Finish.	Elasped. Time.	Corrected Time
Canada	11:30	2:14.35	2:44:35	2:40:38
Vencedor	11:30	2:11:04	2:41:04	2:41:04

Mrs. Duryea Offers Three Cups.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 26.—The thirty-footers raced to-day for a cup given by H. D. Duryea of the Vaquero. Mrs. Duryea offered three beautiful cups a week ago, and Mr. Duryea won the second. Mr. Duryea again won to-day.

The wind was strong from the southeast, and the course was from Brenton's Cove to and around Brig Ledge Buoy, off Wickford, and return. The run out was first before the wind and then a reach, and the return was a dead beat. The Esperanza got the start, but was soon in third place. In the mean time Mr. Duryea's Vaquero and Bayard Thayer's Asahi were having a pretty race, which the former slightly got the better of on the reach, while as usual on the beat the Duryea boat outpointed and outfooted her rivals. The table:

Name and Owner.	Start. H.M.S.	Finish. H.M.S.	Elapsed Time. H.M.S.
Vaquero, H. B. Duryea	2 35 00	5 27 18	2 52 18
Asahi, Bayard Thayer	2 25 00	5 28 01	2 53 01
Esperanza, A. V. Winkle	2 30 00	5 28 12	2 58 12
Wa Wa, J. A. Stillman	2 35 00	5 30 50	2 55 50
Puck, E. D. Morgan	2 35 00	5 32 30	2 57 30
Musme, J. McDonough	2 35 00	Did not finish.	

The race to-morrow is for the Morgan Cup.

Yachts Reported.

CITY ISLAND, N. Y., Aug. 26.—Passed East—Steam yachts Neckan, John T. Williams; Katrina, Henry F. Noyes; Orienta, E. R. Ladew; Parthenia, Stephen J. Roach; Whiteaway, Charles C. Dodge; Sapphire, A. L. Barber; Alda, William E. Douglas; Tolnette, Albert B. Hilton; Alicia, H. M. Flagler, and Norcid, Albert J. Wise.

Passed West—Steam yachts Stranger, Mrs. George Lewis, and Theresa, Gustavus Sidenberg.

Came to anchor from the eastward—Schooner yacht Ingomar, John D. Barrett, and yawl Espirito, G. A. Jarger. Steam yacht Valiant, W. K. Vanderbilt, from Newport, came to anchor off Whitestone, L. I. Schooner yachts Colonia, C. A. Postley, and Crusader, S. L. Husted, Jr., were hauled out at Hawkin's yard to clean and paint.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 26.—Yachts sailing to-day: Steamers Lydia, Albatross, Mr. Emerson, and Kaloolah, Mr. Hubbard.

Yachts arrived: Steamers Black Pearl, Mr. Sheldon, and Duquesne, T. R. Hostetter; schooners Ramona, H. M. Gillig, and Halcyon.

New-Jersey A. C. Yachts to Race.

Howard M. Cook, ex-Commodore of the New-Jersey Athletic Club yachting department, has offered three pennants to be raced for, one for the cabin cat class, one for the open cat class, and one for the jib and mainsail class. The races will take place at Bergen Point Sept. 5, and every boat in the club has entered.

NEW-YORK'S EASY VICTORY.

The St. Louis Team Unable to Hit Clarke's Pitching.

Results of Yesterday's Games.

New-York, 11; St. Louis, 4.
Brooklyn, 9; Louisville, 2.
*Brooklyn, 10; Louisville, 2.
Baltimore, 14; Cincinnati, 3.
Chicago, 11; Boston, 7.
Pittsburg, 4; Washington, 3.
Philadelphia, 10; Cleveland, 1.

*Two games.

Standing of the Clubs.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.
Baltimore	71	35	.683
Cincinnati	69	36	.657
Cleveland	65	39	.625
Chicago	62	46	.574
Pittsburg	58	46	.558
Boston	57	48	.543
Brooklyn	49	55	.471
New-York	49	57	.462
Philadelphia	49	57	.462
Washington	40	63	.388
St. Louis	33

LIKE A VOYAGE AT SEA

WONDERFUL STORIES ABOUT THE HEALTHFULNESS OF SCONSET.

Town on Nantucket Island Where Broken-Down Men and Women Are Made as Good as New—Ideal Family Resort—Hay Fever Has Not Found the Way There—People Live in Cottages Built in Imitation of the Huts of the Native Fishermen.

SIASCONSET, Mass., Aug. 28.—Out on the far side of Nantucket Island, built on a bluff, between which and the Old World is nothing but a narrow strip of white sand and 4,000 or 5,000 miles of deep blue sea, is Siasconset, which everybody who knows the place calls Sconset. It is a Summer town. When October has come and gone there are about a dozen families left in the place. They eat up in the Winter what they have earned selling fish, vegetables, milk, eggs, and chickens to the Summer population.

Nobody was ever known to speak ill of the place. It has been a sort of paradise to many a used-up man and woman. It has taken them in all nerves and debility, and has sent them home strong and well. It has filled their lungs with fresh air, toned up their systems, made them eat and sleep, and has given them new leases of life. It is an ideal family resort. Mothers turn their children loose as soon as they get into the town, and they stay loose till the time comes for going home, the only restraint put on them being that they must report three times a day for meals, and be in bed as early as 9 o'clock at night.

It is destined to be a great resort for persons who suffer from hay fever. Nobody has hay fever in Sconset. If a person who is subject to hay fever knows the day in the year when his ailment regularly attacks him and plans to be in Sconset on that day, he will be free of his enemy so long as he shall remain here. In some cases the visit here secures immunity for the entire season.

It is easy to understand why Sconset is such a wonderful health resort. A month here is pretty near the same thing as a month's cruise at sea. All the air comes from the ocean, no matter which way the wind may blow. There isn't enough land in Nantucket Island to affect the atmosphere of the place to an appreciable degree.

Another thing that conduces to health is the sensible life of the place. The hotel business here is of no account. There are two hotels, but this year only one is open. Almost everybody is a cottager. The greater part of the town is made up of cottages built to rent. These cottages are rented furnished, everything necessary for housekeeping being provided, including table linen, bed linen, and plate for the table. When a family comes here for the season, its trunks contain only such things as would be carried if the family were going to a farmhouse to take board. Nobody brings fine clothes. The dress of the place is as simple as could be imagined.

There are no entertainments except now and then informal tea parties and wrist parties. There is no such thing as an amusement hall. When the young people want to dance they have to go down to the railroad station, taking a fiddler with them. The nearest approach to excitement is found in the church services. These services are held in what is called "Union Chapel." Nobody knows until Saturday what sort of minister will conduct the services the succeeding Sunday. There were two meetings last Sunday—a Catholic mass early in the morning and an Episcopal service later in the forenoon. A Baptist may fill the pulpit next Sunday, or a Unitarian, or a Universalist. Nobody seems to care much what sort of religion is unfolded in the Union Chapel.

"How do you account for it?" somebody asked one of the old residents.

"Easy enough," the man replied; "nobody bothers himself much about the future in this place. Nobody longs for heaven as long as he can have Sconset."

The event in the day that stirs the town to life is the arrival of the afternoon mail. It comes up from Nantucket by train over the Nantucket Central Railroad. Edwin F. Underhill, stenographer of the Surrogate's Court of New-York, three or four years ago gave the readers of THE NEW-YORK TIMES a most amusing account of the agitations of this railroad. Since that account was printed the road has been improved somewhat, and it now manages to perform a good deal of work in a pretty fair way, taking in consideration the meagreness of its equipment. The road is eight miles long and the train, made up of two "yeller" cars, is drawn from one end to the other by a cunning little teakettle of an engine in the space of forty-five minutes. Nobody who rides on the train finds fault with it for not going faster. Slow and sure is a good rule by which to run a train on the Nantucket Central Railroad. Moreover, there is a degree of appropriateness in approaching Sconset at a five-minute gait which might not be affirmed in the case of a train like the Empire State express.

Everybody bathes, and the bathing hour is from 11 o'clock until noon. There are a few bathing houses on the beach, but the cottagers turn up their noses at bathing houses, preferring to make their two toilets in their own homes. Standing on the bluff in the bathing house, one may see the cottagers wending their way toward the beach, men, women, and children, all in bathing suits, ready to plunge into the surf. The newcomer is apt to shrink from falling in with this custom of the place, but soon gets over it. The bathing is fine. Persons familiar with the beaches up and down the New-England coast say the water here is much warmer and pleasanter to bathe in than the water at any other resort they have visited. Sometimes the waves come strong and knock the bathers about considerably, but ordinarily the sea is very quiet. One important feature of the beach is that there is no undertow. Bathing here is said to be safe. Children go into the surf unattended.

Most of the Sconset cottages are modeled after the houses the fishermen lived in before Sconset became a health resort. They are one-story buildings, full of freaks in the shape of additions. When the fisherman built his house he built it for two. He added to the original structure as his family grew, and always added on the ground. He seemed, too, to despise regularity. If the original house had a ten-foot post, the first addition would have an eight-foot post, the next a nine-foot post, and so on. There seemed also to be a liking in Sconset for acute and obtuse angles; and so, after a fisherman had been married for twenty-five or thirty years and had raised a family of fifteen or twenty children, the ground plan of his house, which of necessity he had enlarged three or four times, would be a marvel.

No doubt they were a whimsical lot who first came to Sconset to make their Summer homes here. They built cottages to match the fishermen's huts, and dropped them down anywhere and everywhere. When one goes through a certain portion of the town he finds it impossible, in most cases, to tell which are the old houses of the natives and which have been built by Summer visitors. They are scattered about helter-skelter. Naturally, the streets are short and crooked. There are streets not over 50 feet long. In the old part of the town there is no street through which anybody but a cross-eyed person can look from end to end.

The surprising thing about the rentable cottages built in imitation of the fishermen's huts is the amount of room they contain, in spite of their small dimensions, and the amount of comfort they afford to their occupants. They contain ordinarily a parlor, dining room, kitchen, and from three to eight bedrooms. Sometimes there are bedrooms under the roof, reached by ladders hung to the sides of the parlors, which are neatly stowed away when not in use. These cottages are rented at reasonable rates, and the most of them are taken by persons of moderate means.

Among those who have been here this season are the following:

New-York—Henry W. Riddell, A. G. Davis, Mrs. George Emerson Armstrong, W. C. Beer, Mrs. M. A. Saunders, Dr. Carlos F. MacDonald, Capt. Knight Nettel, Dr. S. M. Roberts, Mrs. John A. Mather, William J. Flagg, William M. Barrett, John H. V. Arnold, Mrs. Louise L. Furbis, Charles Angell, Dr. Mary A. Mann, A. Nutting, E. F. Underhill, Mrs. Church, and Miss Cunningham.

Brooklyn—John G. Grout.

Boston—F. F. Calvin, Charles Rich, George F. Mitchell, Charles H. Davis, George A. Sawyer, W. A. Wood, C. A. Metcalf, and C. F. White.

Philadelphia—T. M. Mitchell, Dr. C. A. Oliver, Dr. Harrison Allen, Mrs. H. B. Sharp, Mrs. A. H. Nelson, T. H. Nevins, and G. H. Brinton.

Detroit—H. K. White, A. E. P. White, W. J. Chittenden, George Jerome, and Mrs. E. W. Rice.

Albany—Goodwin Brown.

Jersey City—James F. Crandell.

Buffalo—A. C. Span.

Washington—William Ballentyne and Mrs. Jeanette Jennings.

Morristown, N. J.—Gustav Gobbé.

Summit, N. J.—K. K. Munkittrick and R. W. Rickard.

Newark, N. J.—W. W. Hurd and Mr. Keal.

Paterson, N. J.—G. L. Catlin.

St. Louis—M. Rumsey.

Providence, R. I.—Joseph Belcher.

Waterbury, Conn.—J. W. Smith.

Ithaca—Prof. H. G. Wilder.

Rochester—W. W. Webb.

Baltimore—Dr. Henry Chandlee.

A good many of these persons will leave numbers of their families here through the month of September, which is said to be a delightful month in Sconset. There are many persons here under instructions from their physicians to remain until cold weather. New-York physicians of prominence often send patients here. Dr. Allen McLane Hamilton has authorized the statement that he knows the climatic conditions of Sconset to be specially favorable to the recovery of persons suffering from nervous disability.

NEARLY A MILE IN THE EARTH.

Great Depth of the Shafts in Copper Mines of Michigan.

Houghton (Mich.) Letter to Minneapolis Journal.

A French engineer proposed last year to the Directors of the international exposition to be given in the French capital in the year 1900 the digging of a hole to the depth of one mile. The idea was favorably received, but on investigation the magnitude of the undertaking became so apparent that the idea has been dropped. It will therefore be necessary for those who desire to descend a mile into the bowels of the earth to come to Calumet, for nowhere else on earth are there available openings of such depth. Within less than a mile of each other in this mining town there are three vertical shafts, each nearly one mile in depth. The deepest of this trio is the Red Jacket Shaft of the Calumet and Hecla Copper Mine, which has reached its full depth of 4,900 feet. Five Eiffel towers could be dropped down this hole were it wide enough, and the top of the fifth would reach above surface only to such a height as would allow it to be easily covered by the steel shaft house now being built over the monstrous hole.

This shaft was begun in 1889, and it has taken seven full years to sink it, showing an average progress of 700 feet annually, nearly all of which has been in blue trap rock, one of the most refractory of minerals. The conglomerate carrying copper was the bed of an ancient sea, and is composed of pebbles and gravel worn by the action of the water, such as are seen on sea beaches or lake shores, cemented into a solid mass by calc and silica. By the percolation of the waters and the decomposition of certain constituents of the rock little cavities were formed, in which were deposited small nodules of copper by the water.

The Red Jacket Shaft is 15½ by 25 feet, in size inside of the timbers, and contains six compartments, being fully equal in working capacity to half a dozen mining shafts of ordinary size. The shaft is solidly timbered. The adamantine firmness of the rock renders it secure for all time to come, the timbering being merely to carry the traffic of men and mineral, of water and electricity, which surges between the sunlight and the bottom. In four compartments will slip up and down the ponderous cages, carrying ten-ton loads of rock at the speed of express trains. Up and down these cages will also ride the men who mine the rock from the old sea bed. In one compartment will be the great iron pump pipes, and down another descends the steady current of compressed air which runs the drills a mile below the engine house. Bunched in shenobled cables are the copper wires which convey electricity to light the recesses of the mine, threads of wire that afford telephonic communication from the most remote drift to any other portion of the property, for the Calumet and Hecla has a telephone exchange of its own, which in size and perfection of equipment vies to the finish with those of many pretentious towns and which reaches every office on the surface and every portion of the great mine. There are fire-alarm wires, too, for the Calumet and Hecla spares no cost to make its employes as safe as skill and lavish outlay of money can render them.

The sinking of this shaft possesses deep interest from a scientific standpoint. Observers ascending to great heights in balloons have been able to secure data of surpassing importance regarding meteorological conditions, and observations made at the depth of a mile afford positive information. The Red Jacket Shaft has shattered some of the deeply cherished theories, and there are textbooks now extant in the higher institutions of learning which must be overhauled because facts have succeeded theory. The mines of the Comstock lode in Nevada were the deepest in the world. The mines were very hot, and on the deeper levels some of the more pious miners were quite positive that they smelled sulphur, and refused to go further down for fear of encroaching upon the dominions of the devil. According to deductions, the bottom of the Red Jacket Shaft should be about the proper temperature to boil eggs. Careful tests have determined that the normal temperature of the rock is 87.6° Fahrenheit at the bottom. The rock temperature at the depth of 100 feet was 59° Fahrenheit, showing an access of 28.6° in 4,705 feet. There was, however, a gain of about 8° in temperature in the last 500 feet sunk, a much more rapid increase than at lesser depths.

Notwithstanding the beneficial effects of ventilation and compressed air, men working at the bottom of the deep shaft do not have an especially easy berth, though liberally paid. They are compelled to wear rubber boots and rubber coats, as the water found in the mine at that great depth is most corrosive on the human body.

There is machinery enough on the surface to drive all the street cars of a city like St. Louis at this single one of eleven shafts, and it is housed in fire-proof buildings that would be the pride of a city of 100,000 inhabitants.

Boy Who Tried to Ride an Ostrich.

From The Washington Star.

"I don't believe the stories told about the natives in Africa and Australia riding ostriches," said L. P. Haney of Norwich, Cal. "Americans are the best riders on earth, but they cannot ride ostriches. I saw this pretty thoroughly tried on one occasion. A cowboy who had vanquished every pony he ever undertook to break in was induced to try an ostrich. After an hour's hard work he succeeded in mounting the bird, which at first tried to shake him off, then to get away by running, but these tactics, of course, had no effect upon the cowboy. Then, in spite of all the man could do, the ostrich succeeded in getting its head around and seizing the man by one leg. He doubled his feet under him, and the ostrich reached over its wings and got a good hold of his back, throwing him heavily to the ground and trampling on him. It took three of us to chase the infuriated ostrich away, and we accomplished it barely in time to save the man's life. I don't believe the native Australians ride ostriches."

Much in Her Favor.

From The Chicago Tribune.

Fond Mother—I think it's a shame, Cyrus, that we've let Esmeralda grow up without trying to give her some kind of musical training. She can't sing at all.

Sensible Father—That's true, Emily—but she knows it.

ABOUT THE ANCIENTS.

At Glastonbury, England, in 1892, the discovery was made of lake dwellings near a small pool, which pool in the long past must have been a fairly large expanse of water. To-day it is hardly more than a wet meadow. Certain mounds were opened by local archaeologists, and far beneath were found the dwellings of the original lake dwellers. The immense antiquity of the site may be at once understood when it is stated that the upper formation of to-day is peat. At first a hearthstone was found, and under that another hearthstone. In some cases there were not less than five hearthstones, and then at last, under them, were the vertical piles which had been driven into the mud of the lake bottom. Who can judge of the time which passed between the placing of each hearthstone? In the surrounding débris oyster shells were found, and the bones of horses, oxen, sheep, dogs, cats, swine, and beavers. The hearthstones were identified as having come from a quarry some three miles distant. There was an abundance of broken pottery. A queer memento of a long past is a human skull, which was found impaled on a stake. The man who once owned the head had met with violent death, as the cleft in the bone showed. According to approved measurements, the skull is of a good type. It is positive that there was commerce between these lake dwellers and the outside world, for there was discovered a bronze bowl and beads of glass and amber. The arms of these people were probably slings, as many egg-shaped pieces of baked clay have been found. A single iron spearhead has so far come to light. There are strigils of bone, and the remains of querns for grinding corn, and whorls of amber and stone. A canoe has also been dug up. It is 16 feet long, of two-foot beam, and a foot in depth. Speculation as to the time when these lake dwellings were built may be indulged in, but not with accurate results. As to the age of the Swiss lake dwellers, archaeologists differ. Some insist from the bronze found there that the period was 800 B. C., other scientific authorities put it back to 1400 B. C. Certainly the Glastonbury constructions are as old as the Swiss ones.

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As Theodore Reinach shows, there is every reason to suppose that the Greeks made use of an instrument resembling our modern mandolin. Heretofore the idea was entertained that the instrument with strings had no frets, or rather that only the note produced by the one exact extended string was sounded; any instrument then shown with a long neck would prove the contrary of this. The Greeks may have derived the long-necked instrument from the East and adopted it at an early period. A relief found at Mantinela shows a Muse playing on an instrument which resembles "a long spoon in its form and in the proportions of neck and bowl." The prettiest showing of the particular form of mandolin or guitar is found in a terra cotta figurine from Tanagra, now in the Louvre. The instrument is in the shape of "an elongated pear."

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There is good reason to suppose that the placing of money with the dead, as did the Greeks, when the obolus was to be given to Charon for passage across the Styx, was still of current usage among the early Christians. Recently a small treasure of coins, according to the Scavi, was found under the pavement of the Church of St. Ministo. Signor Gammurini calls attention to the fact of numerous discoveries of money either at the head or the feet of the dead. Besides bronze coins, there are often silver and gold ones. "The superstition condemned by Christianity was not entirely done away with." From the character of the coins, which in many cases belonged to the eighth, ninth, and tenth centuries, it becomes evident that the Greek idea was retained. Examples are cited as belonging to money coined as late as the fifteenth century. Then "the practice was condemned by the Church as pertaining to witchcraft, but continued for some time to be practiced in secret."

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The restoration of the house of Vettius, a structure recently excavated at Pompeii, gives a perfect idea of what must have been the interest of a well-to-do Roman habitation. "Everything remains in situ." The mural decorations have been covered with glass, and in other places preserved by a thin coating of wax. One of the wall paintings is of great interest, because it represents the process of coining money at a Roman mint. What were the flower beds of 1,800 years ago have been restored and replanted. Mr. Talfourd Ely, who has described particularly the larger mural pictures, says that by studying them some conception may be had of what was Hellenistic art as carried out by the great Greek masters. In comprehending the general character of Pompeiian work, this must be born in mind. There is no reason to suppose that Pompeii was anything more than a kind of town of plaisance for wealthy Romans. There were no attempts made toward lavish display. It is in the highest degree probable that the Pompeiian workmen were not celebrated for their skill. Then if such good work has been left by them, how general must have been art culture.

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The tag of metal used to indicate the source or origin or the name of the maker of certain goods has, in a measure, gone out of vogue, though still employed by manufacturers of tobacco. Certain finds in the Tiber at Rome show that the Romans used such tags. Mr. Mowatt describes fifteen leads dished out of the Tiber. They were globular in form and with a channel in them, in order that a cord could be passed through them when the tag was pressed together. Most of these tags bear a head of Mercury, which shows their mercantile use. Some have an anchor impressed on them. Why they were found in the Tiber would arise from some accident to a boat or vessel, and the loss of the cargo.

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It is the derivation of ways, manners, the archaeologist ever follows, and one fruitful topic is this: The spread of Greek art throughout Europe. If we admire the fine conceptions of Hellenic art to-day, why should there not have been others 2,000 years before us who had the same liking for them? If we, more civilized, care but little for the material out of which the object is made, it is the design, the grace of the vase, or the tripod, which urges us to possess it. How much stronger must have been the desire to have such objects in the long past, when man outside of Greece was limited in his province either bronze or fictile ware of good quality? All through Western and Northern Europe of a most remote period may be found the remains of what were once tripods, hydrias, wine vases, bowls of bronze, or painted vessels, which are of Greek origin rather than Etruscan, though some are Roman. In the Canton of Byrne was found a hydria, (a Greek water vase,) and in the Côte d'Or, a tripod similar to one discovered at Olympia." In the barrows of the Marne are found oenochoae (wine vases) which were certainly imported, because they can be compared with the early native copies. There must have been currents of trade which set in between Central Europe and Greece during or prior to the sixth century before Christ. There was probably a limited return business in the amber of Scandinavia. There were then very early links between the art of Greece and that of other countries, which extended in the commercial chain far beyond what is usually supposed. Looking very much further back than that, it is becoming more and more obvious that primitive man was not invariably a stay-at-home, and that in the innumerable centuries which we designate as "prehistoric" there was interchange of commodities, and hence travel.

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The finest bit of cloth made by American mound builders, Mr. W. H. Holmes states, was found in Pike County, Ohio. "It has from thirty-five to forty strands to the inch, and looks much like twilled goods. It is woven on the twined style, and is therefore of native origin." Its preservation was due to the fact of the presence of a number of copper beads, the oxide of copper preventing rotting. Charred mats made of rushes, of a remote past, have been found which have been preserved through partial charring. Perhaps that may be what among the oldest specimens of man's handiwork is a fragment of matting made of split cane, obtained from Petite Anse Island, near Vermilion Bay, on the southern coast of Louisiana. This fragment was found near the surface of the salt, and two feet above it were the remains of tusks and the bones of an elephant. The depth at which the cane matting was buried was fourteen feet, showing "the existence of man on the island prior to the deposit in the soil of the fossil elephant." The cane is the common Southern cane, and its preservation is due to the saline and siliceous character of the soil.

A SICK WOMAN'S SLOW JOURNEY

She Has Been Four Weeks Going Less than a Mile.

From The Chicago Chronicle.

A queer story comes from Na-au-say Township, in Kendall County, Ill. Mrs. Platt has been very sick for over a year—so ill that her life has been at times despaired of. A few weeks ago the family completed building a new house, about three-quarters of a mile south of the old one, and, loading the patient into a large surrey on an improvised cot, they started for the new home.

It so happened that Mrs. Platt's physician had warned her about a severe pain with which she was sometimes afflicted. When she felt this pain coming on, he said, no matter where she was, she was to stop and remain there until it had passed. Before the surrey had proceeded far on its way to the new house Mrs. Platt felt the pain coming on. She took the doctor's advice literally and stopped the carriage. The vehicle was wheeled to one side of the road, and the patient proceeded to make herself as comfortable as possible and wait for the pain to pass.

This was four weeks ago, and she has been on the road ever since. Her brother, J. Updyke, sleeps under the carriage at night, and a canvas has been rigged over the cot for protection during the day. Whenever the woman feels a little better the carriage is started toward the new house, and stopped again when the pain comes on.

The Water Didn't Seem Deep.

From The Washington Star.

"I had often read of the wonderful clearness of the waters of Lake Superior," said E. F. Lane of Hannibal, Mo., "but I never realized it until I saw it about three weeks ago. I was at Marquette and took a sail on the lake, going about forty miles. As we neared the shore the bottom of the lake was so attractive, with its white sand, that I felt like wading to the shore. The water appeared to be about two feet deep. I took off my shoes and stockings, rolled my trousers up to my knees, and slid into the water. In a moment I was completely submerged, and it was so unexpected that I did not close my mouth, and I swallowed enough of the liquid to render me powerless to swim. I was unconscious when they pulled me into the boat, and when they revived me and told me the water was eight feet deep where I stepped off I realized the deceptiveness of a clear lake with a white-sand bottom."

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

—S. MAAS & CO.—The Sheriff took charge yesterday of the place of business of S. Maas & Co., importers of hosiery and underwear at 85 and 87 Mercer Street, on an execution from Carter, Hughes & Dwight for $12,340.52 for money loaned to the firm by Ottilie Maas on Jan. 4, 1895. Samuel F. Hyman and Theodore Myer withdrew from the firm on Dec. 31, 1895. Selig and Max Maas continued the business. Meyer & Co. established the business many years ago. Selig Maas was the "Co." for a number of years, and the style of S. Maas & Co. was adopted in 1888. Miss Maas had $65,000 invested in the West New-York Silk Mill Company, a New-Jersey corporation, which has been in litigation for some time. Carter, Hughes & Dwight place the firm's liabilities at over $100,000. They attribute the failure to hard times and the depression in the hosiery and underwear business.

—RUTLAND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—John T. Ritchie, President of the Citizens' Savings Bank and Trust Company of St. Johnsbury, Vt., has been appointed receiver of the Rutland Fire Insurance Company. The attorneys for the creditors are now investigating the assets of the company in the West. The company was chartered in 1864. It began business in 1893 at Rutland, claiming $100,000 capital stock, subscribed and paid, and invested largely in Western lands. It has a general office in Chicago, the President being located there. Investigation shows little value in assets, and the losses amount to about $25,000 unpaid in Vermont, with about an equal amount outside the State. The Insurance Commissioner enjoined the company from doing further business early last year.

—J. W. BROWN & CO.—Paul T. Brown, trading as J. W. Brown & Co., wholesale grocers, Philadelphia, made an assignment Tuesday. The assignment followed the entering of a judgment Monday on a note for $75,000. Mr. Brown states that the failure was due to the tightness of the money market. The liabilities will exceed $100,000. The assets include book accounts and stock on hand.

—ALOIS BROMMER.—Edward Hogan, Jr., has been appointed receiver in supplementary proceedings for Alois Brommer, who keeps Brommer's Union Park, at One Hundred and Thirty-third Street and Willis Avenue, on the application of Philip Becker. Mr. Brommer is directed by the Court to turn over his liquor tax certificate to the receiver.

—E. H. MURRAY.—The dry goods house of E. H. Murray, in Wabash, Ind., was closed Tuesday. No statement of the condition of the business is obtainable, but it is understood that the liabilities, which are mostly for goods bought of wholesale houses in New-York and Chicago, are $18,000, with assets $20,000.

—R. J. ALLEN, SON & CO.—R. J. Allen, Son & Co., dealers in china and oils, Philadelphia, assigned Tuesday. Execution on judgment notes aggregating $49,000 were entered Monday against the firm. The liabilities and assets are not known. Stringency in the money market caused the failure.

—WOOD, BICKNALL & POTTER.—The insolvency proceedings of Wood, Bicknall & Potter, Providence, R. I., were completed yesterday by the transfer of all property remaining in the hands of the assignee to the new corporation, the Wood, Bicknall & Potter Company.

—APPEL CLOTHING COMPANY, Denver, Col.—The Sheriff has received an attachment against the Appel Clothing Company of Denver, Col., for $2,500 in favor of Sinsheimer, Levenson & Co. for balance due on a note of $5,000.

—ARTHUR G. YATES, Rochester, N. Y.—Judgment for $8,863.64 was entered here yesterday against Arthur G. Yates of Rochester, N. Y., in favor of the National Park Bank, as indorser on notes of several parties.

Judgments.

The following judgments were entered in this city yesterday, the name of the judgment debtor being given first:

ALTIERI, Tony—W. A. Boeckel	$197.00
BEACH, Julia A.—S. Hutton	223.58
BRAYTON, Fred H.—J. M. Diggett	87.68
COONEY, Matthew—M. F. Phelan and another	388.82
COUGLE, William R., and Richard W. Elliott—James R. Roosevelt and others, trustees, &c.	1,100.00
CULVER, Delos E.—Read Benedict and another	284.93
DOUGLAS & Co., George B.—Hartington State Bank	2,364.68
FOITE, John—The Vitascope Company	43.00
GOLDMAN, Mary—Joseph Jacobs	447.97
GOLDSMITH, Elijah, and Jacob Sucker—Mare Beekman	1,219.57
GRAEFF, James McK.—The National Broadway Bank, New-York	525.00
HAAS, Henry L.—J. McKesson and others	164.75
HAENSCHEN, Emil—George H. Chase	167.70
HERTEL, Henry—F. Hebel	538.00
HOCK, Otti, and another—Hartman F. Gundrum	574.77
JONES, Samuel—Isaac H. Terrell	169.00
KIRSCHEIMER, Theodore—G. W. Rumbold and another	102.53
LAVELL, Peter J.—William A. Goodhart	545.00
MANNING, John B.—Franklin Lee; deficiency	8,824.76
MAASS, Selig and Max—Ottilie Maas	12,349.52
MATTHEWS, C., and C. H. Smith—A. M. Moor and another	159.64
MINTZ, Louis—G. Brenner and another, (two judgments)	234.68
MOULDS, William, and David C. Myers—New-York Telephone Company, (two judgments)	88.00
NEUMEISTER, Hartman—C. Graeb	104.00
NEWITTER, Morris J., and David Rosenheim—C. F. Thompson	995.80
O'CONNELL, Catherine—Joseph F. Smith	193.53
PFISTERER, John—Isaac H. Terrell	86.00
REHAUT, Jules—Charles A. Du Vivier and others	439.82
ROSENTHAL, Herman—L. J. Schwab	276.00
SCHOTTLANDER, Herman—A. D. Peake	140.58
SCHULZE, August—D. M. Kohler	308.00
SCHWAB, William, Adolph E., and Gustave—Mechanics and Traders' Bank	6,885.62
SIMON, Joseph—E. Hill	98.00
SZTROH, Jacob and Ignatz—Congress Brewing Company	956.63
THE MAYOR, &c.—H. Neustadher and others	138.92
THE MAYOR, &c.—Sheridan Shook	224.98
TURK, Herman—Lewis Steinhardt and others	562.77
TYLER, Ernest F.—C. G. Alford & Co.	325.77
UPTON, Eli M.—The Sunlight Oil and Gasoline Company	370.88
WHRITNER, Frederick—E. W. Vanderbilt	422.41
WRIGHT, William F.—George E. Armstrong	1,801.35
YATES, Arthur G.—The National Park Bank, New-York	9,863.64

Luck of Attention.

From Judge.

City Cousin (at the country station with trunks for a visit)—I should have thought they would have sent a wagon to meet us. When they came to the city I had a friend meet them to tell them what I was out of town.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

Plaintiffs Are the Buyers at Sales Under Foreclosure.

Messrs. James Kyle & Sons have sold for the estate of Marion Osborne to Mandelbaum & Lewine the three-story frame building 146 East Forty-fourth Street, 25 by 100. A five-story flat will be built on the lot. The Messrs. Kyle have also sold for Henry Folk the five-story brick tenement 326 East Thirty-ninth Street, 25 by 65 by 100.

At auction in the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday Mr. William Kennelly sold under foreclosure, at $21,000, to the plaintiffs, J. P. Kernochan and others, the five-story brick tenement 19 Bethune Street, south side, 163 feet east of Washington Street, 22 by 83.7 by 22.3 by 92.10.

Mr. C. A. Berrian sold, under foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Rosina Vollhart, at $15,-300, the three-story brownstone dwelling 57 East Ninetieth Street, north side, 216.0 2-3 feet west of Park Avenue, 19.6 by 100.8¾.

The sales at auction set down for to-day at 111 Broadway are as follows:

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Daniel P. Ingraham, referee, 614 and 616 Water Street, north side, 52 feet west of Gouverneur Street, the first being 26.2 by 64.5 by 26.3 by 65.6, and the other 20.6 by 65.11 by 19.10 by 65.6, two six-story brick tenements, with stores. Due on judgment, $25,490.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

Nos. 10 and 12 Delancey Street, for two six-story brick stores and flats, by Max Juster of 70 Stanton Street, owner; cost, $22,000.

Fifty-seventh Street, north side, 60 feet west of Tenth Avenue, for a one-story brick store, by Herman H. W. Neslage of 44 Horatio Street, owner; cost, $400.

Old Harlem Road, south side, 246 feet west of Union Post Road, for a two-story frame dwelling, by Lawrence F. Ringrose of Westchester Avenue, owner; cost, $1,200.

Nos. 74 and 75 Hickory Street (Bronxwood Park), for a two-and-a-half story frame dwelling, by Lily L. Shirmer of 359 West Forty-second Street, owner; cost, $5,000.

West Farms Road, northeast corner Forest Avenue, for three three-story frame dwellings and stores, and a one-and-a-half-story frame barn and shed, by E. Grady of Forest Avenue, owner; cost, $8,250.

No. 2,387 Third Avenue, by Benjamin Gomprecht, owner, Joseph Burns, lessee, alterations to a three-story brick hotel and concert hall; cost, $150.

No. 124 West Forty-Ninth Street, by Catharine Rauck of 282 Lenox Avenue, alterations to a four-story brick hotel and dwelling; cost, $200.

No. 855 Broadway, by estate of Samuel M. Valentine of 826 Broadway, owner, alterations to a five-story brick store and office building; cost, $1,500.

No. 234 Fourth Avenue, by Thomas H. Peters of Plainfield, N. J., owner, F. J. Schumacher, lessee, alterations to a four-story brick hotel and dwelling; cost, $1,400.

No. 236 Fourth Avenue, by same owner and lessee as above, alterations to a four-story brick dwelling; cost, $500.

No. 257 West Forty-fifth Street, by Mary Ford of 57 West Twelfth Street, owner, alterations to a three-story brick and stone dwelling; cost, $500.

No. 587 Greenwich Street, by the Bradley estate, owner, B. F. Kenney, lessee, alterations to a five-story brick hotel and tenement; cost, $25.

No. 326 Madison Avenue, by Jas. J. Belden of Syracuse, N. Y., owner; alterations to a four-story and basement brick dwelling and locker room; cost, $1,000.

One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, north side 95.3 feet west of Willow Avenue, by Charles Havecker of 1,033 East One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, owner, alterations to a three-story brick tenement; cost, $1,500.

Thirteenth Street, south side, 500 feet east of Fifth Avenue (William's Bridge), by Conrad Weitzel, owner, alterations to a two-story frame dwelling; cost, $500.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Wednesday, Aug. 26.

AVENUE D, 9, William Friedman and wife to Abraham Nelson $1

GREENWICH AV, w s, 105 ft s of Perry St, 21x88.2x21.5x76, and property in Brooklyn; Ellis F. Phipps and others to Dorothea Williams 5

KING'S BRIDGE ROAD, w s, Lot 37, map of Wardsville; Edward J. H. Thomsen, as Sheriff, to Peter Ward 10

SAME PROPERTY; Phoebe Hunt and another to same 1

SAME PROPERTY; Eleanor Havens and another to same 1

144TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of 7th Av, 50x99.11, and 144th St, s s, 225 ft w of 7th Av, 50x99.11; Moses De Costa and wife to Helen G. Fagan 1

143D ST, 463 West; Andre E. Rudiell, individually and as executrix, to William J. Kronenbitter 23,000

2D ST, 240; Samuel Cohen and wife to Abraham Nelson 22,500

AVENUE D, 9; Abraham Nelson to Samuel Cohen and another 1

18TH ST, s s, 165 ft from 5th Av, 35x 11; Wakefield, Charles A. Rosenthal and wife to Elizabeth Berns 500

45TH ST, Lot 52, Block 1,072, map of the City of New-York, 25.6x100.5; Philip C. Scamidt to Wilhelmina Schmidt, executrix 1

50TH ST, 520 West; Anna Rogge to James M. Fitzsimons 1

89TH ST, s s, 256 ft w of Avenue B, 25x 100.8; Frederick W. Sauer to Reka Schechter 22,500

BROOK AV, w s, 150 ft n of 146th St, 24.11x108.10x27.11x121.6; Morris Weiss to Joseph Bierhoff 1

105TH ST, s s, 325 ft e of 8th Av, 100x 100; George A. Greene and wife to Mary Maloney 1

SAME PROPERTY; Moses Herrman, referee, to George A. Greene 8,000

RIDGE PL, e s, 100 ft n of Stanton St, 25x100; Moses Klinzler to Sara A. Macdonald 1

EAST BROADWAY, 282 to 286, and 271, 273, 273½, and 275 Division St; Edward L. Patterson, referee, to Bernhard Cohen 30,000

ORCHARD ST, 20; Adolph Ettinger and wife and Samuel H. Stone to Samuel Green 10

8TH ST, s s, 402.5 ft e of Avenue C, 24.7x 97.6; Lena Torbach and others to Elisa Muth 1

15TH ST, 143 West; Nathaniel E. Rutter to Thomas Darling 1,600

88TH ST, s s, 187.8 ft w of 3d Av, 17.7x 100.8; Patrick Higgins and wife to Patrick Reynolds 1

87TH ST, s s, 159.1 ft w of 3d Av, 27.2x 100.11; Patrick Reynolds and wife to Patrick Higgins 1

108TH ST, 104 East; Harris Kaplan and wife to Chase Fine and another 1,100

134TH ST, s s, 200 ft w of Alexander Av, 25x100; Edward M. Scudder to William J. Mollan 1

SAME PROPERTY; William J. Mollan and wife to Edward M. Scudder 1

PEARL ST, 273; James Adair to Antonia Breupel 1

45TH ST, 256 East; Rachel Radelshofner to German Kahn 1

MONTICELLO AV, w s, 125 ft s of Randall Av, 100x100; Land Company C of Edgewald to Marianne Moeller 1,000

ELLISON AV, w s, 50 ft s of Lotting St, 25x100; Anton Sedlecky and wife to Frank Sedlecky 400

ELLISON AV, w s, 25 ft s of Lotting St, 25x100; same to John Sedlecky 400

Recorded Leases.

CANNON, Emma H., to Reinhold Busse; 131 West 24th St, 5 years $1,350

LEWIS, Charles, to Louis Smith; 71 Suffolk St, 4 9-12 years 1,200

LENANE, Thomas, to Peter J. Gecks; 2,736 3d Av, 3 years 1,200

HYMAN, Gerson, and another to Michael Murray; 176 Monroe St, 10 years 1,320

WATERS, Elizabeth A., to Giuseppe Bagarozzi; 112 Thompson St, 10 years 660

Assignments of Mortgages.

ALLER, Simon, and wife to Leopold Turk; n s of 61st St, 150 ft e of 11th Av, 1 year $2,000

BIRNA, George E., and wife to Marie L. Ausbuettel; s s of 145th St, 300 ft w of Boulevard, or Public Drive, 5 years 2,000

BARNETT, Harry V., to Emily C. Ditchett; s e corner of Park Av and 171st St, 1 year 6,000

CURTIS, Marie A., and Patrick H. McCann; s s of St Nicholas Av, 262.4 ft n of 145th St, note 500

CAULFIELD, Thomas J., and wife to Pierce Dunne and another; Amsterdam Av, e s, 75.0 ft n of 80th St, 2 years 12,000

FERGUSON, James, and wife to Mary J. Kingsland; s s of 107th St, 125 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 5 years 20,000

SAME to Caroline A. Ferguson; s s of 107th St, 100 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 5 years 20,000

FLOMER, Minnie, to George Tremberger; e s of Forest Av and 30th St, 2 years 800

FRIZZELL, Samuel, and wife to J. Frances Pease and another, trustees of George L. Pease; 62 East 90th St, 3

TO ESCORT LI HUNG CHANG

ARRIVAL OF FOUR TROOPS OF THE SIXTH CAVALRY.

The Men Among the Best Riders in the Army—With Their Trained Horses They Give Exhibitions at Fort Myer, Virginia, That Attract Crowds of Washington People—Missionary Societies to Present an Address to the Viceroy.

The ferryhouse of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in Jersey City took on a warlike appearance yesterday afternoon upon the arrival from Fort Myer, Va., of a detachment of the Sixth United States Cavalry, which is to act as escort to Li Hung Chang, the Chinese Viceroy, during his stay in the city. He is expected to arrive here to-morrow on the steamship St. Louis.

The troops left Washington yesterday morning, the men and camp equipage occupying one train, and the horses the other. In the detachment there are 210 men and 15 officers, besides the mounted band of twenty pieces, which is said to be one of the best musical organizations in the army. The first train arrived about 3 o'clock P. M., and the other a half hour later. The annex boats transferred the men and horses to Fort Hamilton, where the troops will make their camp while on duty here. The staff officers of the detachment are: Major Thomas C. Lebo, commanding; Lieut. Elon F. Willcox, Regimental Adjutant, and Lieut. Walter C. Short, Acting Quartermaster. The four troops are commanded as follows: Troop A, Capt. Henry M. Kendall; Troop E, Capt. Benjamin H. Cheever; Troop G, Capt. Frank West, and Troop H, Capt. Louis A. Craig.

The troopers form a fine-looking body of men. They wore their fatigue uniforms, which have seen some service, and, naturally, they were dusty and travel-worn after a six hours' trip.

"Wait until the men are washed and get into their dress uniforms," said one of the Captains. "Then you will see as fine a looking lot of soldiers as you ever laid eyes on. We don't have to take every man that comes along, and we are getting the pick of the applicants nowadays. There are so many applicants that not over one out of twenty-five is accepted. There has been a great improvement in late years in the character of the men who apply for enlistment. We have very good mounts, too, and the horses are trained as well as the men."

The members of these troops are among the best riders in the army. They have a riding school at Fort Myer, and in the Winter time Washington people turn out by the thousands to witness the exhibition riding on Friday afternoons. The men take to fancy riding like ducks to the water, and many of them excel professionals in feats of horsemanship. The members of Troop A excel particularly in the Cossack style of riding, and when they enter the arena standing in their short stirrups and emitting the wild yells peculiar to the Cossack riders, they carry the spectators by storm. Troop E pays particular attention to fancy bareback riding, and Capt. Cheever says: "They can ride standing or kneeling. In fact, they can ride all over a horse. But I don't suppose we will have a chance to give any exhibition here, as we are here on military business."

The troopers, in blue uniforms trimmed with yellow braid, and wearing top boots and clanking spurs, attracted a large crowd while they were transferring their luggage and camp utensils from the cars to the boats. Several of the men were recruited from New-York, and occasionally one would hear the query: "How does it seem to get home again?" But the majority of them had never seen New-York, and they gazed with awe at the skyscraping buildings which towered up in front of them across the river. They will probably return to Fort Myer on Monday to escort Li Hung Chang while he is visiting Washington.

Regarding the reception to the Viceroy, Gen. Ruger said yesterday that the details will be completed to-day, so far as possible, in advance of the distinguished Chinaman's arrival. The dispatch boat Dolphin, which the Government has placed under the orders of Gen. Ruger, for use during Li Hung Chang's visit, arrived yesterday, and anchored off Bedlow's Island. Lieut. Phelps reported to Gen. Ruger at the Army Building, in Whitehall Street.

Rear Admiral Bunce called on Gen. Ruger in the morning. The naval squadron is to-day under orders to be controlled by Gen. Ruger, in honoring the guest. Whether or not the vessels will change position, whether the steamship St. Louis will pass between the vessels as they now lay in double columns, and whether there will be a salute, and what salute if any, are questions not yet determined.

Colonel Commander George Edward Kent of the First Naval Battalion of New-York issued the following order yesterday from the United States ship New-Hampshire, which is stationed at the foot of East Twenty-eighth Street:

A detail of four officers and eighty men of the First Naval Battalion, New-York, will report at Headquarters at 9:30 A. M. Friday, Aug. 28, 1896, to take part in the reception of Li Hung Chang at the wharf of the International Navigation Company, Pier 15 North River. Uniform—Full dress (without cutlass) and leggins.

Much of Collector James T. Kilbreth's time was taken up yesterday in arranging details for the reception of the Viceroy. Because of several hitches and uncertainties Mr. Kilbreth will not be able to decide on a programme until to-day.

The Collector was visited in the morning by an old Harvard classmate, Edward B. Drew, Secretary of the Chinese Embassy. His visiting card appears to decide what is the correct way of writing the Viceroy's name, as it reads: "Mission of His Imperial Chinese Majesty's Ambassador, Li Hung-chang."

Mr. Kilbreth had a social chat with Mr. Drew, who will have two assistants with him on the revenue cutter Chandler to-morrow, but Mr. Kilbreth wants to know what officials expect to go on the cutter. Mr. Drew had been to see Major Gen. Thomas H. Ruger on Governors Island, but brought no decision.

After Mr. Drew left Gen. Ruger sent First Lieut. Albert S. Cummins of the Fourth Artillery, who is a member of his personal staff, to Collector Kilbreth. Lieut. Cummins brought definite information to the effect that Gen. Ruger and his staff will board the St. Louis to-morrow from the United States dispatch boat Dolphin. This disposed of one factor in the uncertainty.

After consultation with various heads of city departments Mayor Strong has decided to give Li Hung Chang an insight into the doings of the municipal departments. With this end in view it has been determined that on Tuesday next, after the Viceroy has attended the luncheon to be tendered him at the Merchants' Club, there will be a parade of the Fire Department, in which the Street Cleaning Department men will participate. The police, too, may be called upon to show themselves, but this part of the programme has not yet been arranged.

Squadron B will act as an escort during this feature of the entertainment. This is only a general plan of the arrangement. The details have not yet been mapped out.

The approaching visit of Li Hung Chang was the occasion yesterday of a meeting of a committee representing various missionary interests in the office of William Dulles, Jr., Treasurer of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church, at Twentieth Street and Fifth Avenue.

There were represented at the meeting the American Board of Commissioners of Foreign Missions, the American Baptist Missionary Union, the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church, the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church, and the Board of Foreign Missions of the Reformed Church in America.

In the absence of the Rev. Frank F. Ellinwood, a Secretary of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church, Mr. Dulles acted for him.

The session was private, and at its ending Mr. Dulles said that only preliminary arrangements had been made for an interview between the committee and Viceroy Li Hung Chang. At such meeting an address will be presented to the Viceroy in the interest of all American foreign missionary societies. It did not, however, appear possible to make final plans until the arrival of the Viceroy, as the date, time, and place of the meeting should, in the opinion of the committee, be left to the choice of the distinguished visitor.

The ferryboat Robert Garrett of the Staten Island Ferry Company will take excursionists down the bay to-morrow to witness any naval demonstration that may be made on the arrival of Li Hung Chang. The boat will leave its Battery slip one and one-half hours after the St. Louis is reported at Fire Island.

ARRANGEMENTS BY CHINESE.

Plans Not Yet Completed—Probably Only One Banquet.

The arrangements by the merchants of Chinatown and elsewhere in this city and the Chinese colony in general to honor Viceroy Li have either not been completed or have been modified.

It is probable that only one banquet will be tendered to Li Hung Chang, and very unlikely that the project to give his Excellency a dinner at the Mon Say Won restaurant, in Chinatown, will receive further attention.

It has been practically settled that the banquet tendered by the Chinese Consul and merchants will be at Delmonico's, and it is possible that it will be without Chinese dishes.

As to a visit by the Viceroy to Chinatown, some plans have been considered, but nothing has been determined on. Nevertheless, an impression prevailed last night that Li Hung Chang would visit the downtown Chinese colony next Monday night in a carriage, and go through the principal streets of the Chinese quarter.

At any rate, preparations to make the occasion memorable were going on last night, and when the visit is made Chinatown will be ablaze and perhaps noisy. Consul Sze Shao Tseng has visited the authorities to prevail on them to permit the letting off of fireworks on this notable demonstration, and awaits their decision.

While affairs are chaotic so far as definite plans go, Chinatown as a rule is determined to do something extraordinary, and there will be ample funds for any hospitalities or demonstrations that may be decided on.

The principal merchants of Chinatown have held several meetings at 24 Mott Street to discuss scope, plan, and finance, and so much money was tendered for the festivities that their cost is a matter of secondary consideration.

"The trouble with us here," said Lee Fon last night, "is that we are like Americans, and on an occasion like this there are sure to be several who will rush to the front to gain a little notoriety. This we do not like. We have thousands of dollars to spend in honor of the Viceroy, and will spare no expense or trouble to make him remember us pleasantly.

"Consul Sze has the whole business in charge, however. He makes the plans, we are ready with our money. Now, we want to have two, and perhaps three, banquets, but the Consul must decide. The banquet at Delmonico's is decided on.

"There can be no banquet in Chinatown. There is no place here big enough or rich enough to entertain the Viceroy in, and I, for one, would not like to see such an affair in this neighborhood.

"What will become of the plans to have a second and third banquet I cannot say, except that if they are arranged, we will have the money ready to pay for them. If it is arranged to give the Viceroy a Chinese dinner there will be plenty of material for the dishes. We have all the luxuries and delicacies necessary in our stores from sharks' fins to birds' nests."

Lee Fon's information was corroborated by many other merchants. Even Chu Beng, commonly called the Mayor of Chinatown, but who was elected as pacificator, or "Peacemaker," for one year last January, has not assumed a position of importance since the question of welcoming Li Hung Chang was considered.

While there are several factions in Chinatown, from the Lee, which has thousands of followers, to the Lem Shin China Society, Hip Sin Tong, which has a few hundred, there is not likely to be any obstacle to joint action on this account.

There is, however, an element among the Chinese that might cause trouble. Not a few speak contemptuously of the Viceroy, and some call him China as they would not have been worsted in her struggle with Japan. One who holds this view asserted openly last night that Viceroy Li betrayed China to her enemy.

At the Consulate last night Consul Sze asked to be excused, as he was about to retire, but sent one of his attachés to explain how far the preparations to honor Li Hung Chang by the Chinese colony had gone.

The banquet at Delmonico's had been practically decided on, but the date was not set. It must be at the convenience of Viceroy Li. It may be on Monday or Tuesday evening. It will probably be a course dinner, and the dishes will be French cooking, unless the plan is changed.

No other dinner has so far been seriously thought of, still it is possible that a proposal to give another banquet at the Waldorf will be considered.

The visit to Chinatown might be on the day of the dinner, but it will be subject to the approval of the Viceroy. Besides Consul Sze, the Chinese Minister, Yang Yu, will in courtesy have a voice in all plans.

Minister Yang is to arrive in Jersey City from Washington at 6 A. M. to-day. He will be received by Consul General Yu Sze Yee, who has come from Havana, and Consul Sze, and will probably stay at the Consulate in West Ninth Street. When Minister Yang arrives, it will be decided how he and his party will board the St. Louis.

Chinatown put out no extra bunting or lanterns last night. The only sign of preparation for the Viceroy's arrival from the street last night was the rehearsal at open windows in Pell Street of a Chinese orchestra. It made villainously barbaric music, but it was to all appearances delightful to a crowd of several hundred Chinamen, who blocked the street, until a returning chowder party of hoodlums and toughs in procession swept them away.

COURTESIES BY THE GOVERNMENT.

Gen. Ruger to Have Charge of the Reception to the Viceroy.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—In explanation of the fact that no arrangements have been made for official courtesies to Li Hung Chang by the heads of the Government departments on his brief visit to the National Capital, it is said at the War Department that the reception by the President in New-York and the other functions there will complete the proposed official entertainments as far as the United States Government is concerned.

As the Chinese Viceroy, throughout his stay in New-York, Philadelphia, Washington, and Niagara Falls, will be altogether within the limits of the Military Department of the East, which is commanded by Brig. Gen. Ruger, that officer, who has been especially designated by the President for the purpose, will be able to show the distinguished visiotr all the official attentions that are contemplated. It is regarded as superfluous to call other executive officers of any department of the Government from their duties.

It is expected that Gen. Ruger and his aides will escort the Viceroy as far as the Niagara River, which he will cross to the Dominion of Canada, not to re-enter United States territory.

Minister Lives in an Organ Loft.

The Rev. Dr. Henry W. Aston is pastor of the Windsor Terrace Methodist Episcopal Church in the Twenty-ninth Ward of Brooklyn. There has been more or less discontent since he took charge of the church, and now there is more trouble in store for him. He had been living with T. J. Hemma. Mr. Hemma closed his home for the Summer a week ago, and since then, it has just become known, the Rev. Mr. Aston has been living in the organ loft in the church. This is distasteful to the members of the congregation, and there is talk of consolidating the church with the Lenox Road Methodist Episcopal Church, of which the Rev. Dr. John Pilkington is pastor.

ERRORS IN THE CHARTER

MISTAKES IN THE GREATER CITY ACT DUE TO HASTE.

A Single Commissioner Empowered to Act by Unanimous Vote—The Chapters Dealing with the Departments of Buildings, Charities, Correction, and the Fire Department Made Public—Powers of Commissioner of Charities.

The sub-committee on draft of the Greater New-York Commission yesterday made public Chapters 12, 13, 14, and 15 of the charter, providing for the Departments of Buildings, Public Charities, Correction, and the Fire Department. Chapter 12, relating to the Department of Buildings, contains a complete codification of the laws governing the erection of buildings in New-York City, and covers seventy-seven pages. The head of the department is called Commissioner of Buildings, instead of Superintendent, as now, and is to be appointed and removed at pleasure by the Mayor. His term is to be two years, and he must be a competent architect or builder of at least ten years' experience.

The Commissioner of Buildings shall appoint Deputy Commissioners, who shall have the same qualifications as the Commissioner, and the Inspectors must be competent architects, civil engineers, masons, carpenters, or ironworkers of at least ten years' experience. They shall pass, as now, a civil service examination before the Board of Examiners of the department similar to the present board.

A Deputy Commissioner in the Municipal Building of the borough of Brooklyn shall have entire charge, under the control of the Commissioner, of all the work of the department in the boroughs of Brooklyn, Williamsburg, and Queens, and the Commissioner may appoint a similar Deputy for the borough of Richmond.

The Commissioner is empowered, as now, to vary or modify the requirements of the building law, "where there are practical difficulties in the way of carrying out the strict letter of this law, so that the spirit of the law shall be observed, the public safety secured, and substantial justice done." Such questions are to be passed upon by the Commissioners with the aid of a board of examiners, consisting of a member of the New-York Chapter of the American Institute of Architects, one member of the New-York Board of Fire Underwriters, two members of the Mechanics' and Traders' Exchange of said city, one of whom shall be a master mason and one a master carpenter, one member of the Society of Architectural Iron Manufacturers of said city, one member of the Real Estate Owners' and Builders' Association of said city, who shall be an architect or builder, and one member of the New-York Real Estate Exchange, Limited, who shall be an architect or builder, and the Chief of the Fire Department. Permits may be granted by an affirmative vote of five members of the board, in cases "where the provisions of this chapter do not directly apply, or an equally good and more desirable form of construction can be employed."

It is the apparent intention of the lawmakers to prohibit the erection of frame buildings south of the line mentioned in the opening of the section, but an error in either the punctuation or the wording of the section has made the provision meaningless. The section reads:

No frame or wooden building shall hereafter be built, except as in this section authorized. In that portion of said city bounded by the North River, from the Battery to a point 100 feet north of the northerly side of One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, and running thence easterly 100 feet north of the northerly side of One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, to a point 100 feet west of the western side of the Boulevard; thence northerly on a line drawn 100 feet west of the Boulevard and King's Bridge Road, to a point 100 feet north of One Hundred and Ninetieth Street; thence easterly on a line drawn 100 feet north of One Hundred and Ninetieth Street to the Harlem River; thence through the centre of the Harlem River to a point which is distant 100 feet north of the northerly line of One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, and running thence eastward always 100 feet north of said northerly line of One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street until it meets the centre line of Third Avenue; thence northerly along said centre line of Third Avenue to a point which is distant 200 feet north of the northerly part of Westchester Avenue; thence easterly along a line always distant 200 feet north of said northerly line of Westchester Avenue to the centre line of Trinity Avenue; thence to the River of the Bronx Kills; and thence by the East River to the place of beginning. North, west, and east of the limits before described, no frame building to be occupied as a stable shall be erected upon any pier, wharf, or bulkhead of the water front, nor shall any frame building, to be occupied or used as a stable, workshop, or manufactory, be built more than two stories or 25 feet in height, nor shall any wooden tower or spire be built or rebuilt. No greater number than two families in three-story frame dwellings with single roofs and twelve-inch brick foundation walls under the same, may be built to a height of 35 feet north and east of the limits before prescribed. No frame dwelling house hereafter erected shall be occupied by more than one family on each floor, nor shall any frame building already erected be altered to be occupied by more than three families. Fences of wood shall not be erected over 10 feet high. Signs of wood shall not be erected over 2 feet high on any building.

There is no provision relative to the erection of frame buildings in the boroughs of Richmond, Brooklyn, Williamsburg, or Queens.

Chapter 13, relating to the Department of Public Charities, provides for one Commissioner of Charities instead of three, who shall be appointed and removed at pleasure by the Mayor, and whose term of office shall be co-extensive with that of the Mayor appointing him. The Commissioner shall have power to appoint a deputy to be seated in the Municipal Building of Brooklyn, and shall administer all the affairs of the department in the boroughs of Brooklyn, Queens, and Williamsburg, while another branch office shall be located in the borough of Richmond, and the Municipal Assembly may establish a branch office in the borough of the Bronx. The Commissioner of Public Charities is endowed with the same powers now possessed by the Commissioner of Public Charities in New-York City (the writers of the charter, no doubt, mean Commissioners) and the Board of Charities of the County of Kings.

The Commissioner is required to establish emergency reception wards for persons injured or taken ill in the streets at such places as may be directed by the Municipal Assembly, and is authorized to establish an inebriate asylum in his discretion, employ as much help therein as he deems best, and fix their salaries. All fines imposed for intoxication or disorderly conduct in the City of New-York are to be paid over to the Commissioner. He is empowered to introduce cures for inebriation at this asylum, shall make rules and regulations for its government, "and he shall have full power and authority to regulate and control the inmates of said asylum, and to establish such provisions for moral and sanitary discipline as he may deem expedient."

The Commissioner is empowered to transfer to the inebriate asylum any persons in the almshouse or workhouse under his control whom he may think fit, although elsewhere in the act the workhouse is recognized as being under the control of the Commissioner of Correction. The subordinates of the Commissioner are empowered to punish any pauper who refuses to work by imprisonment on a diet of bread and water for such length of time as such subordinate may deem necessary.

The Commissioner, "when authorized by the Court of Sessions," may bind out to service as a laborer, servant, mariner or apprentice any person committed for disorderly conduct, if a minor, until he be of age, and, if he be of age, for one year. Such binding out shall subject the person bound out to the same control by his master as if he were bound out as an apprentice.

There is to be, as now, a single Commissioner of Correction appointed by the Mayor and removable by him at pleasure and whose term shall be co-extensive with that of the Mayor by whom he was appointed. The Commissioner shall have power to appoint a deputy to be seated in the borough of Brooklyn, who shall administer all the powers of the department in the boroughs of Brooklyn, Williamsburg, and Queens, and a like deptuy for the borough of Richmond. The commissioner is empowered with the same powers as the present Commissioner of Correction in New-York and the same powers over misdemeanants and criminals as are now vested in the Board of Charities for the County of Kings. The Commissioner is directed to keep paupers and criminals employed separately, although the almshouses in the preceding chapter are placed under the control of the Commissioner of Public Charities.

Chapter 15, dealing with the fire department, provides for a single Fire Commissioner, appointed by the Mayor and removable by him at pleasure, who shall appoint a deputy commissioner with headquarters in Brooklyn, to have control of the department in the boroughs of Brooklyn and Williamsburg.

The uniformed force in Brooklyn and Long Island City are made members of the fire department of the City of New-York, with the rank and grade now held by them. The paid fire department system shall be extended over the borough of Richmond, and the volunteer fire department there shall be disbanded. Any property and equipment used by said volunteer force may be purchased by the Fire Commissioner at its reasonable value. Until the volunteer fire companies in the borough of Richmond shall be disbanded, they shall be subject to the Fire Commissioner, who may detail an officer to command them.

It is provided that there shall be, as now, an Inspector of Combustibles, and the Fire Commissioner may establish such other bureaus and appoint as many officers and firemen as he may deem necessary.

Any member of the uniformed force who shall run for any elective office shall be held to have vacated his office in the department.

The Fire Commissioners may appoint and remove at pleasure two Fire Marshals, one for the Boroughs of Brooklyn and Williamsburg and one for all the remaining boroughs, each of whom shall have within his territory all the power now vested in the Fire Marshal of the City of New-York.

The haste with which the charter is being drafted appears in the following: "The Fire Commissioner shall have power, by a unanimous vote, to retire from service any officer disqualified," &c.

INDORSES BRYAN AND SEWALL.

Jeffersonian Club of Newark Declares for the Chicago Ticket.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 26.—The committee of the Jeffersonian Club of this city appointed to draft resolutions indorsing Bryan and Sewall and the Chicago platform, which was composed of ex-Congressman Dr. Thomas Dunn English, Jeremiah O'Rourke, Joseph A. Beecher, Gladstone K. Rogers, and Henry F. Phillips, has reported as follows:

Be it resolved by the Jeffersonian Club of Newark, That this organization stands as it has always stood by the regular action of the Democratic Party in National Convention assembled; that it recognizes the platform adopted by a majority of such convention as the deliberate utterances of the Democracy, and that it supports the candidates nominated by that convention with all the energy and zeal which have marked its previous action; and be it

Resolved, That we emphatically condemn the course of men who, because their views and opinions were not indorsed by the Democratic Convention, are placing themselves outside of the party and supporting the Republican platform and the Republican candidates against Democratic usage and in violation of the principles of Jeffersonian Democracy, which always recognized the will of the majority in Democratic councils; and be it

Resolved, That under the free coinage of both gold and silver at a parity fixed by law, this country prospered for eighty years of its existence; that in 1873 a combination of money kings by conspiracy and fraud abolished this, and demonetized the silver dollar, thereby making the Government a repudiator of its own currency; that in 1879 this revolution was partially checked and the silver dollar made by Thomas Jefferson the standard of coinage was remonetized and made a legal tender for all debts public and private; that under compulsory coinage from that time to this there have been added 423,000,000 of standard silver dollars at a parity of 16 to 1; that this addition of nearly 400 per cent to the currency has not in the slightest degree depreciated the purchasing power of the silver dollar, and that the proposition of the Democratic Party that the coinage of both gold and silver at the present parity and with the present legal-tender power shall be free as it was before 1873 is consonant with reason, with justice, with the practices of our forefathers, and to the advantage of the public at large; and be it

Resolved, That the present tariff of duties on imports, which has resulted during the past year in causing our exports to exceed our imports, giving us a balance of much more than $100,000,000 in our favor, and which has resulted in more than doubling the exports of our manufacturers to neutral markets, should not be disturbed, nor changed except by such amendment of detail as time and experience may show to be necessary to its perfection; and we denounce the covert threats of our opponents to restore the McKinley tariff as revolutionary, disorganizing, and disturbing public business, preventing the latter from returning gradually and surely to its proper channels; and be it

Resolved, That in William J. Bryan we recognize a statesman of courage and capacity, frankness and honesty, and that in spite of the opposition of trusts, monopolies, and syndicates, and their aiders, abettors, and creatures, this organizaton will use all honorable means to secure his election.

LOCKED-OUT MEN GIVE UP.

Brown Hoisting Employes in Cleveland Vote to Go Back to Work.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 26.—The locked-out men of the Brown Hoisting and Conveying Company's works have voted to return to work, and the famous strike, productive of several battles and riots, is broken.

Arrested for Driving on Car Tracks.

Thomas McLaughlin, while driving a wagon along Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn, on Aug. 1, was arrested and charged with violating a city ordinance, in that the wheels of his wagon made a grating sound against the edge of the car tracks and annoyed the residents on the avenue.

Counsel for Mr. McLaughlin yesterday appeared before Justice Goodrich, in the Supreme Court, and asked him for an order directing Police Justice Steers to issue a certificate that it is reasonable that the charge against his client should be prosecuted by indictment, and that bail be fixed for his appearance before the Grand Jury. In making his application, counsel said: "It was not any unusual noise, but is only one of the instances of the roar of commerce in a commercial city."

Justice Goodrich reserved his decision.

Carnival of Fire at Manhattan.

At Manhattan Beach to-day, commencing at 5 P. M. with a display of Japanese daylight fireworks, Pain's seventeenth annual "Carnival of Fire" will take place. The grounds will be illuminated with Pain's prismatic and fairy lamps at 7 P. M.; at 8 P. M. prompt in the amphitheatre the great display of the night will occur, and over fifty mammoth devices, thousands of rockets and hundreds of shells, fired simultaneously by electricity, in addition to the aquatic pyrotechnics will be given. On this occasion only Mlle. Ella Zuilla and Lu Lu will perform for the first time here the "Burning of Joan d'Arc," which, it is expected, will create quite a sensation. At the termination of the performance in the fireworks inclosure the Atlantic Ocean in front of the Manhattan Beach Hotel will be set ablaze with various colored fires.

Leaving Cards.

From The Cornhill Magazine.

This phrase of leaving cards always reminds me of a story, which may be in Joe Miller, but we tell it of a distinguished ecclesiastical neighbor. He had a new groom, fresh from one of the racing stables, who was to accompany him one day in a long round of leave-taking calls, and was sent into the house before starting to get some cards. When they reached the last house, the order came, "Leave two cards here, James," and the reply followed, "I can't, my lord; there's only the ace of spades left."

Dangerous for Navigators.

Capt. McKenzie of the bark Edinburgh of Glasgow, which arrived yesterday from London, reported that on Aug. 6, in latitude 47 degrees, longitude 32 degrees 53 minutes, he passed close to a vessel which was bottom up. It was apparently of 200 tons burden. The keel was awash.

BIG FIGHT FOR CONGRESS

THE CAMPAIGN IN KANSAS WILL BE AN INTERESTING ONE.

Republicans Will Make an Earnest Attempt to Return a Solid Delegation in Favor of Sound Money, and Will Receive Substantial Assistance from Mark Hanna—The Populists Have Selected a Peculiar Lot of Candidates.

TOPEKA, Kan., Aug. 26.—The contest over the seven Congressmen from this State will be the great political fight of the present campaign in Kansas. Even thus early in the campaign the lines are being tightly drawn and the Congressional fight is the centre of political interest. The issue is clearly drawn between gold and silver, and both parties are losing sight of the State ticket, in a measure, in their energetic endeavor to send a pronounced Congressional delegation from Kansas.

The outlook is very gratifying to the gold men, and they assert with much confidence that they will elect all of the Republican Congressional nominees. They, however, realize that the silver men are not idle, and are preparing to make the greatest political fight of recent years. Cyrus Leland, the "boss" of the Republican Party in Kansas, is a member of the Executive Committee of the National Republican Committee. He stands close to Mark Hanna, and it is through his influence that the committee has decided to lend its aid to the State Committee in order to make sure of a gold delegation to Congress from Kansas.

Realizing that a big fight would be made by the opposition, the Republicans in their selection of candidates were very careful to choose the best Congressional timber obtainable. Their ticket is: R. W. Blue, Congressman at Large; Case Broderick, First District; J. P. Harris, Second; S. S. Kirkpatrick, Third; Charles Curtis, Fourth; W. A. Calderhead, Fifth; A. H. Ellis, Sixth, and Chester I. Long, Seventh. With but two exceptions, all of the Republican candidates represent their respective districts in Congress at the present time, and have made records highly satisfactory to their constituents and to the State generally. Of the two new candidates, A. H. Ellis has been District Judge in his district for a number of years, and is a man of recognized ability. J. P. Harris is an old soldier and his familiar figure can always be seen mingling with "the boys" at the camp fires. He was Department Commander of the Grand Army of the Republic of Kansas last year. He has represented his county in the State Legislature and has been prominent in State politics for many years.

Arrayed against the Republican candidates are a set of men generally looked upon as political jokes. The Populists seem to have started out on the wrong foot this year. In their first convention they made a big blunder, and throughout the entire series of conventions they seemed determined to keep up that pace. In many instances the Populist Congressional candidates are said to be the weakest men that could have been put up.

The Populist nominee for Congressman at Large is J. D. Botkin of Neodesha. He was pastor of the Methodist Church at Wellington a few years ago, when he got into trouble with several members of his flock. Charges were filed against him and a church trial was ordered. He resigned under fire, and since then has been out on the stump preaching Populistic doctrine. He also has been an office seeker ever since. He was the Populist candidate for Congress in the Third District against S. S. Kirkpatrick two years ago, and also was the Prohibition candidate for Governor in 1888.

In the First District the Populists have nominated another preacher for Congress in the person of H. E. Ballou of Seneca. He is a minister of the Church of God of that place. He ran for Probate Judge last Fall, but was defeated. A story is told on him that he got into a political joint debate with his opponent, and talked until 2 o'clock in the morning. Nearly all the audience had gone home, and over half of those remaining were asleep when he finished. He thus cheated his opponent out of an opportunity to be heard.

M. S. Peters, a live stock commission man of Kansas City, Kan., has been nominated by the Populists for Congress in the Second District. He formerly was quite a wealthy man, but lost his money and turned Populist. He ran for Sheriff two years ago in Wyandotte County, but was defeated. He came into prominence a few years ago in his fight with the commission men of Kansas City. He organized a company which divided profits with shippers. Injunction proceedings were filed, and he finally was beaten by the Live Stock Exchange.

In the Third District the Populists have nominated for Congress a second edition of "Buffalo Bill" in the person of "Ed" R. Ridgeley of Pittsburg. He is a typical Westerner. He came to Kansas in the early days, but when the State settled down to civilization his roving spirit asserted itself, and he went to Texas and became a "cow puncher." From there he drifted out to Ogden, Utah, thence back to Kansas, where he opened up a general merchandise store. While in Utah he met "John" Harvey, and is said to be the man who converted Harvey to his present free-silver faith. Despite his uncouth appearance and rough ways, Ridgeley is a man of remarkable personal magnetism and a convincing talker. In many ways he resembles the famous "Jim" Lane of Kansas. He will make an energetic and effective campaign.

In the Fourth District the Populists have selected John Madden, a lawyer of Emporia. Curtis, two years ago, was elected by about 7,000 majority, and the interesting question now is, Can he make it 10,000 this year?

The Populist nominee for Congress in the Fifth District is W. D. Vincent of Clay Center. Vincent was connected with the Lewelling régime, being a member of the State Railway Commission. He is an old-time political "kicker." He went off many years ago with the greenback craze and was a Greenbacker until the Populist Party came into existence. He is no public speaker, but will make a handshaking campaign.

N. B. McCormick, a Phillipsburg lawyer, has been nominated by the Populists for Congress in the Sixth District. McCormick has been County Attorney of his county for a couple of terms, but outside of that is a new man in politics. He claims to be an old soldier, but his record is somewhat under a cloud. He said he was a member of the Thirteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, but a letter received from the authorities at Washington says that no such man was enrolled during the war. When shown this letter, McCormick said he was mistaken, that it was the Twenty-seventh Pennsylvania Cavalry. Another letter of inquiry was sent, and the reply stated that there was no such cavalry regiment organized during the war.

In the Seventh District the Populists have again chosen their old idol, the "Sockless" Jerry Simpson. The story is told of him by David Leahy, associate editor of The Wichita Eagle, that his candidacy for Congress was first started in 1890 as a joke by a number of farmers in that district. This was before the strength of the Farmers' Alliance was realized by the people. Simpson accepted the nomination in the spirit it was given, thinking he would get a little notoriety and some fun out of the canvass. He admitted to his friends that he had no idea of being elected. On the evening of election day, when the returns began coming in, they showed a surprising heavy vote for Simpson. He then for the first time realized that his election was at all probable. The thought staggered him. A cold sweat broke out on his brow. He turned to Leahy and said:

"Won't it beat hell, Dave, if I'm elected?"

Kansas is a State where the "bluff goes." But in the entire political history of this State this is the most successful "bluff" ever run upon the people.

SQUATTERS ORDERED TO MOVE.

Strategic Points Along the Northwest Frontier to be Fortified.

PORT ANGELES, Washington, Aug. 26.—The War Department has directed Brig. Gen. E. Otis, commanding the Department of the Columbia, to clear all settlers off military reservations on Puget Sound. The order is preliminary to the early fortifying of important strategic points along the Northwestern frontier. In obedience to the orders, officers from headquarters at Vancouver, Washington, have been engaged during the past few days in making a round of the Puget Sound country.

At a number of places settlers have been found who for years past have been in possession of military reserves. The order to move out has been generally taken with pretty good grace, since the inevitable has been looked forward to ever since a cautionary order on this subject was issued to the squatters as long as a year ago.

The order to the officers from Vancouver Barracks is to see that everybody moves off. The settlers must move their dwellings or stand the risk of having them cleared out of the way.

The work of surveying for sites for gun and mortar positions is now being carried on.

The reservations in question embrace tracts of land on Point Defiance, Dash Point, and Neill Point, near Tacoma, Washington; Double Bluff, Bush Point, Morristowne Point, Point Wilson, and Admiralty Head, near Port Townsend, Washington; Port Williams and Dungeness Spit, near Dungeness, Washington; the land bordering on Deception Pass, Washington, and numerous headlands overlooking the passages leading through the San Juan group of islands.

It was among the San Juan Islands that the British intended locating their Pacific naval station and dockyard rather than at Esquimault, B. C., but the decision of Emperor William of Germany in arbitrating the boundary line south from the forty-ninth degree of north latitude gave this group of islands to the United States. Owing to the number of passages leading out of the San Juan Archipelago to the sea it would be a difficult feat for an enemy successfully to blockade a number of vessels lying within the confines of this group.

MRS. HIGGINS WAS INDIGNANT.

She Protested Loudly When Charged with Shoplifting.

"I'll not give my right address if I am kept locked up till courts and policemen ceased to exist!" said Mrs. Amelia Higgins in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday.

She was arrested in Bloomingdale Brothers' store at Third Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street by a private detective at 4 o'clock Tuesday afternoon and was charged with shoplifting.

Her actions in the store aroused the detective's suspicions, and he watched her as she went from counter to counter in the store. He saw her, according to his story, take a gold locket, two gold rings, and a silk umbrella.

When Mrs. Higgins walked out of the store and stopped to look into a show window the detective tapped her on the shoulder and said the Superintendent of the store wished to see her.

"That umbrella is mine!" she shouted, although the article had not been alluded to.

She finally went to the Superintendent, but before a word was spoken the sprang at the detective, he says, belabored him so lustily over the head with the umbrella that his hat was wrecked and his head and face were much bruised. The detective had a struggle before he subdued Mrs. Higgins and removed her to the East Sixty-seventh Street Station House.

When searched by the matron of the station house the missing jewelry was found in her clothing and was identified.

When arraigned in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday morning Mrs. Higgins refused to talk. She was committed by Magistrate Kudlich.

BURNING OF A HAUNTED HOUSE.

The Summer Residence of a Naval Contractor Destroyed by Fire.

WESTFIELD, N. J., Aug. 26.—The old Summer residence of George Hanneman, a wealthy naval contractor, on Clark Street, was destroyed by fire yesterday. The house was a large one, but it had been unoccupied for a long time. Its location made it a tempting resort for tramps, but it is said that no member of the wandering fraternity ever slept there a second night, and the regular rounders gave it a wide berth.

Last Wednesday night at 11 o'clock a party of Westfield officers caught a tramp who was running away from the house in terror. The fellow could hardly talk, but when he grew quiet he said he went into the Hanneman house to sleep. He went to the second floor and lay down on some grass he had pulled outside. He awoke with a start. He could not hear a sound, yet a sudden and overpowering terror seized him. He tried to shout, but could not. Every moment his fear increased, he said, until he could scarcely breathe. Then he made a tremendous effort and dashed from the house, and did not stop running until the officers overhauled him. Others who have essayed to sleep in the house relate almost the same experience.

How the house caught fire is a mystery, but it is thought the flames were started by tramps.

Funeral of Elizabeth Fischer.

Elizabeth Fischer, thirteen years old, who was accidentally shot by her brother Peter on Sunday afternoon at their home, 410 East Seventy-eighth Street, was buried yesterday afternoon in Calvary Cemetery. Crowds of women and children gathered in the street, near the house, yesterday long before 2 o'clock, the hour set for the funeral. Several hundred fellow-pupils of the young girl in the Seventy-ninth Street school met at the entrance of the house. A policeman had great difficulty in keeping back the crowd. The child's body rested peacefully in a white coffin in the front parlor of the family's apartments, on the fourth floor of the house. At the head of the coffin stood a beautiful floral wreath from the school children, on which were inscribed the words "Our Playmate." There were many other floral tributes.

Peter Fischer, who discharged the rifle at his sister not knowing it was loaded, was grief-stricken. At the cemetery the Rev. Father Duffy conducted services in the mortuary chapel.

Golden Anniversary of a Church.

BOUND BROOK, N. J., Aug. 26.—The golden anniversary of the First Reformed Church of Bound Brook will be celebrated to-morrow. Services will be held in the morning, afternoon, and evening. This church was the first charge the Rev. T. De Witt Talmage had in the ministry, and the famous preacher will conduct the afternoon services. Others who will participate in the services are the Rev. D. D. Demarest, D. D., of the New-Brunswick Theological Seminary; the Rev. James Le Fevere, D. D., President of the Classis of New-Brunswick, and the Rev. Charles T. Anderson, pastor of the church.

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